The Montreal Daily Star

VOL. XVI. NO. 259 MONTREAL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1884 PRICE ONE CENT

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Levis election case has been postponed by the Supreme Court.

Lord Randolph Churchill has accepted the rectorship of Aberdeen University.

Mynheer Mueller, President of the African Society, will represent Holland at the Congo Conference.

The phosphate miners want a lock built on the Livres river, to facilitate the shipment of ore.

Twenty-seven inmates of a house burned at Hueta, Spain, perished and twelve were seriously injured.

The short line railway people in Nova Scotia have been granted a short extension to commence work.

Dickens' diary containing his instructions re editorials in the *Daily News* during his editorship has been found.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill coal exchanges have decided to make no change in the prices of coal during November.

Bradstreets' reports general trade in the country as quiet, with little prospect of improvement before the close of the year.

The Ohio Presbyterian synod laments the increased desecration of the Sabbath and calls for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

One man was killed and another fatally hurt by an explosion of a bomb during a Democratic parade last night at Peoria, Ill.

Governor Cleveland and party arrived at Albany from Connecticut Friday morning. The Governor at once resumed his executive duties.

Geo. M. Rupert, Treasurer of West Chester, Pa., and of a fire insurance company, has pleaded guilty to embezzling $27,000.

The French Government has sent an official representative to Corea to watch its interests, as German influence predominates in that country.

Fifty-three pounds of dynamite have been stolen from a factory in Kenderg, Styria, which the authorities are unable to trace. The people manifest uneasiness.

It is believed that Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, and President of the Council, will shortly retire from the ministry and that Lord Rosebery will succeed him.

Schedules in assignment of Alfred G. [illegible] & Co., New York, commission merchants, show liabilities of $106,000, and nominal assets of $160,000; actual assets, $2,000.

Returns thus far received at Berlin show the election of 37 conservatives, 62 of the centre, 16 imperialists, 30 national liberals, 17 German liberals, 9 Alsatians, 14 Poles, and 2 people's party.

The agitation among the Skye crofters is increasing. A circular has been distributed urging them to cut the telegraphs, burn the shooting lodges, poison deer, and adopt desperate means of defence.

The summons which had been issued against Lord Ronald Gower, for an assault on a sentry at St. James Palace, has been withdrawn. His Lordship leaves to-day for a six months' tour of America.

A thousand students have been expelled from the university of Kieff and drafted into the penitentiary regiments. The chief of police at St. Petersburg has forbidden a ball in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore.

A gunboat has been sent to Metlakatlah B. C., as a precautionary measure, the Indians there being again excited, arising partly from a murder trial and partly from the old trouble caused by Bishop Ridley.

Richard Christie, an Englishman, arrived at New York on Thursday, purchased a revolver, and on Friday blew out his brains. He left a note indicating domestic troubles in the old country as the cause of his act.

Arrangements for the third plenary council at Baltimore are about completed. The official members of the council number about 200, but visiting clergymen will swell the list to nearly 700. Accommodations for all have been secured.

The Connelly polygamy case at Salt Lake was dismissed on the 31st. In charging the jury the Court said he was of opinion that the ends of justice had been defeated by false swearing. He instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which they did without rising.

The U. S. grand jury at Cincinnati has indicted lieutenants of police Mullen and Burke, and patrolmen Keating and Cunningham on a charge that "by force, threats and intimidation they prevented qualified voters from exercising the rights of suffrage." This is based on the arrest on the night of October 13th, of a number of colored men who were kept in the station house till after the polls closed and dismissed without a charge being preferred.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN TREATY.

The Conditions Submitted to the Spanish Cabinet—An American Zollverein.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Madrid despatch says that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the King presiding, the Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted for consideration the conditions agreed upon between U. S. Minister Foster and the Spanish Commissioner for a special treaty of commerce with America. The treaty would be the starting point of a new colonial and tariff policy in the Spanish West Indies. It would open the Castilian colonies to American competition against Spanish imports, but also admit Cuba and Porto Rico in the zollverein which America is gradually forming with Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries around the Gulf of Mexico and in Central America on a basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to exclude European competition. Canada, the British West Indies and the Central American Republics will receive the same advances from Yankee diplomacy shortly. The special Hispano-American convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply to trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, which is carried under the American and Spanish flags respectively. America will admit sugars, molasses and raw tobacco free of duty, and the duty on other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain, and will make a large reduction on the duties on cattle, salt and fresh fish and all but very few American manufactured goods. Spain will also suppressed the consular tonnage duties now levied at American ports, and promises to reform the custom house, harbor and sanitary regulations and fines in her colonies. Only a strong government like that of Canovas del Castillo, with docile majorities in both Houses of Parliament, could venture to attempt such a departure from the prevailing Castilian ideas of colonial policy and the old system of protective tariffs.

STORM AT BAHAMA.

Ships Driven Ashore and Lives Lost—Damage to Crops.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Bahama advices state that a hurricane swept over that section from the 10th to the 16th instant, damaging crops and fruit plantations. A number of vessels engaged in sponging and insular commerce have been lost. The American schooner, "Jonathan Knight," of Philadelphia, bound for New Orleans, went on a reef and was totally wrecked. Captain Malloy and five of the crew, including the captain's son, perished. A portion of the schooner "Sunblaze," of Baltimore, came ashore and it is supposed the crew are lost.

FAIR AND FREE TRADE.

Discussion in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The House of Commons this evening discussed the merits of fair trade *vs.* free trade. It was stated that complaints were made that rents were diminishing everywhere, and that capital was leaving England, being invested in protectionist countries, and that England's trade was suffering from foreign bounties and restrictive duties. An amendment to the address regretting that the speech contained no reference to the agricultural and commercial depression of the country was rejected by 86 to 67.

"The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."

And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists. c—1

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Reported Victory for Gordon—Capture of Englishmen—The Commissariat Delays.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—An official of the Kababbish tribe states that General Gordon recently repulsed an attack of the Mahdi's troops on Amdermah, opposite Khartoum. This information dispels the uneasiness arising from the absence of news.

It is rumored that the rebels have captured an English reconnoitering party mounted on dromedaries, south of Dongola. The defect in the commissariat is owing to the difficulty in making the portages of the Nile so as to avoid the cataracts. This will cause a postponement of the main advance from Wady Halfa till the middle of December. The hospital corps is forming six camps on the route to Dongola for the use of the troops traversing the Nile. The camel corps has been divided into heavy marching, light marching regiments and guards. Mounted infantry regiments are forming at Wady Halfa, and the Fourth regiment, which has been mounted, has started for the front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Col. Burnaby in a recent special described Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Evelyn Baring as two of the greatest evils in Egypt, and said that if Baring's silly counsels were followed they would lead to the destruction of the British expedition for the relief of Khartoum. Gen. Wood has forwarded a reply from Wady Halfa, in which he says Burnaby is sufficiently well known to discredit any cause he may advocate.

THE RAILWAY WORLD.

Vermont and Canada Railroad—The War of Rates—Diamond Cut Diamond.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 31.—The annual meeting of the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company was held here to-day. John L. Mason, Jed P. Clark, A. S. Hall, T. H. Perkins, H. D. Hyde, Charles E. Billings and Augustus Russ were elected directors by a unanimous vote, 7,337 shares voting. A special meeting, called for half an hour later, was adjourned by agreement, pending certain negotiations, to November 26.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Baltimore & Ohio and West Shore Railroads have cut the passenger rate to Chicago to $13.50. It is expected other roads will meet the cut, and that a still further reduction may be made to-morrow. The cut on rates to Chicago and intermediate points has reached a critical point. Scalpers have informed the West Shore officials that they must advance rates or they will cut below present figures. At Albany on Wednesday scalpers sold tickets to New York for $1. Both the Central and West Shore roads bid actively for political clubs and excursions. The Capital City Club, which will join in the Republican parade here to-night, obtained a rate of ½ cent a mile from the West Shore, and a guarantee that there will be no charge if the trip is not made in four hours. Fares on local travel on the Hudson river road are reduced to 1 cent per mile, with the tickets good for 30 years. A despatch from St. Louis says an open war on passenger rates to New York is threatened there. Scalpers are selling tickets at $14. It is rumored that one road is selling them at $12. The New York Central has reduced the passenger rates to Chicago from $16.50 to $15, the West Shore road promptly reducing its rates to $13.50, observing the differential allowance it claims to be entitled to make by sanction of the pool commissioners. It promises to keep its rate $1.50 below the Central. The Central threatens to follow every cut made by its competitor. Brokers say if the West Shore does not carry out its promise they will force it to do so by reducing rates over other lines, but they have not yet begun selling below the rates asked in the regular offices. It looks as if another reduction might be made at any moment.

THE LOST "MAASDAM."

Arrival of the Passengers and Crew of the Ill-Fated Vessel at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer "Rhein," from Bremen, reports: October 24, at 7 p.m., fell in with the steamer "Maasdam," which was all ablaze. The "Rhein" took from her boats the passengers and crew, numbering 186, and brought them to New York. Captain Van Dusen, of the "Maasdam," makes the following statement: We left Rotterdam October 18, with 8 cabin and 133 steerage passengers and a crew of 45 men. All went well till the 23rd, when we encountered a violent gale from the northwest, during which a petroleum tank began leaking slightly. Next day at 2 p. m. one of the crew, in trying to discover the leak, placed a lighted lamp near the tank, which exploded with a loud report, the contents taking fire and setting fire to the ship. We made every effort to get control of the flames, but it was useless. At 4 p. m. I ordered all hands to the boats, which were safely launched. We remained in the vicinity of the burning vessel till 9 p.m., when all hands were rescued by the steamer "Rhein." Not one of the passengers or crew was lost or injured. Neither passengers nor crew saved any of their effects. There were 34 children among the passengers. The "Maasdam" had a mixed cargo valued at $400,000. Passengers of the ill-fated steamer unite in corroborating the captain's statement as to the cause of the disaster, and the efforts made to save the ship. The steam pumps could not be got at owing to the intense heat. Keterman, first officer of the "Rhein," who discovered the burning steamer, says that had the relief been two hours later not a soul would have been saved, as the heavy sea would have swamped the boats, which were half full of water when the "Rhein" reached them. The survivors were welcomed on their arrival by hundreds of relatives and friends.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Notices and Appointments—The Canada Temperance Act.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—To-morrow's *Official Gazette* will contain a proclamation fixing the 26th November for voting on the Canada Temperance Act in Compton.

The Secretary of State will give notice that a despatch has been received from the Colonial Secretary containing regulations for the Indian civil service examination, and that the same are on fyle in the department of state, and in the offices of the provincial secretaries for the use of intending candidates.

The Canadian Pacific Railway gives notice of application to Parliament for permission to establish a superannuation and insurance fund for its employés.

The Bank of Ottawa gives notice of a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent., and the Quebec, Jacques Cartier, Central and Maritime banks of 3 per cent. each.

THE BEAUCE ELECTION.

Incomplete Returns—Probable Election of the Conservative Candidate.

QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—Polling took place in the county of Beauce to-day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of Mr. Bolduc to the Senate, in place of the late Hon. Mr. Pozer. The returns so far received give the following majorities:—

	Poirier.	Taschereau.
St. Marys	84	....
St. Elzear	43	....
St. Joseph	6	....
St. Frederick	14	....
St. Severin	35	....
Sacre Cœur	53	....
Broughton West	....	2
Ditchfield	....	29
St. Agnes	....	29
St. Victor de Tring and St. Ephrem	....	204
St. Francois	....	70
St. Ange	....	29
St. George	....	13
St. Come	....	13

Majority for Taschereau, Conservative, 154, with several places yet to hear from.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Chinese Troops Landed in Formosa—Outrages on Catholic Convents.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Shanghai advices say that despite the blockade two steamers have landed Chinese troops and war munitions at Taiwan on the southwest coast of Formosa. The Chinese fleet has been ordered to proceed to Formosa to succor the Chinese commander Liu. The French man-of-war "Tromphante" has sailed from Saigon for Kelung to join Courbet's fleet.

The Papal propaganda has received advices from Canton that many Catholic chapels have been sacked and destroyed, two hundred houses of Christians pillaged and burned, women outraged, and men tortured for refusing to participate in Chinese religious rites. Two bishops, thirty missionaries and seven hundred Catholic refugees have arrived at Hong Kong.

THE "GRAPHIC" ARTIST.

Mr. T. H. Thomas' Wanderings in the States—British Association Members Arrested—Visit to Longue Pointe.

Mr. T. H. Thomas, the artist of the London *Graphic*, is at present in the city, having just returned from an extended trip through the States. It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas came on with the British Association on board the "Parisian" just before the meeting here, and after the meetings were over he formed one of the Special Excursion to the Rocky Mountains. Instead of returning with the party to Montreal, Mr. Thomas remained behind at Winnipeg and then went down to the Yellowstone Park and has since been wandering about the States, getting as far south as Virginia. When parting from the correspondent of THE STAR at Winnipeg, it was agreed that they should meet again when Mr. Thomas returned to the city. Mr. Thomas arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and took quarters at the St. Lawrence Hall, but left to accept the hospitality of Mr. A. Desjardins, M. P., President of the Jacques Cartier Bank, also a member of the Special Excursion. Mr. Thomas has brought back very pleasant recollections of his travels and seems to have been delighted with what he saw. He has added considerably to his collection of sketches and drawings, in addition to a large number which have been sent on to the *Graphic*. The sketches of the Yellowstone are very beautiful, the snowy columns of boiling water and the wonderfully brilliant color of the pools, caused partly by the chemicals in the water and partly by the highly colored substances which form the bottom, being very effective. Then sketches of the various types of character met out there are interesting, one interior of a bedroom being very striking. Many of the sketches, as already stated, have gone to England, and some have appeared in the *Graphic*, while others will come out subsequently. The scenery of the Yellowstones Mr. Thomas describes as quite unique, the geyses, and mud volcanoes, the Great Cañon and the acres of crystallized deposits, being wonderful.

ARRESTED IN THE PARK.

Some of the British Association were unfortunate enough to get arrested in the Park. It seems that a new law had been passed making it penal for any one to clip off pieces of rock and carry them away, but it had only been telegraphed down and was not known to those in question. They were however arrested and carried off to the Hotel where a court of enquiry was held in an adjoining shed, illuminated by the light of tallow candles stuck in empty bottles. After a solemn investigation the accused were acquitted on the ground that they were ignorant of the law and had at least some slight claim to be considered as scientific persons. As might be expected the end of the proceedings was "drinks round."

Mr. Thomas visited New York, and says for its size it is a very busy place, but of course it can hold no comparison with London. The great want of really good public buildings struck him, but the Brooklyn bridge was very fine. He regrets that he has been able to spend so little time in Montreal itself, but hopes that this will not be his last visit to Canada.

VISIT TO LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

On Wednesday afternoon he paid a visit to Longue Pointe Asylum, in company with Mr. Desjardins, and says that the system, such as it is, appear to be well and conscientiously carried out. There may be grave doubts as to whether the system adopted is the best one and whether it is abreast of the state of medical knowledge in other places, but the Sisters carry it out, according to their ideas, as kindly and as thoroughly as possible, and the place struck him as beautifully clean.

Mr. Thomas leaves the city to-night in order to take the "Polynesian" at Quebec to-morrow, in which he returns to England; but all who have had the pleasure of meeting him will hope that it may not be long before he pays a second visit to Canada.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Address from Order of Kesher Shel Barzel.

The Lodges of the order of Kesher Shel Barzel have sent over a splendid testimonial to Sir Moses Montefiore on the occasion of his hundredth birthday. The following is a description of the address:—Upon four fluted columns a continuous ribbon is wound, upon which appears the name and number of each Lodge of the Order. Upon the caps of the columns are mounds of flowers as they appear on the armorial bearings of Sir Moses, signifying his name in Italian *Monte-fiori*. The flowing sash upon which his name is inscribed, has upon its lower turns the names of the principal places he visited in behalf of his oppressed brethren, viz: Holy Land, Syria, Egypt, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Roumania, Jerusalem, Damascus, Constantinople, Rome, Morocco. The United States of America display the Shield of our Country. Next will be seen the monogram of our Order, K.S.B. The words "Centennial Year" are in a sun glory, signifying full maturity and generous blessing. The lions of Judah support "Israel." The pine apple is typical of benevolence and plenty, and was one of the chief ornaments of Solomon's Temple. The tables of the ten commandments, the seven branched candelabra, the five books of Moses and the three crowns need no explanation. The monogram M M has entwined therewith the motto of Sir Moses "Think and Thank."

The whole of the members in the States and Canada have subscribed $1 each for the erection of a Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, and have sent a photograph of the building along with the address. The latter was framed in gold and covered with French plate glass and was then enclosed in a case formed like the ark of a house of worship, having two doors hung on silver hinges, the lining was gold colored satin, the outside being covered with crimson plush, having silver handles and ornamented with three bars emblamatic of the Order, also having the monogram M M and the dates 1784-1884-5545-5645 in silver figures.

The substance of the address is as follows: The Order of Kesher Shel Barzel assembled at Cleveland in March 1884—Adar 5644, resolved to tender an address of felicitation, in recognition of your services, on the completion of your Centennial Year 1884-5645. The officers have the distinguished honor and pleasure of offering the earnest and heartfelt congratulations of an organization numbering ten thousand men and women of Israel whose motto is Truth, Love and Justice. In testimony of gratitude to you for the noble work of a well spent life and in profound admiration of your courage and untiring zeal, the Order of Kesher Shel Barzel have established a refuge for the Aged and Infirm, which they have endowed under the name of "The Sir Moses Montefiore Kesher Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites;" for ever to remain as a lasting suitable memorial of the universal appreciation of your unselfish devotion to works of Philanthropy.

Signed at Washington October 1884, Heshvan 5645, by Simon Wolf, President, Alfred T. Jones, Secretary, and Levis Abraham, committee.

UNGRATEFUL.

He Wanted an Overcoat.

A gentleman named A. Ashby, from Nevada, has been in the city for a few days making some purchases. Last evening he bought a new overcoat, and was returning to his hotel, when he was accosted by a seedy looking individual who solemnly vowed that he had had nothing to eat since Sunday last. Being charitably inclined Mr. Ashby took him to his hotel to give him a "good square meal." He hung up his new overcoat in the hall and asked the hungry man to follow him to the dining room. But whether his appetite failed him or not, he did not come, but as soon as Ashby's back was turned he took down the overcoat and left. The charitable gentleman does not think he will be inclined that way in the future.

Peterboro Railway Station.

The Ontario & Quebec Railway Company have during the past year spent fully $12,000 in buildings and other improvements on their property, amongst the former being the new station at Peterboro. It is very convenient and commodious and the Architect, Mr. T. C. Sorby and Messrs. William Hood & Son of this city, the contractors may well be proud of their work. Great satisfaction is expressed in Peterboro with it.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

How the Radicals Interfered With a Great Conservative Demonstration by Letting off the Fireworks—Smashing the Platforms and Silencing the Speakers.

From the London *Daily News* we clip the following account of the riot which occurred at Birmingham on the 13th of October:

The Tory demonstrators had commenced to gather in the Lower Grounds. Five meetings had been arranged to take place simultaneously at 7 o'clock and a display of fireworks at 9 o'clock. The principal meeting was to take place in the great hall, where Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord R. Churchill were to speak. About the time that the Liberal demonstration ended the statement was made that every person wearing the "Gladstone badge," although provided with tickets, were refused admission. This so exasperated the Liberals that a cry was raised "To the walls!" and soon the wagons which had been used by the speakers were run to the walls of the grounds. The broken glass at the top was knocked off, soon the coping stones followed, and the Liberals poured in by hundreds and thousands, barrels, planks, and every conceivable object being used to assist the scaling process. The police appeared and a number of roughs hired by the Tories, but they were swept away in the rush of enthusiasm, and the Liberals swarmed over the grounds. There must at this time have been some thousands of Liberals within the walls. About 5.30 some of the invaders commenced letting off the fireworks, which, according to arrangement, ought not to have been fired till nine o'clock. The first set piece was ignited amidst a storm of execrations, but the delinquents escaped scot-free. After this had burnt out a rush was made for the large firework portrait of Sir S. Northcote, and this was quickly ablaze, to the great consternation of the promoters of the meeting, and the intense satisfaction of the unruly spirits who thus brought the firework display to an untimely conclusion. After this no attempt was made to save the other fireworks, and there were soon pyrotechnic displays in different parts of the meeting.

It is but fair to mention that the project of demolishing the wall was started from the inside and not outside of it. Whilst outside the crowd stood laughing and cheering; a number of the men inside took planks, sticks, or anything else available in order to break down the bricks and mortar, and in the twinkling of an eye the work of disintegration was proceeding quite merrily. As brick after brick went down before the plank battering rams used from the inside, the outside crowd cheered and laughed with increasing enjoyment and enthusiasm. The men with the planks were soon hot and perspiring, but as their red faces could be seen through the widening aperture, they evidently enjoyed the work quite as much as the spectators. A few minutes of such exertion and a good-sized gap had been made through the wall, and the outsiders swarmed in pell-mell, half a dozen at a time. Before many had gone through, however, the tide of ingress was prematurely dammed by the appearance of a strong force of policemen at the aperture.

What seems to have given energy to the persons who so unscrupulously dealt with the masonry of the Lower Grounds was the action of the Tory ticket collectors in refusing admission to such ticket holders as exhibited Liberal badges. In the crowd around the point where the breach was effected in the wall, a man was heard saying to his comrades, "We've been to present our tickets, and as soon as they saw these badges they ripped them right up and threw them in our faces." "That was because we showed our true colors," said another. "And this," said a third, indicating the work of demolition, "is retaliation." "Of course it is," was the chorus. "Lord R. Churchill wants to see the Hyde Park railings broke down and here they'm a going down," a sally which it is needless to say provoked a great deal of laughter.

During the day it had been rumored that the Tories had engaged 700 roughs as "stewards" in the Great Hall to cheer Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill, and to throw out any who dissented. The Liberals gathered about the hall, which, with the exception of the reserved seats, was to have been free, and the doors of the hall were to be opened at 6.45 for the meeting at 7 o'clock. Soon the rumor went round that the hall was being packed through the reserved doors before being opened to the public. A door was then burst open, and the angry Liberals poured in. The 700 "stewards" were of no avail, and a scene of wild disorder followed; chairs were broken, even the reporters' table was smashed, and the whole hall seemed one "free fight." Wild cries of "Murder!" were raised, sticks were used on both sides, the police were perfectly powerless; and some of the crowd commenced singing "Rule Britannia," followed by "Wait till the clouds roll by." Then there were more fights, and many on both sides received bruises and black eyes. It was soon discovered that a meeting was impossible. Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Stafford Northcote spoke for a few minutes to the reporters, and afterwards adjourned with a number of their supporters to a neighboring hotel, where they spoke in the assembly room for a short time.

Shortly after the affair of the fireworks a considerable force of the disturbing element made its way into the Skating Rink, where Mr. Gibson, M.P., was announced to speak, and surrounded and took possession of the temporary platform erected in the centre of the place. Shortly after this a number of members of the Primrose League and other Conservatives made their appearance, and seeing the platform already taken possession of, endeavored to obtain a footing upon it and cause the others to retire. They were received by a volley of groans and hisses. Several of the Primrose knights who wore the orange badges attempted to push several of those in possession off, and the latter resisting, one of the knights struck an opponent on the shoulder with a piece of a broken chair. The Conservatives were then driven off the platform, and a moment afterwards the structure itself collapsed, and a scene of the wildest disorder ensued. Some roughs, mostly youths, rushed among the *débris*, and, seizing the chairs, speedily broke them and scattered the fragments about. After the chairs had nearly all been more or less smashed, the authors of the mischief retired, and the Primrose knights and their friends were enabled to take possession of the ruins. The chairs, or what remained of them, were collected, and those which were still sufficiently whole to be of any service were ranged ready for occupation. While this restoring process was going on the knights met with no more serious opposition than a continuous fire of chaff interspersed with a few groans and hisses. It was now seven o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, and Mr. Alfred Hickman, of Wolverhampton, and several other gentlemen made their appearance on the boarding and were received with a perfect hurricane of yells and groans, mingled with cheers for the Liberal leaders and hisses for the promoters and the intending speakers. Mr. Hickman attempted to make himself heard, but the uproar was so great and the attitude of many immediately surrounding the platform so menacing that it was obvious that speechmaking was entirely out of the question. Suddenly the boarding again collapsed, and most of the speakers, representatives of the Press, and others were thrown down. For a moment there appeared to be some danger of a rush, but all apprehension on this score was soon allayed, as the crowd—or what appeared to be at least nine-tenths of it—contented itself with indulging in loud cheers and some rough but not altogether ill-natured chaff. After this there was no attempt to reconstruct the platform, but Mr. Hickman and his party stood upon the ruined promenade, and the former once more endeavored to speak, but failed utterly to make himself heard, even to those who stood close against him.

New Track on the Wharf.

The Canada Pacific Railway Company yesterday completed a new line of track from Longueuil ferry, west to section 29 and 31 on the wharf as laid down in the Harbor Commissioners' plan of the Harbor. The length of the new track is 600 feet and its benefit consists in allowing grain-laden trains from the North-West to run almost immediately alongside of the barges to discharge their grain. The C. P. R. pay the Harbor Commissioners the same as for the other tracks they have on the wharf.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

Special Notice.

A Cure for Cholera.

Procure from your druggist one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and take as directed. It cures all Summer Complaints.

Fur collars and cuffs (removable) for Winter overcoats; primest furs only used. L. Robinson.

Rare novelties in Fall overcoatings. Gentlemen wanting something neat, yet stylish and fashionable, should not miss them. L. Robinson.

MY FALL OVERCOATINGS embrace the newest and most stylish materials procurable from Europe. Nothing to equal them in Canada.—L. Robinson.

Many readers of THE STAR will, no doubt, be interested to learn that Mr. R. Hemsley, watchmaker, 2011 Notre Dame street, has for many years employed the largest number of watch and clock repairers in the city. By this means he is enabled to classify his work, and all watches and clocks entrusted to his care are repaired and adjusted by workmen especially skilled in their different departments. By this plan alone can satisfaction be given, as it is impossible for one workman to be thoroughly competent in all the branches of the trade. Promptness is also claimed as a special feature.

Mr. R. Hemsley, who has a practical experience of some twenty-five years, personally superintends all work entrusted to him, and complete satisfaction is guaranteed. The address is

2011 NOTRE DAME ST.,
6 doors east of Chaboillez Square.
254x3 Old number 173 St. Joseph St

The St. Gothard tunnel, under the Alps, is 9¼ miles in length. The same distance could be measured by 334,900 of Esterbrook's Commercial Pens extended lengthways.

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

Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

At Wholesale by TEES, WILSON & Co.

At Retail by:
CRAWFORD & GORDON, WALTER PAUL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, JOHN ROBERTSON,
ALEX. MCGIBBON & Co. DUFRESNE & MONGENAIS
60eod

Medicines.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

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

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

CHESTER'S CURE. AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup

And all diseases of the respiratory organs.

Many marvellous cures effected in the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion. Perfect health restored to hopeless sufferers. For sale by all druggists.

Price, $1.00 per box.
Do 50c do 247*eod

RUPTURE! RUPTURE!

Egan's Imperial Truss, with a Spiral Spring; the best ever invented. Took 10 years to perfect. Cures every child, and 8 out of 10 of adults. Holds the worst Hernia, during hardest work, or money refunded. 25 years' practical experience. Circulars free. J. Y. EGAN, Truss Manufacturer, 12 Shuter st., Toronto, Ont. 247 law

WEAK NERVOUS MEN—All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low-spirited, &c., can be certainly and permanently cured without stomach medicines. Endorsed by Doctors, Ministers and the Press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSICAL DECAY, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON TREATMENT." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration. Simple, effective and pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation free. Address MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

Specific Articles.

A 1 FIREWORKS!

To Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day Celebration Committees and Others.

PROF. W. HAND & CO.

are prepared to supply displays of Fireworks to any amount, either for land or water, also storekeepers with every kind of Fireworks, from the smallest to the largest articles. Balloons of every size and shape always on hand, also Chinese lanterns. Display of Fireworks a specialty. Prof. Hand & Co. had the management of the fireworks at the great Ice Palace at the Montreal Carnival. Sole manufacturers for the Horticultural Gardens and great Fairs, Toronto. Strawboard tubes for the conveyance of Lithographs are made to order. Experienced men sent out with all displays over $150; smaller orders carefully packed in cases, with full information for firing. Price list sent on application. Address PROF. HAND & CO., Pyrotechnic Artists, Hamilton, Ont. 40eodz

CATARRH—A NEW TREATMENT which permanently cures the worst case in from one to three applications. Send stamp for treatise. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. 243zeod 5

CANCER CURED—$1,000 FORFEIT—Immix Cancer Curecures without use of knife. The only permanent cure in the world. Send two 3c stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH, Coaticook, Q. Canada. 236

AUGURS—WELL BORING—BUY THE STAR. Will bore 5 to 25 inch hole; hand or horse power; 20 feet per hour. Our Combined Augur and Rock Drill a grand success, worked by steam or horse power. Send for Catalogue 68 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont. 134z1aw

CARPET FELT SAVES THE CARPETS makes floor air-tight, pleasant to walk on; free from moths. Delivered to any part of city, 5c per yd. BENNET & CO., 453 St. Paul St., Montreal. 49tf

COAL OIL—AMERICAN AND CANadian brands; Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., Portland, Roman and Canadian Cements. ALEX. BREMNER, 247z 640 Craig Street.

LADIES—Pennyroyal Pills ("Chichesters English") are indispensable to ladies. Full particulars by letter, 3 cents. Chichester Chem. Co., Madison square, Philadelphia, Pa. 160zeod

PICTURE FRAMING AND OLD Frames re-gilded at HOPE'S, the Workingman's Picture Framer. Photograph Frames a specialty. W. H. HOPE, 38½ and 40 Bleury Street. 214z

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES, LETters of condolence, &c., &c., illuminated or engrossed on parchment or paper. Silver Medal, Dominion Exhibition, 1884. Edwin Cox & Co. 114 St. Francois Xavier st. 232 zeod

SHOW-CASES—ALL STYLES OF SHOWcases; low prices; best goods. Send for catalogue. W. MILLICHAMP & CO., 170z 29 to 35 Adelaide st. East, Toronto.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE OR SELF-PREServation, a medical work for every man, young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions for all diseases. 204

THE MONTREAL SHOE COMPANY make a specialty of Men's Hand Sewed Boots and Shoes. They make them better and cheaper than any other place in the city. 154 St. Lawrence St. 205zeod

XMAS CARDS!

For Season 1884, just opened out, liberal discounts to the trade. JOSEPH FORTIER, Manufacturing Stationer, 258 St. James Street. 241 zeod

For Sale.

FOR SALE—BRLS. FINEST BRITISH Columbia Salted Salmon, inspected No. 2; average weight, 190 lbs. Salmon net.

ROBERT DALGLISH,
22 JOHN STREET.

The shippers say "*a better article never left our shores.*" 257 3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOE DRUM CYLINder Press, 24x30, in perfect order, and practically as good as new. A Ruling, Folding or Cutting machine taken in exchange or part payment. E. R. Smith, *News*, St. Johns, P. Q. Press in Montreal. 256 2aw2

FOR SALE—NEWMARKET COAT, MEDIUM SIZE; cost $30 last winter, will sell for $16 best make and great bargain—owner leaving city; or will take waterproof tweed coat in part exchange; also blanket suit only $5. Address "M 2480," STAR office. 258 2

FOR SALE—MICROSCOPE, LARGE SIZE, (MAKER, Beck, London, Eng.), Separate Condenser, Live Cage, Stage Forceps, Double Rack Adjustment and Fine Adjustment; great Magnifying Power. A bargain, at Aronsberg's, opticians, 1620 Notre Dame street. 258 2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOE DRUM CYLINder Press, 24x30, in perfect order, and practically as good as new. A Ruling, Folding or Cutting Machine taken in exchange or part payment. E. R. Smith, *News*, St. Johns, P.Q. 256 2 2aw

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO; $60.00; GOOD CONdition. 86 Chatham St. 257 3

FOR SALE—LADY'S GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER, in good working order, with walnut cover, for cash, $13. Mr. Graham, 1205 St. Catherine street, near Bleury. 257 3

MACHINERY (Second-hand).

1 50 H. P. Engine.	1 40 H. P. Boiler.
1 35 do do	2 30 do do
1 60 do Boiler.	3 10 do do
1 50 do do	Lathes, Drills, Pumps, &c.

Also, Wood Working Machinery, (New and Second-hand).

COLQUHOUN, DRUMMOND & CO.,
MACHINERY DEALERS,
45——Common Street,——45
MONTREAL. 259 z eod

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND STEAM Laundry machinery; also, one six to eight horse-power engine, and one ten to twelve horse-power boiler. Address giving particulars "B 280," STAR Office. 257 4

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR-ever—DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient):—"*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. ☞ Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same. 253 1aw

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS'

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Phys'l Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages); also, Catalogue, free.—Address, HUMPHREYS' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

YOUNG MEN

READ THIS!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshal, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 183 2aw

Money to Lend.

MORTGAGES WANTED—MONEY TO lend at lowest rates, by McGill College, on good first Mortgage of City properties. Terms of proposal supplied on application, personal or by Post, to W. C. Baynes, Sect., &c., at McGill College. 255 6eod

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERIES, Dry Goods Stores, Cigar and Fruit Stores; Restaurants, Bakeries and all other kinds of businesses. Apply L. HARRIS, 720 Craig st. 255 6

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED TO BORROW—$150 FOR 9 MONTHS. Good interest. Security, household furniture, value $800. Principals only treated with. Address, "K 2420," STAR office. 256 4

Houses to Let.

TO LET—HOUSE, FOUR ROOMS. 67 Congregation street, Point St. Charles. Apply at 69. 258 2

TO LET—FOR THE 1ST OF NOVEMber, the handsome store, 81 St. James street, recently occupied by Johnson Russell & Co., with the option of taking stores either 81 or 75. Apply to Bergholdt, McGillis & Co. 75 St. James St. 258 6

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, $50 PER month. 108 St. Famille Street. Also, 112 same street, rent $320 and taxes, unfurnished. Immediate possession in both cases. R. K. Thomas, 131 St. James Street. 257 3

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO RENT OR Sell. Apply to Thomson & Gowdey, 245 and 247 St. James st. 252

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, COMplete, in west end. Address, giving particulars, "N 2496," STAR Office. 257 3

Farms to Let.

FARMS TO LET—NEAR THE CITY. Apply to R. STANLEY BAGG, 210tf 85 St. James Street.

Farms for Sale

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING FOUR hundred acres; one hundred under cultivation, remainder in hard wood bush. In the Township of Herrington, County of Argenteuil, about fifteen miles North of Calumet Station, on the C. P. R. With new dwelling house and three good barns. Will be sold in two hundred acre lots, or altogether, to suit purchaser. Apply to RICHARD COEY, Rivington P. O., Argenteuil Co., Que. 256 3

Property for Sale.

A NEW ISSUE OF "CANADIAN LAND Advertiser" containing Maps of Ontario and Manitoba and of each county in Western Ontario (30 in all); besides best list of farms and other properties ever published. Mailed on receipt of 25c. W. J. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide st. East, Toronto, Ont. 232 2aw

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, LOT AND OUTbuildings in the Village of Lachute, beautifully situated on the banks of the North River; moderate price and easy terms. Apply to W. J. Simpson, Lachute Mills, Que. 257 3

FOR SALE—A LOT ON CONWAY ST., 25 by 100 ft. A Lot on the Bond Property at Cote St. Antoine, 63 x 175; 4 Lots on St. Antoine Street, corner Guy; 4 Lots on Guy Street, corner St. Antoine; 3 Lots on Richmond Avenue; 3 Lots on Britannia Street. Easy terms.

D. McCORMICK,
130tf 102 St. Francois Xavier St.

Rooms.

ROOMS TO LET.

257tf 468 LAGAUCHETIERE.

TO LET—WARM, COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, home comfort, private family. 144 Young st. 258 3

TO LET—DOUBLE AND SINGLE FURNISHED rooms. Apply to Mrs. B., at 36 McGill College Ave. 258 2

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, WARM AND COMfortable. 78 Cathcart st. 258 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED, BATH, HOT AND COLD, Gas. 526 Sherbrooke st. 258 2

ROOMS—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, two large and handsomely furnished rooms; house has all modern conveniences. 1428 St. Catherine street. 258 3

ROOM—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, suitable for two gentlemen; opposite the Windsor. 43 Metcalfe st. 258 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS. 18½ ST. ELIZABETH St. 258 2

ROOMS—WANTED FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN, for the Winter, large warm room with clothes closet, above Lagauchetiere and west of Bleury st.; $7 per month. Address "R 2616," STAR office. 258 2

ROOMS—PLEASANT WARM ROOMS, WITH GOOD board. 15 Brunswick st. 258 3

ROOM—A COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, near the Windsor Hotel. 108 Stanley street. 258 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. 750 Palace st. 258 2

ROOMS BOARD, AND TABLE BOARD. 24 Cathcart st. 258 3

ROOMS—BEDROOM AND SITTING ROOM, WITH partial board for a Gentleman, in a private family, in the west end; locality unsurpassed, house heated with hot water; no other boarders kept. Address "S 2650" STAR office. 258 2

ROOM—TO LET, A SINGLE ROOM, COMFORTABLY furnished. 159 Bleury st., opposite Jesuits. 258 2

ROOM—NEAT, PLEASANT; GAS, BATH, &C., SAME flat; gentleman, moderate. 41 Genevieve st., cor Palace. 258 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED FOR GENTLEMEN. 50 CITY Councillors st. 258 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN; FIRST-class house. 13 Phillips Square. 258 3

ROOM TO LET—FURNISHED; SINGLE. 186 St. Hubert st. 258 3

ROOM—FURNISHED, TO LET. NO. 95 ST. ANTOINE St. 258 2

ROOM—SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without board. 22½ St. Margaret st. 258 6

ROOMS—NICE, WARM, FURNISHED ROOMS, with clothes press, bath and w. c., central locality, early breakfast if required; terms $4 per month. Address "Q 2582," STAR office. 258 3

ROOMS—TO LET, A NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second flat, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 78 St. Dominique St. 257 4

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family. 185 Bleury st. 257 3

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH, HOT and cold water. 12 St. Denis street. 257 6

ROOMS—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM on first flat, for married couple or two gentlemen; also, single rooms well heated, with board; also, day board, $3 per week. 11 Brunswick st. 257 3

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD. 25 ST. Denis st. 257 6

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, WITH BOARD. 64 CATHcart st. 257 3

ROOMS—LARGE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board; also unfurnished back parlor. 26 Cathcart st. 257 3

ROOMS—ON HALL FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED, for gentlemen. 3 Phillips Square. 257 3

ROOM—GOOD PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with use of kitchen, at 16 Argyle Ave. 257 9

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND good board, at 108 Inspector street. Terms $3 per week. 257 6

ROOMS TO LET—HEATED, FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, at low rates to gentlemen, at the St. George's House 485½ and 487 Craig st.; three minutes from Post Office. 257 6

ROOMS—GOOD AND LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 26 St. Elizabeth St. 256 4

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, FOR 1 or 2 gentlemen; bath, w. c., terms moderate. 110 St. Urbain st. 256 4

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN, family private. 62 Cathcart street. 256 4

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WARM AND COMFORTable. 673 Dorchester St. 256 7

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED. WITH board; also table board. 4 McGill College Avenue. 255 5

ROOM—VACANT, WITH BOARD. 43 McGILL COLlege Avenue. Also two gentlemen can be accommodated with table board. 254 6

ROOMS—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, at 26 Berri street. 253 7

ROOM—FURNISHED, TO LET, TO A QUIET PERson; in a private family; references required. Apply at 326½ St. Lawrence st., near Ontario. 253 9

ROOMS—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED. 29 Belmont st. 251 12

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—COMFORTABLE AND WELL FURnished large room with board for newly married couple, during the Winter, in central and western locality. Address, giving particulars to "S. 2660" STAR office. 258 2

Board.

BOARD—WITH ENGLISH FAMILY; WARM ROOMS; home comforts; hot and shower baths. Terms from $25 to $30 per month, transient boarders, $1 per day. Sydenham House, 15 Latour st. 258 6

BOARD AND ROOM—ALSO A HANDSOMELY FURnished room, suitable for a commercial traveller. 161 St. George st. 258 3

BOARD—NICE, COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM, with board; west of Mountain st.; private family; gentlemen preferred. Address "Q 2585," STAR office. 258 2

BOARD—BOARDER CAN BE ACCOMMODATED IN an English family, no children, and where no other boarders are kept. Address "N 2491," STAR office. 257 3

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished. Also table board. 149 Bleury St., opposite the Church of the Gesu. 256 6

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD TO BE HAD AT 27 Mansfield st. Double and single rooms with all modern improvements. 255 6

Medical.

DR. JOHN J. GARDNER,
(Late House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital).
237z13eod No. 2471 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Situations Vacant.

SHOE CUTTER WANTED—WANTED A steady man competent to manufacture Shoe Uppers, for the Retail Trade. Apply to L. H. PACKARD & CO., 258 2 146 [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GENERAL SERVANT, at once. Apply 526 Sherbrooke st. 258 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; SMALL FAMily; help given; high wages. Apply to Mr. J. N. Fulton, between 9.30 and 10, at 11 Hospital st. 258 3

WANTED—3 FIRST CLASS MACHINE OPERATORS, to work on fine tailoring work. Enquire at 31 Beaver Hall. 258 2

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY; good references required. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m. at 41 Belmont Park. 258 2

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO TAKE nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work can be sent by mail. $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe M'f'g Co., Boston Mass., box 5344. 258 1.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER, FOR A wholesale factory. Address P. O. Box 1677; giving particulars as to salary required. 258 3

WANTED—SHIRT AND COLLAR TRAVELLER FOR for G. W. R., and G. T. R., west of Toronto; must have good connection. Apply with references and salary expected "Traveller," P. O. Box, 1677. 258 6

WANTED—THREE MEN'S FURNISHING TRAVELlers, for G. T. R. East and Ottawa, Nova Scotia and G. W. Railway, only men thoroughly acquainted with the goods and [illegible] need apply, stating salary and references to P. O. Box, 1677. 258 6

WANTED—FOR THREE RIVERS, A GOOD JEWELlery repairer, must come well recommended. Address P. O. Drawer 53 Three Rivers; also, a good watch maker, must furnish his tools and come well recommended, no botch need apply. Address P. O. Drawer 53, Three Rivers. 257 5

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, must be thoroughly acquainted with steam laundry work in all its branches. Address stating wages expected, &c., "B 280," STAR Office. 257 4

WANTED—COOK. APPLY AT 4 PARK AVENUE, Upper Bleury st. 257 3

WANTED—ARTIST TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS must be first class. Oil, Water color and India Ink; good references required. Address, stating salary wanted Runions & Co., Box 56 Vankleek Hill, Ont. 256 6

WANTED—A YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, FOR a small family, with references. Apply 94 Hypolite st. 254 6

Situations Wanted.

KENSINGTON PAINTING — LADIES wishing lessons in painting, for information, address "R.," STAR office. 258 4

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN, FIREman or storeman, thoroughly understands the care of Boilers and furnaces; good city references. Address "Q 2580," STAR office. 258 2

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WASHing and scrubbing by the day, good references. Apply at No. 30 St. Charles Borromee st. 258 2

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD HOUSE AND Tablemaid, or as general Servant; highly recommended. Apply to "C. C.," 64 Durocher st. 258 4

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL MILLwright or Machinist, in mill or machine shop; good references, age 25. Apply to "R 2605," STAR office. 258 5

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing to do at her own home; best of references. 183 Richardson st. 258 3

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, is a very good cook; no washing; best of city references. Address "S 2654," STAR office. 258 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WASHing and scrubbing by the day, good references. Apply at No. 5, in rear of 47 Dominique st. 258 2

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, LIGHT EMPLOYment. Address "S 2658," STAR office. 258 2

WANTED—SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, by a young lady, is proprietor of a typewriter; best of references. Address "N 2500," STAR office. 257 4

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK; good references. Apply at 49 Jurors st. 257 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PERSON OF GREAT experience in the management of saw mill establishments, who can keep books, and correspond in both languages; would accept a situation as book-keeper also; unexceptionable references. Apply to M. B., 76 St. James st. 257 5

WANTED—GENERAL CLERKSHIP, OR SHORThand position; salary no object. Address "G 2332," STAR Office. 255 4

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter of several years' experience; best of references. Apply at Louis Hecklinger, Merchant Tailor, 208 St. James st., Montreal. 254 6

Miscellaneous.

TO LET—GOOD RELIABLE DRIVING Mare, for her keep, to first May next. Address P. O. Box 1047. 255 6

TO LET—A FLAT CONTAINING THREE rooms, very cheap. Apply 78 St. Dominique St. 257 4

WANTED—STORAGE—YARD ROOM FOR MARBLE in slabs, near the Harbour and where no coal is stored. Chas. H. Cunningham, 41 St. Frs. Xavier Street. 258 2

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS!

In bulk or bottled, ærated. Unequalled beverage and specific for rheumatic, dyspeptic and skin affections. Orders may be sent to the Grand Hotel Co., or to CHAS. GURD & Co., Agents, Montreal. 242z

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
Ale and Porter Brewers,
NO. 286 ST. MARY STREET, MONTREAL.

Ale and Porter in wood and bottles. Families regularly supplied.

MR. WM. WATSON, 70 Fortification Lane, bottles our Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels. ☞ ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. 169z de

SAMUEL GOLTMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
No. 1804 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

☞ BOYS' CLOTHING ON HAND. 209zeo

HOLMAN'S PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE! Containing both versions of the New Testament, with the Parables of our Lord and Saviour, handsomely illustrated with 10 full page Engravings. Our Bibles contain 2,000 pages, 2,500 illustrations. Fine PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, elegant designs, handsomely bound. Extra inducements offered to energetic Agents. Illustrated catalogue sent on application. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia. 199z

Jewellery

BANKRUPT SALE
—OF—
Waltham Watch Co.'s Celebrated
Lever Watches,

Purchased for cash at enormous discounts through the financial troubles in New York, etc., ten per cent. below the manufacturer's cost, and fully 25 per cent. below the regular selling rates.

Intending purchasers are requested to call early and see these goods. It being so near the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS they must go rapidly. Deposits from $1 and upwards; receipts given with No. of case and movement so that no mistakes can be made.

☞ EVERY WATCH GUARANTEED. ☜

A genuine Waltham Watch Co. make.

Also a few lines of

JEWELLERY.

Purchased on the same advantageous discount.

R. W. STODDART & Co.
41 & 41½ Bleury street,
Montreal.

(English Watches direct from factory, 13 Red Lion street, London, England.) 256zeodtf

Professional.

REYNOLDS & KELLOND,
156 St. James Street, Montreal.
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
Experts in Patent Causes, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyrights Registered
F. H. REYNOLDS. | R. A. KELLOND 159zo

AMERICAN STAMPS
For Sale at
THE STAR OFFICE

SUNDAY READING.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Many in one, our fathers said;
  Many in one, say we:
Of different creeds, of differing forms,
  Love brings us unity.

Let Science scan the open page
  Of sky and sea and land,
And tell the secrets written there
  By Time's mysterious hand.

Let Art reveal the inner thought
  In Nature's forms of Grace,
And feel God's presence everywhere,
  See everywhere His face.

Let Faith attune the hidden strings
  That Science cannot sound;
And Future, Past, and Present bind
  In one harmonious round.

From each, from all, may life outflow,
  To each and all flow in;
It needs us all to swell the chords
  Of life's triumphant hymn.

God Rules Wisely.

Everybody admits that God rules in the world, and yet how few show a willingness to accept the logical consequences of that fact. If God rules, then all that happens is for the best to those who love God. Yet, instead of patience and faith and quiet waiting, we find impatience and doubt and querulous complaining even among those who are the heirs of all the promises of God. Choose you this day what you will believe: that God rules and that all will be well, or that the Devil rules and that all will be evil. You cannot firmly believe that God rules without as firmly believing that He is ruling wisely and well for His own glory and His children's good.

Living Well.

A holy life is made up of a number of small things; little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles or battles, nor one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little, constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam "that go softly" in the meek mission of refreshment, not the "waters of the river, great and many," rushing down in noisy torrents, are true symbols of a holy life. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, indiscretions and imprudences, little foibles, little indulgences of the flesh; the avoidances of such little things as these go far to make up, at least, the negative of a holy life.—*Bonar.*

Inconsistency.

No one can avoid being at times inconsistent; none but a coward will fear to be. Always to demand perfect consistency of speech and conduct is to expect infallibility where it is never found—in the human judgment. No man but occasionally makes the wrong choice, or speaks the wrong word, or leaves the straight path for a dangerous byway. If he be too proud to retract his words or to retrace his steps, he goes on into worse perils. In politics, in business life, even in church management, one may suddenly find that the side to which he has fully committed himself is more or less wrong. It is the right thing to retreat; but it is not always easy to do so. No man likes to cast discredit on his own judgment. No traveller enjoys hearing the people sneer: "A fine traveller you! You just passed here going one way, and now you pass going the other way. You will never reach any goal." It is not pleasant, but it is frequently the only safe course. Happy the man who chooses it in its season, who would rather turn about and be right, then go on and be wrong. One may pay too high a price for even jewel Consistency; one may be too intent on making his course a perfectly straight one, to heed the direction in which it leads him. A bend away from the precipice is better than a straight course over its brink. Every sinner is wretchedly inconsistent in God's sight—he must be, so long as he is human—and he makes a fatal mistake if, finding that he cannot be fully consistent in the right, he allows himself to be consistent in the wrong.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

If you are not too large for the place you are too small for it.

Following is not standing still, clearly it is not staying just where you always were.

There is no knife that cuts so sharply, and with such poisoned blade, as treachery.

The defects of the understanding, like those of the face, grow worse as we grow old.

The people who we never contradict are those whom we either love most or respect least.

Our grand business is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

Acknowledging that we have been in the wrong is only showing that we are wiser to-day than yesterday.

It is more from carelessness about truth, than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world.

'Tis an ill thing to be ashamed of one's poverty, but much worse not to make use of lawful endeavors to avoid it.

Open your mouth and purse cautiously, and your stock of wealth and reputation shall at least in repute be great.

The eye of the master will do more work than both of his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave your purse open.

It is the bounty of nature that we live, but of philosophy that we live well; which is, in truth, a greater benefit than life itself.

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little of which presently it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not.

To build up that strength of mind which apprehends and clings to great universal truths is the highest intellectual culture.

Wouldst thou that thy flesh obey thy spirit? Then let thy spirit obey thy God. Thou must be governed, that thou mayest govern.

There is no man that is knowingly wicked but is guilty to himself; and there is no man that carries guilt about him but he receives a sting into his soul.

The child taught to believe any occurrence a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon the soundness of his understanding.

To tell our own secrets is generally folly; but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which we are intrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe—into which the skylark, happiness, always goes singing.

Men are not to be judged by their looks, habits and appearances, but by the character of their lives and conversations, and by their works. 'Tis better that a man's own works than that another man's words should praise him.

Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters.

TEMPERANCE---INTEMPERANCE.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, of St. Louis, says: "The habit of using intoxicating liquor in some form, either wine or beer or ale or brandy, or some such drinks, almost universal in 'good society,' is the great bar and hindrance to temperance reform. It is the most important and strongest ally and support of the saloon system. So long as we say, by our own usage, that such drinks are useful to us and our families and friends, and the proper thing to offer them as a pleasurable enjoyment, we cannot, with any show of consistency or fairness, deprive others of the opportunity to obtain the same indulgence or benefit. If in my comfortable home, with all the surroundings of wholesome influences, with good food, well-ventilated rooms, pleasant amusements at home and abroad, I require such drinks for find them harmless, how can I say to the laboring man who returns from his hard day's work, weary and dirt-stained, and who goes to his one or two rooms where tidiness and comfort are almost impossible, 'You shall be debarred from all such luxury—you shall be deprived of all means of such indulgence'? He has a far better excuse; it goes much further to him as a comfort and relief from care; it is indispensable to him, if allowable to me. For one I cannot say to him, 'The bright and cheerful dram-drinking saloon shall be closed to you,' so long as I adhere to the dram-drinking at home. Accordingly, very few of the wine and beer-drinking 'temperance men' advocate *no license* to bar-rooms. The nearest they can consistently get is to a *high-license* system, by which the poor are discriminated against and the saloons made 'respectable.' Our reform must go deeper to be made effectual. It must reach the home, the fireside, the dining-table, the ladies' reception."

Temperance and Wages.

In order to understand fully the influence of alcohol upon health, we must consider not only its direct influence upon the body and the mind of the drunkards and their offspring, but we must take into consideration the effect it has upon their circumstances. A disproportionate part of their earnings being spent in drink, they are unable to afford for themselves and their families such good food, clothing and lodging as they might otherwise have. At a certain stage of degradation, the drunkard may be still alive to all his own requirements while regardless of those of his family, and may leave them to be hungry and cold, while he is warm and comfortable at the public-house. But as his drinking habits continue, and years advance, his power of earning is diminished; instead of working the whole week he works only a part of it, and his labour during that time becomes less and less valuable. A few years ago a master-tailor told me that he had sometimes great difficulty in getting orders completed in time, because some of his best men only worked for about half the week. They were paid on Saturday, they were drunk on Sunday and Monday, and ill on Tuesday, and only began to work on Wednesday. Nor is the work so good after a debauch of this sort, although its imperfections may not be so manifest in tailoring as in trades where the work is very delicate, as, for example, in grinding lenses for microscopes. In this process the glass used for making the lenses is fixed in a holder and pressed against a rapidly revolving disc. It requires to be held with the utmost steadiness, and gradually turned in such a manner that it shall be equally ground over the whole surface, as the least inequality greatly diminishes or completely destroys the value of the lens. The quality of the lens can only be ascertained after it has been fitted up so that a test object can be examined through it. A celebrated microscope maker in Paris, while showing me this process, informed me that the lenses made by working men who were perfectly sober, but had been indulging in liquor the day before, were of greatly less value than those made by them at other times; and where men were at all addicted to intoxication, it did not pay to keep them, as the loss of time in examining the lenses was so great. As years pass, intemperate workmen become more idle and less able to labour, so that unless they are carried off by disease, they find their way into the workhouse.—*The Book of Health.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Minnie Palmer's second European tour begins in London in May next and wil extend over 15 months.

Rafael Joseffy is giving piano recitals and also appearing with the Philharmonic orchestra in San Francisco.

Mrs. Langtry's season at Liverpool is proving highly successful, and "standing room only" is the nightly rule.

The Novellos, owners of Gounod's "Redemption," have bought "Mors et Vita," Gounod's latest work, for £4,000.

"Moths," by the returned Wallack company is being done at the Peoples' Theatre in the Bowery, N. Y., to good audiences.

Joseph Jefferson intends to revisit England next Spring and will reappear on the London stage, probably in "Rip Van Winkle."

Miss Viola Allan, late leading lady with the McCullough Company, has been engaged as an under study for "La Charbonniere."

Great preparations are making in denmark and Norway to celebrate on Dec. 3, the bicentenary of the birth of Ludwig Holberg, the father of the Danish stage.

Mme. Modjeska's London engagement under Mr. Abbey's management will be played at the Lyceum Theatre, beginning in March next, after the departure of Miss Mary Anderson.

Laura Don, now playing "Pompon" in "La Charbonniere," has a pet parrot no larger than a robin, her inseparable companion at rehearsal, which, as she naively asserts "swears in Spanish beautifully."

Mr. Edwin F. Thorne has bought the American rights to "The Crimes of Paris," which was regarded in London as the apotheosis of sensationalism. It is the work of Merritt and Conquest, and was orriginally produced at the Surrey Theatre.

Robson and Crane, under the management of Brooks and Dickson, during the season of 1885-6, will produce the "Comedy of Errors" in a manner never before attempted. Special and elaborate scenery will be prepared and the play superbly costumed in England

Lotta has quiet recovered from her recent illness, and has been playing in Philadelphia with her usual success the past week. On last Wednesday evening she received a present in the shape of a diamond and sapphire ring, which was thrown from a private box by a lady entirely unknown to her.

A novel idea is about to be carried into effect at the Savoy Theatre London. During the Christmas holidays a company consisting exclusively of children will play Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." The audiences at that season will probably be of an age with the company.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's American tour next season will be made under the management of Messrs. Abbey & Schoeffel. He will bring his entire company and the scenery from the Princess' Theatre, London. "Claudian" and "Chatterton," together with "Hamlet" and possibly several other Shakespearean plays, will constitute his repertory while in this country.

The late Frank Chanfrau's will was lately probated at Freehold, N.J. His widow, Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau, inherits the entire estate which is valued at $160,000. It includes a house and three farms at or near Long Branch, a house in New York city, and bonds, mortgages and cash to the value of $55,000. The widow and C. W. Tayleure are made joint executors of the will.

Labouchere, in the course of an interview with an *Evening News* reporter, having made another violent attack on Miss Mary Anderson, the *News* calls the editor of *Truth* an atrabilious individual, and insinuates that his monomaniacal opposition to Miss Anderson is to be ascribed to her having made the mistake of declining to attend that nice garden party on the banks of the Thames.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert always makes a good appearance when he responds to the call for "Author!" at the theatre. If the performance is one of his operas he insists upon Sir Arthur Sullivan going on the stage before him, and he, following and with visible effort overcoming his constitutional shyness, smiles and bows with such a hearty and genuine air of gratification that the geniality and sweetness of his nature are manifest to all.

It appears that Mme. Patti had absolute authority to annul her contract to sing in Paris at the Italiens this season, "if owing to absolutely personal reasons, she could not fulfil the engagement." Of this provision Mme. Patti has availed herself. The salary to be paid, was $2,500 per night in case Mme. Patti only sang twice, and $2,400 per night if she sang three times. This is probably the highest salary ever constructed for a Parisian engagement.

At the unveiling of the Bach monument at Eisenach, Joachim had the great Mass in B minor performed exactly as scored by Bach. The London *Pall Mall Gazette* states that, to some extent, at least, Joachim's example is to be followed by the London Bach Choir, and that more than one of the performers on rare instruments, whose playing made the special distinction of the concerts held under his supervision, have been invited to come to London next Spring to take part in the festival commemorative of the Bach bi-centenary.

"La Charbonniere" produced in America by Messrs. Brooks and Dickson at Philadelphia last Monday night, is warmly praised by the local press. It is full of dramatic incidents and the scenic embellishment is said to be very beautiful and realistic. Mr. D. P. Bowers, who has been three years absent from the stage is credited with a very great success in the *title role*. "La Charbonniere" drew large houses and will be kept on at the Chestnut St. Theatre another week before taking the road. It is said to have made a greater hit than the "Two Orphans," and promises to be one of the most profitable of the Brooks and Dickson attractions.

NOTES, QUERIES & REPLIES.

Communications may be sent to 67 Aylmer Street, Montreal, or to THE STAR *office.*

Mahomet's Coffin.

That versatile writer and omnivorous reader, G. A. Sala, wishes to obtain from his correspondents some information about the legend of Mahomet's coffin—where the story is to be found, etc., etc. With the assistance of a literary friend (J. R.), I have gleaned the following particulars from a variety of books:

"The Greeks and Latins have invented and propagated the vulgar and ridiculous story that Mahomet's iron tomb is suspended in the air at Mecca (*sema meteorizomenon*, Laonicus Chalcondyles, *De Rebus Turcicis*, lib. III, p. 66) by the action of equal and potent loadstones. (*Dictionnaire de Bayle; Mahomet.*) Without any philosophical enquiries it may suffice (I) that the prophet was not buried at Mecca, and (II) that his tomb at Medina, which has been visited by millions, is placed on the ground. (Reland, *De Relig: Moham:* lib. II, c. 19, p. 209-211; Gagnier, *Vie de Mahomet:* tom. III, p. 263-268.)" From Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. L, Vol. V, p. 145. Note. (Milman's edit.) "Mahomet expired with his head reclining on the lap of the youngest and best beloved of his wives, Ayesha, in the eleventh year of the Hejira (June, A. D. 632), at the age of sixty-three. In the very chamber at Medina, where he died, his remains were deposited, and a simple monument was placed over him—the story of the hanging coffin being an absurd fiction." From Bell's "System of Geography," Vol. IV, p. 359.

"The reverence which the faithful Moslems pay to the prophet, and all that is connected with him in the remotest degree, proves the sincerity with which they believe in his divine mission. But the wonder-loving populace alone gives credence to the fable that Mahomet's coffin is suspended in the air. On the contrary, he lies buried at Medina where he died; and an urn, enclosed in the holy chapel, constitutes his sepulchre, which is surrounded with iron trellis-work, and is accessible to no one." From Maunder's "Biographical Treasury," article, "Mahomet." "Mahomet was buried on the night from the 9th to the 10th of June, after long discussions, in the house of Ayesha, where he had died, and which afterwards became part of the adjoining Mosque." Chambers' "Cyclopædia," article, Mahomet. "*Mahomet fut enterré à Médine, et l'on y voit encore son tombeau, que visitent presque tous les pèlerins à leur retour de la Mekke.*" From "*Egypte depuis la conquête des Arabes jusqu'à la Domination française.*" *Par M. J. Marcel, de l'Institut d'Egypte.*

"*Se sentant de plus en plus mal, il s'installa dans le logement d'Aicha, sa femme, et donna des instructions très-précises sur la manière dont il voulait être enterré. 'Quand vous m'aurez lavé et enseveli,' disait-il à ses parents, 'vous me poserez sur ce lit au bord de ma tombe, qui sera creusée dans cette chambre même.' Son tombeau est donc à Médine, qui a reçu à cause de cela l'épithète de l'illuminée.*" From "*Le Koran, Traduction Nouvelle par M. Kasimirski* (*Paris*, 1880), p. 26. 27. *Notice Biographique sur Mahomet.*"

Burckhardt, the famous traveller, visited the sacred enclosure, and found the ingenuity of science unnecessary in the case, as the coffin is not suspended in air, but placed on the ground. A marabout told Labat, the French traveller, "*que le tombeau de Mahomet était porté en l'air par le moyen de certains Anges qui se relayent d'heure en heure pour soutenir ce fardeau.*" Labat, "*Afrique Occidentale*," II, 143 (1728). Prior in his "Alma" II, 199 (1717), alludes to the myth:—

"The balance always would hang even,
Like Mahomet's tomb 'twixt earth and heaven."

Two Terms Explained.

In reply to "Old Prosody" (Montreal), who asks the meaning of two expressions that he does not understand, I may say, 1st, that such words as *cough* and *though*, *beneath* and *breath* are sometimes in treatises on metre called *printer's rhymes*, because, though spelt alike, they are pronounced differently, and are, in fact, rhymes (as it were) to the eye more than to the ear; and, secondly, that the heroic measure of English metre, *i. e.*, the rhyming iambic verse of five feet (like Pope's Homer) is sometimes called "*riding rhyme*," from the fact that it is the metre of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," which are told by a body of pilgrims while they are *riding* to Canterbury.

The Legend of Perce Rock.

In a late number of THE STAR a correspondent requested me to relate this legend. At the time I replied that I believed Mr. J. M. LeMoine had related the story in his "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence," and that if it were not too long I would quote or condense it hereafter. On referring to the work in question, published by Dawson Bros. in 1878, I was disappointed to find the following sentence at p. 45: "A romantic legend, alluded to by the Abbé Ferland, attaches to the Percé Rock; we regret we have not space for it." At p. 42 Mr. LeMoine writes: "About the year 1805 two foolhardy fishermen resolved to scale the fortress, which so far had been considered impregnable. It was indeed a glorious feat, this ascent of the rock by Duguay and Moriarty for the first time. *It is true that there was a vague tradition that on certain occasions a youth of herculean proportions and preternatural appearance had been seen on the top*; but these superstitious tales merely served to exhibit in more vivid colors the venturesome spirit of the mortals who had dared to brave the genius of Percé Rock in his inaccessible den." There is a good account of Percé at p. 365 of Faucher de Saint Maurice's volume *De Tribord à Babord*" (1877), but no reference to any legend about the Rock. The 30th number of "Picturesque Canada" has also several pages about Percé and its scenery, but the romantic story is not mentioned. A fine description of the place may be found in the "Cruise of the 'Alice May,'" by S. G. W. Benjamin, which was originally published in the *Century Magazine*. The following passage is well worth quoting: "Percé Rock derives its name, as any one familiar with the French language would at once perceive, from the immense arch which pierces it near the eastern end. There was yet another arch thirty years ago; but it fell in during an earthquake, and left one side of it a separate rock. Before this event it was possible to reach the summit of Percé Rock, but at present it must be considered inaccessible. One or two daring fishermen have succeeded in performing the feat; but several have been killed in the attempt, and to try to scale it is now forbidden. *There is a legend that the rock is haunted by a spirit, that may be seen on stormy nights hovering over the summit.* Of this I do not feel at liberty to speak with certainty, not having seen this water-wraith myself. But whatever the facts regarding its supernatural denizens, this can be affirmed with certainty. The summit is peopled by an innumerable and loquacious colony of sea-birds. Their clanging never ceases until dark, and may be heard for miles and miles, blending with the roar of the tireless surf. Percé Rock is about a furlong in length and three hundred and twenty feet high. The rock is sublime in shadow, a dark and tremendous bulk. But it is gloriously beautiful in the sunlight. The former conveys an effect of grandeur, the latter brings out the variety and brilliance of the coloring. It abounds in ferruginous tints, golden-yellow, copper-reds, ochres, leaden and roseate grays are either distinct or deliciously blended in a grand mosaic on this marvellous wall, where Nature has shown what she dares in color. On a clear afternoon, when the sky and sea are a deep, dreamy purple and azure the beauty of Percé Rock baffles description. The afternoon light bathes its bold outline with the most ethereal roseate grays, which affect the soul like the strains of slender song. The time is coming when Percé will be painted and sung and celebrated like the already famed resorts of the Old World." I have been obliged to abbreviate this brilliant description in order to economize space. A reference to the original will well repay the reader. I have italicized the few lines of Messrs. LeMoine and Benjamin that probably refer to the legend inquired for by my correspondent.

Motto Translated.

MARIE, P.E.I.

Please oblige me by giving the meaning of the following sentence:
"*In Hoc Signo Spes Mea*"

JUSTINA MURRAY.

The translation of this simple Latin motto which refers, no doubt, to the Cross, is "In this sign (or symbol) is my hope."

"Equery or Equerry?"

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your remarks in Saturday's (25th inst.) paper in reply to "H. J.":—I find in "Bailey's Dictionary, as follows:—

"Equerry (of *Equus*, L.) an officer who has care and management of the horses of a king or prince."

Again, "Ainsworth's Latin-English Dictionary" gives—"An Equerry, stabuli præfectus."

Whilst "Walker's Dictionary" says:—
"Equerry (e-kwer'-e), Master of the Horse."
And "Worcester" gives this:—
"Equerry (ek'we-re), * * * an officer who has the care of horses."
Whilst "Johnson" says:—
"Equerry, one who has care of the horses of a king or prince."

Here are (5) different authorities who spell the word with *two* R's—thus, "*Equerry*." Now is not this the correct way after all, and spelling it as "*Equery*" only a modernized (or Americanized) way of putting it, as our present way of spelling "Honour," "Labour," etc., to-day is by dropping the "u"? In *official* lists in England the word is always spelt "*Equerry*," or "*Equerries*," which I can prove to you, and therefore I assume making use of *one* "r" only is a modernized way of putting it.

Yours sincerely,
S. D.

Montreal.

Thanking "S.D." for his communication I may remark that in summing up my note on the word "equery" in reply to "H. J." I simply said: "I am of opinion that the word should be spelt with only one *r*, *equery*; that it should be pronounced *ek'wery*, and that it is derived from the French *écurie*." I am still of the same opinion. Bailey, Ainsworth, Walker and Johnson are now no authorities on the subject of orthography. Worcester (though "S.D." seems to ignore the fact) spells the word *equerry* and also *equery*. So also do Richardson, Webster, Chambers, and other small dictionaries that I have consulted. Whether the word be derived from the low Latin *equarius*, the French *ecuyer* or (as I hold) the French *écurie*, the second *r* seems quite superfluous. It certainly does not appear in what I believe to be the correct pronunciation *ek'wery*. As regards what "S.D." says about the omission of the letter *u* in such words as *honour* and *labour*, I need only repeat the words of a modern lexicographer: "The question of omitting or inserting the letter *u* in such words is attended with much difficulty. Most of the words of this class are originally Latin, and are regarded as coming into the English through the corresponding French words ending in *eur*, and this is the reason assigned by Dr. Johnson for retaining the *u*. But he is far from being consistent in applying this principle; for, with respect to this class of words he gives many of them with the *u*, and many of them without it." I have before me two complete lists compiled from Johnson's Dictionary, in which these originally Latin words are differently spelt. Of these fifty-six have the *u* in the last syllable, and forty-eight, not. But though the same principle applies to most of the words in the two lists, Johnson's inconsistency will at once be seen, when we find that he writes *predecessor* without the *u*, but *successour* with it; *anteriour* and *interiour*, but *posterior* and *exterior*. No one, I imagine, doubts that *author*, *governor*, *emperor*, *senator* and *orator* are derived from the Latin through the French, but what English speaking person ever thinks of spelling them with the letter *u*? Why then should we not spell *honor* and *favor* in the same way? I confess that I cannot see the reason, though, following English custom, I usually write *honour* and *favour*. The fact is, as has often before been remarked, that the eye is offended at seeing a word spelt in a manner to which it is unaccustomed; and the eyes of most readers would be pained at seeing *inferior*, *possessor*, *successor*, *error*, *tailor*, etc., spelt with the *u*, just as those of many are offended by *favor*, *honor*, etc., without it. It is difficult to fix the limit for a partial omission, and the rule (as Worcester observes) which entirely excludes the *u* from this class of words, in accordance with the prevailing usage in the United States, if not the most unexceptionable, is undoubtedly the most convenient. More remains to be said on this subject on another occasion.

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I have been told that by turning down the corner of a visiting card you show that the visit has been intended for all the lady members of the family. Would this also include a lady cousin who is staying at the house and will she understand by this that she has been called upon?

READER.

ANS.—Separate cards should be left for visitors who are staying at your friend's house.

Editor Etiquette Department:

When paying an afternoon visit, should I say "good afternoon" or "good bye" on retiring, also, on asking a young lady for a dance, is it good taste to say, "may I have the honor," or "may I have the pleasure" of a dance?

JACK.

ANS.—"Good afternoon" is the form observed on such occasions. The latter expression is generally made use of.

Editor Etiquette Department:

In getting visiting cards printed, is it conformable to good usage to get academic titles, as "B.A.," "M.A.," "L.L.D"., appended to one's name?

NEMO.

ANS.—We have seen the form observed, but do not think that it is generally adopted. Initials indicative of titles of honor, or academic distinctions, are seldom added to the name by the individual by whom they are won. Good taste suggests that on visiting cards, names should be engraved as their owners are addressed in society.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Should a young gentleman wear his overcoat and gloves into church, and sit with them on during the service. Provided the church is comparatively warm and he takes off his coat, should he remove the gloves also, they being either kid, or dogskin?

WILLIE.

ANS.—There are no rules in the matter, although comfort, and general usage suggest that both coat and gloves should be removed, when the church is warm. The coat need not be taken off until you have secured a seat; as far as gloves are concerned, we have generally observed that they are discarded by men on all possible occasions, except when absolutely necessary.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. At a dinner party would it be incorrect for a young lady to help herself to water from a water jug which is near to her, is it the duty of the gentleman next her to offer his assistance in this matter, and if he does not should she remind him? 2. In writing a card of invitation to a French young lady may I abbreviate the Madmoiselle into "Mdlle."?

GERTRUDE.

ANS.—If the water bottle is conveniently near, the young lady may help herself, otherwise she must ask the gentleman next her to help her. 2. It is better to write it in full. We have always noticed that on the visiting cards of French young ladies the name is not abbreviated.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Lately I have seen a good deal in your Etiquette column about the custom of using finger glasses; please inform where I should place my finger glass and d'oyley at dessert, whether to one side, or in front. Also tell me if it is usual for a grown up young lady to continue sitting when a married lady, who is much older than herself, is talking to her, standing. In the case of a clergyman should she rise, or should she speak to him as if he were any gentleman friend?

MARGARET.

ANS.—Put the d'oyley and finger glass to your left. Rise when you are speaking to a married lady if she is standing; it is not necessary to do so when addressing a clergyman, your behaviour under such circumstances should be simply that of a lady towards a gentleman.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Supposing a young lady at a ball apparently forgets her partner for a certain dance, and begins dancing with another, what should the first one do? Is he to take it for granted that she wishes to be rude, and avoid going for his dance. Would it be complimentary to make no effort to remind her. Also is it necessary at a ball to say good-night to the hostess?

INTERESTED.

ANS.—If the young lady is merely standing with her partner you may remind her of her engagement to dance with you; if she is already dancing you cannot of course interrupt her. It is a great mistake to take it for granted that people intend to be rude; however, if you have reason to think that the young lady prefers her present partner, do not be exacting in claiming your dance; a discussion in a ball room is always to be avoided. Unless you have a good opportunity there is no necessity to find out the lady of the house in order to say "good-night."

Editor Etiquette Department:

Please answer the following in the Etiquette column of your Saturday issue:—1. If, at a dancing party which is small and informal, and where there are no programmes, a gentleman should ask a lady to dance, and she excuses herself on the plea of being tired, is he obliged to sit the dance out with her, or is he justified in being offended, taking this as a sign that she prefers not to dance with him? 2. Do bridesmaids at fashionable weddings wear hats or veils, and should their dresses be alike? Are bouquets necessary for them, and do they provide their own? 3. I heard the other day that the rule of a bride taking precedency has become old-fashioned. Please tell me if this has been generally adopted in Canada?

B. M.

ANS.—1. There is no necessity for the gentleman to sit out the dance; he may simply bow and retire, in order to procure another partner. Unless he has some reason to think that the young lady has excused herself intentionally, he should not feel offended; at the same time it would be advisable not to repeat his request during the evening. 2. Either may be worn, though perhaps the former are more generally popular. The dress suitable for such occasions is altogether a matter of taste; as a rule, however, all the bridesmaids, or at least half of the number, are dressed alike. Bouquets are usually the gift of the bridegroom, or else of the father of the bride; they should never be provided by the bridesmaids. Sometimes baskets of flowers are used instead of bouquets, and, when tastefully arranged, they are extremely pretty. 3. The old rule regarding the precedency given to brides is still, as far as we know, observed in Canada. Indeed, it was only very recently that we saw in an English paper that the fashion had changed with regard to the well known practice.

JAMAICA ANNEXATION.

Hon. Mr. Solomon's Letter to the Wes Indian Press.

The following text of the letter by Hon Mr. Solomon to the *Colonial Standard* and *Jamaica Despatch*, explaining his views on the proposed annexation with Canada, will be read with much interest:—

SIR,—In reference to the notice of motion which I have given in the council to consider the advisability of forming a political and commercial alliance with the Dominion of Canada, I have been impelled to do this by the circumstance that the major industry of this island is threatened with immediate extinction and ruin, and the ruin of such industry must extend to the injury of every class of the inhabitants of Jamaica. We have sought from the English Government some help out of our distress; all we have received is a dogmatic chapter on political economy, and, instead of assistance, England rejoices in the power she possesses to facilitate our ruin.

While in England I brought a proposal of Canadian confederation to the notice of several Jamaica proprietors and merchants, and after stating to them what I thought would lift our island from the "slough of despond," I was authorized to seek an interview with the premier and other ministers of the Canadian Government. The Hon. Henry Berkeley very shortly after consulted a joint meeting of proprietors of Jamaica estates and of estates in the Leeward islands, and has issued a memorandum which I think most of your readers have seen. In that memorandum Mr. Berkeley points out the advantages which Canada, Jamaica and the Leeward islands would respectively derive from the connection; therefore I shall here briefly state why I think the resolution of which I have given notice should be supported, not only in the legislature, but by all classes who feel a desire to promote the future progress of Jamaica.

Confederation—or the admission of Jamaica as a province of Canada—would give us an open market for all our products. We in turn would have to take the products of Canada on like terms; there would be a loss to us of the revenue from customs and excise, and there would be a loss to Canada of the duties at present imposed by their tariff on what we sent to them. It may be asked, how are we to make good the loss of so much revenue, but if any one will refer to the British America Act, 30 Vic., cap. iii, he will find that the Dominion government pays a contribution to each province and also contributes to the expenses of the government. I think I shall prove at the proper time to the satisfaction of all parties that the adoption of what I here recommend will not entail one farthing additional taxation on us; on the contrary the economy in the expenditure of the Dominion stands out in very favorable contrast to the extravagance of the Jamaica expenditure.

Canada can supply almost everything we consume, and I believe as cheaply as we can get supplied from any other country. The admission of her products duty free would cheapen them to the consumer, our exports going to Canada duty free would also cheapen them to the consumer there, consumption would increase, and a ready market would be found. We should be entitled to a free and representative legislature, and would also be entitled to send representatives to the Parliament of the Dominion and to have appointed members of the Senate. I do not think reciprocity with the United States or Canada would confer so much benefit as confederation.

MICHAEL SOLOMON.

Seville, St. Ann, Oct. 6.

OLD WORLD NOTES.

Gossip From the Last Number of "Truth."

According to an article on Prince Bismarck's political and domestic life, which is the principal feature in the October number of the *Deutsche Revue*, Count Moltke came up to the Prince after the battle of Königgrätz was won, and exclaimed, "You are really a great man now. If we had been beaten, all the old women at home would have pelted us with wet rags." The Prince alludes to the Holy Alliance as a "Russian mouse-trap," and has always declared that the war of 1866 was only a passing thunder-shower, which entirely and permanently cleared the air between Germany and Austria.

What, then, will happen upon the rejection of the Franchise Bill a second time! It will neither be brought in a third time, nor will Mr. Gladstone allow the Lords to establish a precedent for a dissolution on any issue which they may think desirable in the interests of their clients. Two plans are, I believe, under consideration—1. That a resolution should be carried, declaring that the power of the Upper House must be abated, and dissolving on this, in order to enable the constituencies to express their opinion upon it. 2. For Ministers to resign and to invite Lord Salisbury to form a Government.

With his usual sound common sense, the Bishop of Peterborough has been pointing out the utter impossibility of separating the question of social purity from that of the housing of the poor. As he remarks, it is idle to expect men to lead the lives of Christians when they have the houses of brutes. No amount of preaching and founding of White Ribbon Armies will check the one evil until we do something to remedy the other. What is wanted is a great deal more practice and a good deal less theory.

The *Bangor Observer* states that an intelligent and well-conducted police constable was placed at the door of the dog and poultry show which took place in Bangor, and told to let none in without a ticket. Presently "a young Tory county magistrate, better known for his wealth than for his ability to administer justice, showed up. The officer challenged him for his ticket of admission, and for doing this he has been summarily dismissed the force." If I remember rightly, Napoleon rewarded a soldier for not letting him pass without the watchword. This shows that the Bangor police authorities have other views of discipline than those which were entertained by Napoleon. But perhaps they knew more about it than he did.

The following scrap of conversation, reported from Queensland in one of the Sydney papers, is rather an amusing commentary on our English habit of combining missionary and commercial zeal: "Missionary very good fellow. Missionary he come along, an' he see Kanaka boy with banana leaf round him. Missionary he say, 'White man God no like banana leaf; white man God like calico.' 'Oh, and who sold calico?' 'Oh, missionary, he sell calico.'" The truth, I believe, is that a good many of the missionaries are quite content with a "conversion" to calico, whilst others of them are leading agents in what is euphemistically called the "labor traffic." In the latter case they recognize it as clear that *laborare est orare*.

Paper is reported to be made from a white moss growing abundantly in Norway and Sweden. Only the mouldering remains of the plant are used, the living growth never being interfered with, and the paper made from this decayed vegetation is represented as being of unusual strength and superior to paper made from wood. Whether there is any moss in our country suitable for papermaking has never been practically tested. Florida produces mosses in vast quantities, and the Swedish discovery may lead to experiments with our native mosses in regions where they grow most thickly. If the mosses of America cannot be made available, then we may look for importations of fibrous moss from Northern Europe to be used in the improvement of wood pulp. As the tested moss may be had for the gathering in Norway and Sweden it can be sent to this country cheaper than rags.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

☞ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

There, Nellie, what did I tell you, you have just ruined that new dress under the arms because you did not have a Canfield Dress Shield.

THE CANFIELD
Patent, "Elastic Seamless"
DRESS SHIELDS

are waterproof, absorbent, odorless, strong, yet soft as kid, do not wrinkle, chafe or rip, are easily shaped to the garment and only *seamless* shield made. This is a recent American Invention and the sales are already double that of any other Dress Protector made in Europe or United States. These goods are protected by patents and trade marks all over the world.

Beware of Imitations. All genuine goods bear the trade mark shown above.

For Sale by all leading Dry Goods Dealer
4tfa w

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins (½ lb and 1b) by grocers, labelled thus:
JAS. EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Sole Agent for Canada, C. E. COLSON, Montreal.
206eodx

GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS
DEPOTS
The results of the Experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, etc., show that
GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS
Approved by the Paris College of Medicine, is the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives. The Comfits on account of their small volume are of an easy and agreeable employment. Every Comfit is equivalent to one and a half tablespoonfuls of Syrup.
AT ALL CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS'
BOUTIGNY (Late DESLAURIERS) 31, rue de Clery, & rue Poissonnière, 2, PARIS

Chaps, Cracks, Pimples Itching,
and all irritation of the Skin
REMOVED BY THE
DESLAURIERS AMANDINE
To be had at DESLAURIERS' Chst., 31, rue de Clery, Paris
AND AT ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS

Deslauriers' TOPIQUE ORIENTAL

A preparation superior to all the **dissolvents** and **revulsives** which are now in use as remedies against the diseases *to which horses are liable.* Its action is sure and rapid: it does not cause the hair to fall off, and leaves no disfigurement of the coat; its success is marvellous in counteracting **Chest Affections, Pleurisy, Throat Complaints, Paralysis, Weakness in the Legs,** etc. Properly diluted in oil, it may be used for other animals than horses.

TOPIQUE VERT

a *dissolvent* of a much more active composition takes the place of *Cauterization with the red-hot iron* for whatever purpose used.

It rapidly cures **Windgalls, Spavins, Congestions of all kinds, Lameness of long standing or recent Strains, Sprains or Curbs however deep-rooted**

TO BE PROCURED AT
Deslauriers' Chst., 31 r. de Clery, Paris.
And from all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

HEADACHES
Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Errors of Youth.
SUFFERERS FROM
Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood,
BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

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

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

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

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

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

DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA
AND
All Summer Complaints.
231eodtf

DEPURATIVE BISCUITS
D' OLLIVIER

Certain and radicale Cure by this efficacious Depurative of the most inveterate
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, MALADIES OF THE SKIN, ERUPTIONS, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, ULCERS
And all affections resulting, from late or recent Siphylitic Diseases, as Secondary Symptoms of the mouth and the throat, articular and muscular Rheumatism, etc., etc.
The Depurative Biscuits of Dr Ollivier are:
The only one approved by "the Academie de Medecine de Paris
The only one authorized by the French Government;
The only one employed in the Hospitals of Paris.
NATIONAL REWARD: - - fr. 24,000.
No other method is favoured with such high testimonies. Secret, agreeable, rapid and economic treatment without relapse.
PARIS, 62, RIVOLI STREET, 62, PARIS.
Sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists in the World,
Each box is accompanied with a pamphlet on the [illegible]
Wholesale by
LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,
MONTREAL.
Retail by all the principal Druggists in Canada.
[illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Why?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.
☞SOLID PROOF OF THIS.
IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING THE BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt., and Montreal.
KIDNEY-WORT

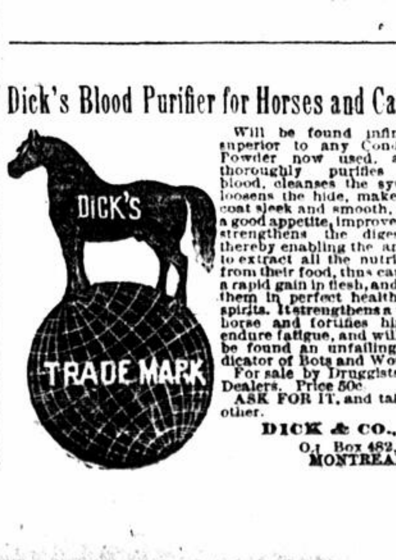
HAMILTON.

We, the undersigned, druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 19, 1882.

J. WINER & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
A. HAMILTON & CO., cor. King & James Sts.
GARLAND & RUTHERFORD, 8 King St. East.
RICHARD BRIERLEY, 14 King St. East.
JOHN A. CLARK, cor. King & Hughson Sts.
J. A. DJEMERT, 72 King St. East.
MARK MUNDY, for S. Chapman.
W. L. SMITH, 164 King St. East.
R. N. TAYLOR & CO., 35 & 95 John St. North.
JOHN W. GERRIE, 30 James St. North.
BLEASDALE & HARRISON, 36 James St. North.
A. VINCENT & CO., cor. James & Murray Sts.
McGREGOR & PARKE, 1 Market Square.
JOHN A. BARR & CO., cor. York & McNab Sts.
A. CALDER & CO., 60 York St.
GEORGE A. WOOD, cor. York & Hess Sts.
ARTHUR BOYLE, cor. York & Magill Sts.
THOMAS COPLAND, 180 King St. West.
WM. A. HOWELL, cor. James & Hunter Sts.
258 2 aw

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle



will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder, [illegible] ASK FOR IT, and take no other.
DICK & CO.,
P. O. Box [illegible], MONTREAL.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
—OF—
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
1884—Summer Arrangement—1884

LIVERPOOL & QUEBEC MAIL LINE.

FROM LIVERPOOL	STEAMER.	QUEBEC.
THURSDAY Oct. 16th 23rd 30th	SARMATIAN PARISIAN CIRCASSIAN	SATURDAY Nov. 8th 15th 22nd

Liverpool, Halifax & Baltimore Line.

FROM LIVERPOOL	STEAMER.	FROM BALTIMORE	FROM HALIFAX
TUESDAY Oct. 14th 21st	HANOVERIAN CASPIAN	[illegible]	[illegible]

Glasgow and Quebec Service.

FROM GLASGOW	STEAMER.	QUEBEC.
Oct. 17th 24th 31st	[illegible] SIBERIAN [illegible]	Nov. 3rd 10th 17th

Glasgow & Boston Service.

FROM GLASGOW	STEAMER.	FROM BOSTON.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 22nd 29th	PRUSSIAN WALDENSIAN	SATURDAY Nov. 8th 22nd

Glasgow & Philadelphia Service.

FROM GLASGOW.	STEAMER.	FROM PHILADELPHIA
WEDNESDAY Oct. 8th 21st	PHŒNICIAN NESTORIAN	WEDNESDAY Oct. 29th Nov. [illegible]

For passage or further information apply to
G. W. ROBINSON,
136 St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall,
or H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.
80 State Street, Boston. 258a

WhiteCrossLine
Steinmann & Ludwig
OWNERS & GENERAL AGENTS, ANTWERP.
Direct and regular Steamship communication between CANADA and ANTWERP,
Under contract with the Dominion Government.
[illegible]
From Antwerp direct for Quebec and Montreal. [illegible]
From Montreal (via Southampton, Eng.) for Antwerp [illegible]
From Antwerp for Halifax, N.S. [illegible]
[illegible]
STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp, or MUNDERLOH & CO., Gen'l Agents, Montreal.
211eods

Dominion Line. PASSENGER SERVICE.
The magnificent steamers "Vancouver," "Sarnia" an[d] [illegible] VANCOUVER, [illegible] OREGON. [illegible]
[illegible] DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents.

DISEASES of the THROAT
VOICE and MOUTH
DETHAN'S
LOZENGES
(Bertholett's Salt)
Recommended against the diseases of the Voice, the Throat, [illegible] Children's Croup, [illegible] In Paris, DETHAN, Chemist, rue Baudin, 23.
And at all Depots for French Remedies.

STOMACH
and INTESTINE DISEASES
Painful Digestion
PATERSON'S
LOZENGES and POWDERS
(Bismuth and Magnesia)
[illegible]
In Paris, DETHAN, Chemist, rue Baudin, 23.
And at all Depots for French Remedies.

IMPOVERISHMENT
OF THE BLOOD
Fevers and nervous Diseases
BELLINI'S
WINE
(Bark and Colombo)
This Wine is especially used against [illegible]
In Paris, DETHAN, Chemist, rue Baudin, 23.
And at all Depots for French Remedies.

CENTS
FOR SALE.
Apply at
STAR OFFICE

STREET PAVEMENTS.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Montreal has gained for itself the sobriquet "Muddy Montreal," and an attempt to cross Craig, Commissioners, or any other street of large traffic is enough to convince one of the fitness of the appellation.

Our streets, though vastly improved during the last year, are simply a disgrace to a civilized community. I have visited most of the large towns of Europe and do not remember to have seen one, of the like size and importance, so utterly behind the age in the economic and scientific treatment of its streets as Montreal; and I venture to say there is more money spent on our streets than would suffice to pave them in a manner equal to the best paved cities in Europe.

The invariable answer to all suggestions for improvements is the stale cry "the severity of our Winter;" but, sir, it is not that alone, but the failure to grapple with the obvious facts of the case in a simple, scientific manner, the indifference that permits not only the possibility of bad, unskilful work, but that accepts, from want of knowledge, and pays for bad work as if it were the best. The protective tariff that premiates unskilful labor, precludes healthful competition. There is no incentive to learn or improve.

Craig street is little better than a farm road; if it cost nothing per annum to maintain in that high state of barbarism, it might be a point in its favor; but, if you please, the dust that blinds us and plays the mischief in the stores around, and the mud that bespatters us from head to foot, are made for us, and we pay for them in hard cash that we may enjoy them all the more. May I ask, sir, "Are we made for the roads, or are the roads made for us?"

A well made, well drained and rolled macadam pavement, on which there is but little traffic, is the best and most delightful road to travel over; but it is the experience of all places where roads are subject to heavy traffic (to quote from Mr. St. George's "Pavements of Montreal") that "it is impossible to keep macadamized roads in order, and in 19 years they cost 15 cents per yard super. *more* than granite. The fact of their being *always dirty*, and wearing into *holes* and *ruts*, places them far below granite blocks."

To ensure clean, lasting pavements in a climate like ours, it is essential that both foundation and surface shall be *solid* and *impervious to moisture*, and in section, graded so that all water falling thereon shall be quickly drained away. If the pavement is impervious to moisture and the road-bed kept dry, it would be no more affected by frost than a "cut stone front."

To secure cleanliness and permanence in a roadway like Craig, Commissioners, or other similar streets, we must use an igneous rock, like the granites or some of the traps (in preference one that will not wear smooth), and the beds and joints must be bituminous.

In Manchester (Eng.) granite blocks are used, about 7 inches long, 3½ wide and 6 deep; these are laid on a bed of gravel about 1 inch deep, that has passed through an inch riddle. The blocks are laid close together, well rammed and grouted with a preparation of pitch and coal tar. This makes the pavement *water tight* and prevents water percolating to the foundations. "We often take pavements up," says the City Surveyor, "after 20 years use, and find the bed or foundation perfectly dry," and herein lies the whole secret of their lasting so long and wearing so well. "We have very little macadam," he adds, "within the city, as it was found much more expensive than block pavement." The cost in Manchester is $2.75 to $3 per yard superficial.

Mr. Ed. P. North (of the American Institute of Civil Engineers) says "the best granite pavements are found in England," and amongst others he refers to one in North John street, Liverpool, laid in 1872, which has a traffic of over 4,000 vehicles per day, averaging three tons each. The blocks are of Welsh trap, 3½ inches square and 6 inches deep, laid on a 10 inch bed of concrete; the joints are filled with fine gravel and run with pitch and coal tar. It was paved so close, and the blocks so firmly held in place, that there was hardly any rounding of the surface to be noticed. He adds, "The surface was admirable and showed very slight wear, and on sanitary grounds it is probably unequalled by any other pavement except compressed asphalt, for there can be no percolation of surface water." The blocks now used in Liverpool are from 6 to 8 inches long.

The same system is used, I believe, in Leeds, Birmingham, and other large places in the northern and midland counties of England.

Such a pavement constructed here of, say, Thousand Island granite, would cost from $3.50 to $4 per superficial yard, and last some 30 years with little or no repairs, and at the end of that period a large proportion of the blocks would be available for redressing, and be as good as new to lay in thoroughfares of lighter traffic, the spawl and residue working up for macadam, so that of the fragments nothing would be lost. The same material, in fact, instead of being ground into mud in 35 to 40 *hours* would, if scientifically used, last 35 to 40 *years* before it resolved itself into the inevitable mud.

In applying these data to Craig street we may take the area of roadway from the Champ de Mars to McGill street at, roughly, 20,000 square yards. Computing macadam at $1.88 per superficial yard, 10 cents for maintenance and 2 cents for cleansing (?) per square yard per annum (quoting from Mr. St. George's "Pavements of Montreal") we get $4.55 as the sum this road would cost per yard superficial over a period of thirty years; giving a total sum of $91,000, or say about $3,033 per annum for thirty years of—*unmitigated mud.*

Taking granite block pavement at the maximum price (so as to cover repairs) and adding a maximum rate of $1.37 per yard superficial per annum for cleansing, we get a total of $88,200 or say about $2,707 per annum for thirty years of *first class clean* pavement.

Mr. Haywood, in speaking of the granite pavement in Gracechurch street, London, says that after 25 years' wear the blocks were worth 56 cents per yard superficial for re-use, which was equal to about one-seventh their first cost. The granite blocks from the pavement of London Bridge were re-purchased in 1851 by the contractors for paving, after 9 years of, I suppose, the heaviest traffic in the world, at about one-fifth their original cost.

Applying these data to Craig street and deducting only one-seventh of the first cost we get a net sum of $76,772, or say $2,530 per annum for the period of 30 years, showing a sufficient margin to establish the fact that a *good* road would be *cheaper* than a *bad* one.

In August last there appeared in THE STAR an account of the stone block pavement then being laid in St. Mary street. Walking beside it to-day I found it as dirty as macadam, and it will soon be almost as uneven. The cause of this unsatisfactory state is not difficult to find. The blocks were laid on two inches of *sand*, and the joints, being simply *filled with the same*, are *not water tight*; indeed, they are so soft they can be scraped out with a stick; the consequence is the joints and bed are thoroughly saturated with wet; the sand has long since been ground to fine powder, which, mixed in with the water, works up in the form of mud, making a void or a soft yielding bed into which the blocks are settling; pools of water collect in these depressions and, slowly soaking into the roadbed, make the pavement shockingly dirty and thoroughly rotten. I commend this piece of paving to the inspection of the Road Committee. How this will look next Spring, or what will be its little bill for maintenance time will show! The cheapest plan would be to take up the blocks before they get too much damaged, repair the foundation and relay the blocks in the manner I have indicated.

It is not only spoiling good stone and wasting our public funds, but such work destroys all feeling of confidence, undermining the possibility of advancement, and makes people say, "We know what mud is, let us keep to our mud."

Let any one compare this St. Mary street work with the paving at the upper end of St. Sulpice street, which was laid with *Scotch* granite blocks in *cement*, at a cost of $3.50 per yard in 1865. It is now, after 20 years wear, the best piece of pavement in Montreal, and has not cost a cent for maintenance from that day to this.

If the City Council will fairly grasp the fact that *thoroughly well made good roads cost less* than *cheaply* made *bad* roads, and add to the material as well as the apparent prosperity of the city, we may hope the stigma "Muddy Montreal" will cease to be deserved.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. SORBY.
162 St. James St., 27th Oct., '84.

The Carnival—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The Ice Palaces erected for the last two Carnivals were both beautiful structures and were designed with very clever adaptation of their material to the ideas represented. The last one especially would be difficult to surpass in its design for a beautiful modern castle pile. The desire now seems to be for some new design. Some say an ice fort. Why not make the ice structure after the design of some of the world famous ruins about which people are never tired of hearing? Melrose Abbey, for instance, if it could be modelled in a manner and size worthy of the original, would surely not only be an enchanting object to our own sight-seers, but would no doubt assist very greatly in making our Carnival a success in bringing visitors from distant points.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
ANTIQUARY.
Montreal, Oct. 27, 1884.

PROHIBITION.

Reply of Mr. Fisher.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—As the time at my disposal for continuing the discussion on the above question is growing short, I shall, with your permission, now reply to the two or three of your correspondents who have so far essayed to carry my positions. Before so doing, however, I should like to draw your readers' attention to the happy manner in which the *Witness*, apropos of this question, shows us how not to answer a plain but inconvenient question. Your contemporary did me the honor of referring to part of my first letter in a short and not very intelligible editorial in which the important and practical point of compensation to makers and sellers of liquor not to be drunk on the premises is serenely ignored. I thereupon wrote and asked the *Witness* the question, "Do the Montreal *Witness* and those whom we may consider the Canadian prohibitionist leaders *propose or oppose* compensation to those manufacturers and sellers of beer, wine and spirits, who do not sell liquor to be drunk on the premises?" A plain question calling for a plain answer—This is how the *Witness* answers it, "We have from time to time said what we thought on the subject and shall now content ourselves with giving the opinion (nine years' old) of Sir Alex. Galt from an economist point of view and that of Sir Wilfred Lawson from that of the moralist." If I had known what the *Witness* had written on the subject I should not have asked the question, and as the statement, that they had from time to time said what they thought on the subject together with the quotations from Sir A. T. Galt and Sir W. Lawson, did not give me the information asked for I felt constrained to write again and ask if it was to be inferred that the Canadian Prohibitionists would use every means to carry *National* Prohibition without compensation. The answer to this query is truly delightful, but space prevents my referring to more than the central point where the *Witness* states that the question of compensation has never been submitted to the Canadian Prohibitionists or, "*so far as we know, seriously thought of.*" Here, Sir, we are given to understand that though the *Witness* has from time to time said what it thought on this subject of compensation, though Sir A. T. Galt referred to it nine years ago, though the Canadian Prohibitionists caused a resolution to be brought forward in the Parliament of our country, which if carried would without compensation, have ruined a large class of citizens now engaged in legitimate business; these same Prohibitionists have never given the subject a serious thought. Very many of your readers will doubtless properly appreciate the value and character of such thoughtlessness.

As it is some time since my first letter appeared, let me now restate categorically my positions, and then as shortly as may be criticize your correspondents' contentions.

Freedom is that condition of society in which the individual enjoys the liberty or is free to satisfy any desire not necessarily injurious to society.

It has not been proved that the temperate indulgence in intoxicating liquors is detrimental to the highest moral, mental, and muscular efficiency of the individual man, or of society. Therefore to forbid the temperate indulgence of this desire is to assail the principle of liberty, which, in a society which professes to govern itself in accordance with this principle, and which owes its prosperity to the growth of this principle, is dangerous, is unjust and is, therefore, in the true sense of the word immoral.

That the local option acts now in existence are thinly veiled class legislation and are unfair as permitting the temperate rich man to obtain drink while they forbid the same privilege to the temperate poor man.

That to render a now legal occupation criminal and punish the parliament created criminals with swift ruin is public robbery.

That so far where this Prohibitional injustice has been tried it has failed as an efficient preventive for drunkenness and has not, therefore, even the comparatively poor plea that it is a thorough success while at the same time it has brought in its train and intensified a number of well known social evils.

Such are my positions; let us now examine the criticism to which they have been subjected. No one has so far controverted my definition of freedom, or as it is more usually designated, the liberty of the subject; therefore it may in the meantime be assumed to be a sound definition.

My second position that the temperate use of liquor is not necessarily injurious, your correspondent "Tegyp" meets by the very common argument that, to put it shortly, a number of eminent authorities declare alchohol to be a poison if you take enough of it. This I am quite willing to allow, but it does not invalidate my position, for, like a great many other cases, it only shows that the abuse of a good thing may become highly injurious and even fatal if carried too far. Let me illustrate the weakness of this argument by the two examples of tea and tobacco. It is well known that numbers of good women, perhaps some of our lady prohibitionists, seriously injure their constitutions by intemperance in tea drinking, and still more men by intemperance in tobacco. Yet so far we are not asked to believe that the temperate enjoyment of tea and tobacco are necessarily injurious to the human race. This argument, however, applied to the liquor traffic is most effectively and practically met by asking ourselves the question as to how many of those men who have been the most conspicuous in history as carrying human energy to the highest point have been total abstainers. If the vast majority of our human giants have not fallen within this category, then it is obvious to ordinary understanding that the temperate use of alcoholic liquors is not necessarily injurious to the race. Is, then, the prohibition of this not necessarily injurious indulgence interference with the liberty of the subject? Your correspondent, Mr. Campbell, as well as "Tegyp," thinks not. As the former seems to me to fall into rather a common misapprehension of my contention on this point, I shall carefully try to show its essential soundness. I should be, as a true radical and democrat, the last person to deny the legal right of the majority to override the minority; but it is quite open to me to show that the exercise of this legal right in such or such direction is a moral wrong. Now, I hold that the legal right of the majority to interfere with the liberty of the subject, if acted upon, becomes a moral wrong. But, your correspondents answer, the majority must interfere in certain ways with the liberty of the subject on the principle of the "greatest happiness to the greatest number." If this were so, it would not necessarily show that the majority was not a wrong doer, unless indeed your correspondents lay down the principle that the majority can do no wrong. But a careful consideration of my definition of liberty or freedom will show that the instances in which it is alleged that society interferes with the liberty of the subject are not open to this charge, and are not analogous to the Prohibitionist demands. Let us test this by Mr. Campbell's instance of compulsory vaccination and Tegyp's instance of licenses. No one desires to have the smallpox, and, as Mr. Campbell truly says, the preponderance of fact and opinion declares that vaccination is an absolutely necessary safeguard against smallpox; therefore society calls on the individual to submit to vaccination on pain of doing an injury to society, which is not liberty but license under any known form of government. If, however, as is contended by many, vaccination does not surely prevent smallpox, and on the other hand brings almost or altogether as great evils in its train as smallpox, then is compulsory vaccination an undue interference with the liberty of the subject, as it is not essential to the safety of society, and those who consider such to be the proven fact have a perfect right to condemn it as unjust. On the assumption that the former contention is true and that society is justified in compelling vaccination as a safeguard against smallpox, why has society not the right to compel total abstinence from liquor in order to stop drunkenness. First of all, because strong drink is not, as smallpox is, necessarily injurious to society; secondly, because no man can by usual restraint free himself or society from the risk he incurs by his refusal to be vaccinated, whereas most men do, and if moral responsibility is not a delusion the mass of men can by the exercise of self-restraint secure society against the abuse of strong drink. Have some drunkards never possessed or lost moral responsibility? Certainly, and equally so have some thieves never possessed or lost moral responsibility. Our philanthropists have not, however, yet demanded the suppression of all property as a means of suppressing robbery. Your correspondent "Tegyp," however, considers I have contradicted myself on this question of liberty, when I do not object to licences, and further states that Prohibition is the law in Canada, the U. S. A. and Great Britain. Then, why this demand for what is already in existence? It appears on examination, however, that "Tegyp," with a curious appreciation of the value of language, uses the same word to designate what he has got but does not want, and what he has not got but does very much want. The Prohibition which he has got is the right which society assumes to regulate in the interests of society certain legitimate occupations and pleasures under certain circumstances. It regulates but does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, of gunpowder and dynamite, etc.; the butchering and the sale of meat; the killing of fish and game, the keeping of hotels, temperance and non-temperance, and so on. Society's means of so regulating these occupations that they shall not under the circumstances injure society, is to issue licenses of various kinds. As no one has a right to injure society, I fail to see that regulation of an occupation is equivalent either to a necessary infraction of the liberty of the subject, or, as pretended by "Tegyp," is a prohibition of the occupation. For society to require me to drive or walk to the right or left, as the case may be, is neither to interfere with my liberty of driving or walking nor to prohibit my doing the one or the other; and so for society to require me, in selling liquor under certain conditions, to observe certain regulations, is neither necessarily to interfere with my liberty nor to prohibit my occupation.

The importance of the principles at stake in this discussion must be, Sir, my apology for the length of this letter. I hope I shall be able to answer the criticism of my other positions more shortly, and remain,

ROSWELL FISHER.

Prohibition.

[3.]

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In my former letters I have endeavored, with what success you and your readers may judge, to show that the position taken by prohibitionists is not both "wrong and weak," and that prohibition has not "failed in the past as an efficient remedy for the evils it seeks to cure," as alleged by Mr. Fisher. We have now to deal with the question of compensation to the liquor traffickers in the event of their licenses to sell intoxicating drinks being refused. Let us keep clearly before us what prohibitionists want. We do not want to close public houses and hotels. These are necessary. All we ask is that the sale of intoxicants be prohibited. Public houses can be carried on without their aid. They can be carried on successfully and profitably without them.

In the first place, have the publicans a *legal* claim for compensation supposing their licenses are withheld? Mr. Fisher does not allege this, possibly, very well knowing that no legal claim can be substantiated. If, as I presume, the judges and authorities on this side the Atlantic take the view of the license laws which has been taken by their brethren in England, then the publicans and brewers are debarred from enforcing a legal claim. There is no vested interest in a license. It is in the option of the licensing authorities to renew or to refuse to renew any license however old it may be. Indeed the word "renewal" is a misnomer and has given rise to the generally received opinion that a man with a license, against whom the police have no charges, has a right to demand a license every year. No license is renewed but each year a new one has to be issued.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn says: "The justices have the same discretion to refuse a renewal as they have to refuse to grant a new license."

Mr. Baron Pollock, and with him concurred Mr. Justice Lopes, says: "The notion that there was a property of the landlord in the license could not be considered as sound law."

Mr. Justice Stephen says: "The legislature says, 'when we talk of renewal we do not mean that, but we mean a new license granted to a man who has had one before.' It says, 'Do not suppose that we mean a renewal, but the granting of a license by way of renewal.'"

Mr. Justice Field says: "In every case in every year there is a new license granted. . . . The legislature recognizes no vested right at all in any holder of a license."

Mr. Thomas Nash, counsel to the Licensed Victuallers Association, agrees with these decisions, and recommends his friends to avoid the use of the phrase "vested interest," "as it infuriates every court from the Queen's Bench downward." So that we may conclude that the idea of there being any vested interest in licenses is a burst bubble, bright and beautiful while it lasted, but now vanished in thin air.

Then we must consider the claim for compensation from another standpoint. "Society," writes your correspondent, "has for ages condoned the offence of making and selling intoxicating liquors," and therefore, he argues, "in accordance with the dictates of common honesty, society should compensate those whose property (?) it is obliged to confiscate (?)." Well now, sir, let me place a case before Mr. Fisher such as might arise, and has arisen under the present laws. Suppose a license holder applies for a "renewal" of his license but the authorities decide that, in their opinion, the necessities of the neighborhood are fully supplied by other licenses and refuse him a license for another year. Who compensates the license holder, and who compensates the brewers and distillers, whose productions he purchased, and who, consequently, suffer a reduction in their output through his ceasing to buy? In this business, as is very well known, the rule is that the fewer the facilities for procuring the drink and the less drink is procured, or, in other words, the supply largely creates and controls the demand. Here is a gross case of "confiscation;" of confiscation, not by a majority of the people, but by a minority, a few men who are appointed to license. Would Mr. Fisher charge them with obvious dishonesty? If not, how could he reasonably lay a charge of dishonesty against a majority of the people?

If an appeal be made at all, it must be addressed, not to the honesty, but to the generosity of the public. Even then, it seems to me, it will be difficult to make out a good case. For years an earnest agitation, daily growing more earnest and emphatic, daily receiving accretions from amongst the best educated and most enlightened professions and classes, has been carried on against the liquor traffic, and he must have been indeed blind to the signs of the times who could not foresee in the near future a large diminution, if not a total suppression, of liquor licenses. The vendors of strong drink have, years ago, received notice to quit, and it is not our fault if they have persistently refused to take any precautions in anticipation of such a contingency, which every year grows less contingent and more certain. Who will be to blame, Sir? We, the Prohibitionist party, who have spoken with no uncertain sound? They, who have been warned and urged to provide against the day when their licenses will cease but who have stopped their ears to the warning? Or those advocates of theirs who have patted them on the back; told them to cheer up, to hold on to their "vested interests," and fight out the battle to the bitter end?

Let us put it another way. Here is a man who has obtained for a number of years a license, *i. e.*, he has obtained from Government a privilege, denied to the majority of his fellows, of making money in a certain fashion. At last, this privilege is withdrawn. He balances up his accounts and finds that, owing to this privilege, he has made money faster and easier than his less favored countrymen, and has a good balance in hand. For what would you compensate him? Unless you hold that the possession of wealth is in itself an evil, surely you would not compensate him for having so much money. But, suppose he finds that after paying all his working and household expenses for the term of years he has held the license, he stands exactly as he stood when he received this special Governmental privilege. What plea for compensation can he bring forward? He has lost nothing if he has gained nothing. But suppose he finds his balance sheet shows a deficit. Should he not be only too grateful to a paternal majority for depriving him of the chance of losing more money? His is the only case in which there is any show of reason for compensation, and, *if he can substantiate his claim*, then let the country find the money and pay him out, and the money so expended would be fully and soon refunded by the increased prosperity and freedom from police and lunacy taxes which would be consequent on the suppression of the traffic. But the question would be, could he substantiate his claim, to the satisfaction of any impartial arbitrators?

But, Sir, there is another way of looking at this question of compensation. Licenses to make and sell intoxicants lead to drinking. Drinking leads to drunkenness, with all its attendant evils. The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone says "that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historical scourges of war, pestilence and famine." Charles Buxton, an English brewer, said: "The struggle of the school, and the library, and the Church, all united against the beer-house and the gin palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell. It (*i. e.* the vice of intemperance) is the mightiest of all the forces that clog the progress of good. The intellectual, the moral, and the religious welfare of our people, their material comforts, their domestic happiness, are all involved."

If this be true, and who can deny it, then the common sale of intoxicating drinks is a common nuisance, and as a *nuisance*, the people have the right to demand its extinction without any regard to compensation. At one time, hogs could be kept in our cities near dwelling houses, and society condoned the nuisance. But when society awoke to the sense of the vile smells and evil effects of the hoggeries, the owners were compelled to remove the nuisance, and I remember hearing of no instances of compensation being paid for empty stys and banished pigs. Mr. Paradis is suppressing the gambling hells in our city, and every good citizen wishes him God-speed, but at one time they were legal, and money was invested in decorating the rooms and providing faro tables, etc., but who compensated the owners for their vested interests, when the law was changed and they were declared illegal? And when society rises and says "We have cleared away the foulness of the piggeries which destroyed our children's health; we have cleared away the gambling hells which led our youths astray, and now we will clear away these licensed temptations which ruin our citizens, body and soul, people our gaols, hospitals and asylums, and do an amount of mischief no arithmetic can calculate," we may be sure that society will not let the cuckoo-cry of "compensation" stop it from dealing with the traffic, root and branch. It is a sign that the garrison is about to yield when they hang out a flag of truce and seek to parley as to terms; and I look upon "compensation" as such a flag. The licensed victuallers know their position will shortly be untenable and they would make as profitable a surrender as possible. But the people of Canada will not be hoodwinked by the transparent bandage of "vested interests," "compensation" or any such thing.

I shall be glad to read the suggestions, promised by Mr. Fisher, towards the solution of the vexed question, "How to render society as a whole thoroughly temperate without the resort to violence and injustice?"

I remain
Yours truly,
TEGYP.

A Rational View of Prohibition.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The *pros* and *cons* of prohibition have of late been so repeatedly and so variously laid before your readers, that caution is required in a further discussion of the matter, if we are to avoid the snare of uttering useless platitudes. I will preface my remarks by referring to the number of representative citizens who in Montreal have recently in a public manner identified themselves with a measure which to the minds of the vast majority is utterly impracticable. A great many years ago a very able essay was written by a statesman, who to-day is foremost in British politics. The writer, in defending the subject under consideration, based some of his arguments upon what he claimed as the Paternal character of Civil Government, upon the strength of which premiss he built an exceedingly formidable structure as a monument to his theory. I will venture the remark that Prohibitionists believe in this theory, absolutely. It is well at this juncture to keep in mind the numberless ills that afflict society with several of which it is clearly certain that Government has nothing to do. The curing of drunkenness is embraced in this latter catalogue. With regard to the claim that the only possible method of checking drunkenness is by entirely stopping the sale of liquors, permit me to remark that it seems almost incredible that so sanguine a set of people live in our midst. If it has been found impossible to prevent the desperate adulteration of wines and liquors so proverbially true of these days, what are we to think of people contemplating a project of infinitely greater difficulty. If we are not yet able to accomplish the lesser, what hopes are held out about our succeeding in the greater. With regard to the adulteration of alcoholic drinks, who is there that does not know that, as a rule, the purchaser buys according to the label, and not according to the supposed contents of the bottle, it being proverbial that the wines, etc., generally sold by the glass, are either adulterated almost beyond recognition, or are an entirely counterfeit article. Let me observe here, that the liquor trade enjoys a monopoly in its bold position in selling systematically counterfeit drinks, some of which are supposed to be imported as per *label*, but actually made here. If a trader in any other line of business did this, he would be prosecuted. Why this apathy, when so much is said about curing intemperance. A ready, practical and intelligent plan, well worthy of trying, is this—employ Government officers whose duty it will be publicly, and at their discretion, to visit the hotels, etc., and to demand, from the shelves and cellars of the establishment, samples of their stock, for public analysis; and should the result of the analysis prove unsatisfactory, confiscate the entire stock, withdraw the proprietor's license and impose a fine *with imprisonment*. The carrying out of this vigorous law, if successful, would open up a way for conference with the more radical reformers whose aim is entire Prohibition. The immediate need is relief, rather than total cure. No legislation can cure drunkenness. I will only add that any measure which means in plain English that our rulers are to decide what kinds of drink we are to have upon our dinner tables (which is Prohibition) is not likely to meet with the endorsement of Canadians, injustice being stamped upon its face.

A MONTREALER ABROAD.

A Seaman's Life.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In the case now before the Police Magistrate, it seems a very frivolous complaint that men were kept on deck in their "watch below," but that it was hardship and injustice, especially when added to hunger and weakness, caused by short allowance of food, will be understood by the following: The ship's crew are divided equally into starboard and port watches. At 7 bells, that is at 7.30 a.m., the starboard watch, we will say, is below in bed; it is called, the men turned out, get their breakfast and then come on deck. The port watch, which has been on deck since 4 o'clock a.m., then goes below; gets breakfast, and turns in to sleep until 11.30 a.m., when they get dinner and relieve the starboard watch until 4 p. m., when they in turn relieve the port watch until 8 p. m. These last from 4 till 8 are the dog watches and serve to break the time so that the men are not on deck at the same hours every day, the men being sixteen hours one day and the next eight hours on deck or below alternately, and relieve the starboard watch who go below until 12 midnight, then come on deck until 4 a. m., when they are relieved. This is the routine day after day while the voyage lasts. The hardship lies in being fed at most times on food that no shore laborer would or could live on, then being "hazed" by being kept up for spite in the afternoon watch at frivolous work when the men have a right to be below mending or washing clothes, sleeping, etc. A sailor's life is hard enough at any time either afloat or ashore, but to be nagged at, hazed and forced into so called mutinous conduct by those placed over him, by law, and very frequently not nearly as good seamen practically as he is, is hard on his manhood, and if he growls or sulks he is abused in a foul-mouthed manner, struck, placed in irons and starved until he is brought to his senses. There has been a good deal of legislation about the owner lately, but little for the good of the seaman. The time has come when vessels must be better provisioned, as canned food and vegetables are plenty and cheap; the old time rations are played out and must be improved upon, and the seamen fed as well at least as an emigrant; and, further, if kept on deck except for strictly ship's duty, he should be treated as any laboring man is and paid extra for it. It must be clearly understood that there are plenty of good ships at sea well officered, provisioned and manned, regular sailors' homes; but there are others also who leave port badly found in every way, with ruffians for officers, with knuckle dusters in their pockets, who very soon made ruffians of the men; but the former have the law on their side, and on arrival in port the crimp assists them by inducing the men to desert, leaving their wages behind them, and so obliterate the evidence that might be adduced in a court of justice.

MARINER.

Christ Church Cathedral.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In common with other churchmen I am a good deal interested in the discussion now in progress, respecting the much needed reforms which Mr. Norton is hoping to effect in the worship of Almighty God as it is conducted in, what is supposed to be, the Cathedral Church of this city and diocese.

To those who have been used to cathedral services in England, or even in the Ultra-Evangelical Church of Ireland, all these meetings, and counter-petitions, and insinuations as to "the thin end of the ritualistic wedge," would be very amusing if they had not in them an element of sadness, very disheartening to all who love the Church of England, and who really desire her progress and peace. Apart, however, from considerations such as I refer to, the opposition that has been offered to the proposed introduction of a surpliced choir, reveals a lamentable lack of breadth of view on the part of some connected with the Cathedral congregation who, while they are never done boasting that theirs is "the Cathedral Church of the Diocese," are nevertheless quite content that the "Cathedral" service should be about as effectively rendered as it ordinarily is in a sixth-rate parish church.

And this brings up the whole question—a question that ought to be settled at once and for ever: Is Christ Church (by any arrangement that would be held valid in a court of law), a cathedral; or is it, like St. Martin's, or St. Jude's, or St. George's, merely a parish church? If the latter, if in reality it is only a parish church that goes by the name of the "Cathedral," perhaps the pewholders are within their right in resisting changes of which they do not approve, and the value of which they, probably, do not understand. But let the fact be made known; let the cathedral flag be honestly and honorably hauled down, and placed away out of the reach of those worthy and versatile members of the congregation who are in the habit of flying it, or furling it, as it suits the end they have in view. On the other hand, if the Church is really a Cathedral first and above all things, and only a parish church in a secondary and incidental sense, then let the members of the congregation rise out of the parochial rut and assist their enlightened and large-hearted rector in his efforts to make the service in some degree like what a cathedral service ought to be.

It must be confessed that to an educated gentleman, one who has seen the cathedral service as it is in England, and who has "lived and moved" in it for years, as Mr. Norton has done, the service in the Montreal Cathedral can hardly fail to seem inexpressibly dreary. Strangers visiting our city, tourists from the United States and other parts of the world, even people from Africa have been amazed at the coldness and the baldness, and the utterly inadequate nature of the services at what professed to be the Cathedral of the great Diocese of Montreal. During the rectorship of Dean Baldwin the Cathedral was simply a large preaching house. It is true that the preaching was most eloquent and fervent, and that it often attracted crowds, but how far it benefited the Church of England by attracting into her fold those who were without, or building up in her faith and usages those who were within, are matters upon which great difference of opinion exists amongst church people. Certain it is, that those good men who caused the Cathedral to be built, intended that it should be something more than a mere preaching place; they designed it to be a sanctuary where not only the Gospel of Jesus Christ (as the Church of England understands it), might be proclaimed in all its Catholic fulness, but also a place where, in this new country, the matchless liturgy of the Church might be rendered with the like simple splendor and reverent attention to details which characterize cathedral worship in the Mother Land. This was the dream of the faithful and saintly Fulford, and of those who were associated with him in the erection of what was, *to them at any rate*, Christ Church Cathedral.

As I remarked before, the definite and final settlement of the parochial or cathedral aspect of the church calls loudly for attention. Let it be either one thing or the other. If a cathedral, those who dislike a cathedral service can go elsewhere. It is true that in the matter of services they will have difficulty in finding as low a deep elsewhere as they have been accustomed to, for years past, at the Cathedral. But, if they are not too hard to please, there are still some two or three churches in the city in which their peace will not likely be disturbed, either by too frequent communion services, or by improvements and refinements in the mode of worship. However, this is not by any means a probable settlement of the difficulty. Those who profess to know the whole state of the case assert boldly that the building is "a parish church, just like any other parish church in the diocese," and that "its being, in any legal sense, a Cathedral, as English Cathedrals are, is all moonshine." If this point be well taken, many queer things follow! If there is no legal Cathedral in the diocese, then what becomes of the office of Dean? and what of the numerous Archdeacons? and what (alas!) of the innumerable multitude of the Canons? These questions suggest answers so utterly, utterly heart-rending, that I really cannot pursue the subject any further.

Yours very truly,
ANGLICAN.

The Discussion Likely to Do Good.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The quantity of ink that has been spilled on the question of the Cathedral services is something amazing, and the amount of ignorance in Church matters displayed by people who ought to know better is somewhat surprising, leave alone all the nonsense written. I would not return to the subject again myself were it not that I see the very words and expressions of my first letter to you, used, by certain correspondents and reporters of other papers here who are but too glad to spread discord in the ranks of the church, as if spoken by the Rev. Mr. Norton, giving the impression that he had instigated the letter, if not written it himself.

Now, there is no need of my taking Mr. Norton's part, or fighting his battles, for he is fully able to take care of himself; but I think it but proper he should be set right before the public, and I write to say that Mr. Norton never spoke to me at all on the subject of church services, is not in any way responsible for what I have written, and does not even know who I am. All I wrote came from myself alone, and was prompted solely by a desire to see all good things done right. Some people, I know, have no idea of the "eternal fitness of things," and could not give a reason for kneeling at the Lord's prayer, standing up to sing, and sitting at the reading of the lessons. How could such people understand why they should rise when the clergy enter the church, or remain in their pews until they have left it, etc., as suggested in my letter in order to make the service more impressive? And where is the difference, I would like to know, between doing as much as they now do and doing the little more that they might do, and which is just as proper and as right. I have heard several of my friends lament that this "ritualistic war" (as the *Witness* seems to delight in calling it) should be raging. I see nothing lamentable in it; I even think it is a good thing. A great many will get more knowledge of church matters now than they ever got before; and I must say it was sadly needed. Who ever heard, for instance, of the Church of England being governed by a majority, as one correspondent said it should be; or of a minister of the Church of England preaching according to the wishes of his congregation, as another wrote that he should do! Such ideas are simply absurd, sir, and I say again I believe it is not a bad thing that this "war" is giving some enlightenment in that direction. You will see also that truth is mighty and will prevail!

It is time, too, that people should declare and be what they are. If they belong to the Church of England, let them act up to the rules and regulations of the Church; or, if they don't care to do that, join whatever dissentient sect they more properly belong to.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy to me and my humble opinions, and I beg also to commend the independent and unbiassed position you have taken in the matter.

Yours respectfully,
Always continuing to be
A STICKLER.

About the Library and Other Things.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I hope the movement you have so successfully inaugurated for a public library in Montreal will not now lag for want of interest on the part of those who will be specially benefited. The Carnival will very soon be on us, and probably will be the all engrossing topic for some time. Then when that is over the library question will come on again, and serve as a kind of stock subject until at last something definite may be done. The simplest feasible plan would appear to be "wait for nothing more to be offered, but go ahead." Let the citizens organize and let committees be appointed, and the city well canvassed for subscriptions. The societies and clubs should all do something, and so should the employers; but it must not be left for wealthy men to furnish all of the funds and have all of the trouble too. Do you know that to one outside, this last seems to be what is expected, and is anxiously hoped for. But "Jupiter helps those who help themselves," and I suggest that those who are to receive direct benefit from the library should at least undertake the work, and furnish a part of the funds. As an old Montrealer I shall be glad to contribute my mite at the proper time. And would you allow me before I close to plead for the hundreds of men who will spend the next six months in the lumber shanties, out of reach of all the blessings and refinements of civilization, beyond the mail service and therefore beyond the newspaper world. Their Sundays and evenings would be brightened considerably if they could but obtain some of the old disused magazines, or worn out books, which rank out as lumber in many a house. Anything that would furnish instruction or amusement if forwarded to my address, or in my name to the Synod Office, University street, would be most thankfully received and sent to some shanty or household, far away from the beaten track. Most of the shanties are visited once or twice in the season by a clergyman, but reading matter is very scarce, as the men cannot carry books with them over the long portages in the Fall, and I sometimes fancy the parson is only half welcome if he cannot leave behind him some papers or books, and some of my parishioners live 20 or 30 miles from the nearest main road and Post Office. So you may be sure that any printed matter would be precious there.

Very sincerely yours,
W. PERCY CHAMBERS.
The Parsonage, Aylwin, }
October 22nd, 1884. }

Carnival Suggestions.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I note your very sensible remarks in last Saturday's STAR respecting our proposed Winter Carnival, and think that the committee cannot do better than act upon them. I think that the programme should consist of purely Canadian Winter attractions, as we have sufficient material to work upon in our Winter sports, etc., to totally eclipse all former Carnivals. An allegorical procession such as takes place in New Orleans or other American cities would be no new feature to our American visitors, and might not compare favorably with what they are accustomed to for many reasons. I think, however, that Mr. Corriveau's suggestion is a good one, to have an allegorical car prepared by each of the Winter sporting clubs; these cars could take part in and form an attractive feature of the general driving procession, and should be manned by some and surrounded by the other members of its club on foot in full costume and singing their club songs and choruses *en route*. I might here mention the advisability of having plenty of good band music on the streets, the absence of which was frequently commented upon last year by our guests, particularly on the evening of the snowshoers' procession. Then again every flag should be displayed and every member of our snowshoe and toboggan clubs as well as ladies who possess them should wear their blanket suits that week in the day time on the streets, and if our volunteers would also don their uniforms, I am sure the effect would be pleasing and thus without expense add to the holiday appearance of our city. Last year I suggested a grand snow ball battle on the upper portion of Dominion Square by the different snowshoe clubs, one side to defend a snow fort against a force superior in numbers; this idea was commended by the press, but was given too late to be acted upon.

A sham fight by our volunteers on snowshoes on the river could be seen to advantage by thousands from the revetment wall.

A lumber camp, as proposed on a former occasion by Mr. Reid, in some suitable location would be an attraction, as would also be a *habitant* contingent to the sleighing procession, each *habitant* driving his traineau or box sleigh, and dressed in the regulation tuque, etc., so well known to all Lower Canadians.

Arches might be erected in prominent parts of the city by the different snowshoe clubs, they also manning them on particular occasions, such as the afternoon of the procession; or if they take part, as I propose, in the procession, they then could have them occupied by their lady friends in blanket suits, who would thus have a splendid view of the procession as well as form one of the prettiest attractions of the Carnival. Ice arches with turrets would be another pretty sight, especially when lighted up at night. Some of the Indians might be allowed to put up regular wigwams (subject to the approval of the Carnival committee) in Dominion, Phillips and Place d'Armes Squares, where, dressed in full Indian costumes, they could sell toboggans, snowshoes, beadwork, etc., for their own benefit.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. PHILLIPS, JR.

Longue Pointe Asylum.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I have been at Longue Pointe Asylum now for three or four years on and off, and am, for long intervals at any rate, as capable of judging of facts as most other men. I have been treated with unvarying kindness and great liberality, or, I may say, generosity. Judge of my surprise when my acquaintance, Dr. Tuke, came to see me, heard my laudatory remarks, made favorable comments of his own to me, and then wrote in terms of such strong vituperation. The DAILY STAR which you are sending me is not thrown away. It passes through a stream of the poor boarders in my ward, then goes to the rich boarders in the ward above, and then loses itself in the vast ocean of the Government patients to the east of us.

I am, Sir,
A.B.C.D.F.

In 1803 the first white settlers landed in Australia. In 1876 died the last survivor of the black inhabitants, hunted animals long since caged and quieted. The savagest of brute beasts, the tiger wolf and the Tasmanian devil, are still living among the hills; but the native man, unique among the varieties of his race, could not for all his virtues, and he had virtues, be suffered to exist.

A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles, causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

An unpopular head of a department once came to Lamb and inquired "Pray, Mr. Lamb, what are you about?"—"Forty next birthday," said Lamb.—"I don't like your answer," said his chief.—"Nor I your question," was Lamb's reply.

☞QUANTITY AND QUALITY.—In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

A volatile young gentleman, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. "Now my dear," said the wife, "I hope you'll mend."—"Madam," said he, "you may depend upon it; this is my last folly."

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

A yankee genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream upon the smoking pile; and not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, he was blown into pieces. The coroner thus reasoned out the verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't a visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for the want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about, so I shall bring in, 'Died for the want of common sense.'"

Special Notice.

Caracas Chocolate.

By the skilful combination of cocoa and sugar delicately flavored with vanilla, J. P. Mott & Co. are enabled to offer this really excellent and delicious chocolate, at a price much below any similar chocolate of foreign manufacture. Manufactured by John P. Mott & Co. (Established 1844.)

Stroud Brothers
SELL THE FINEST
TEAS The World Produces,
AT
50c and 60c per lb.

5-lb. Caddies. 10-lb. Caddies.
15-lb. Caddies. 20-lb. Caddies.

ALWAYS IN STOCK AND AT REDUCED PRICES.

Stroud Brothers,
1239 Notre Dame Street. 623 St. Catherine Street.
2188 " " " 33 Bleury Street.
91 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL.
Also: TORONTO, OTTAWA, KINGSTON & BELLEVILLE.

PILULES DE BLANCARD

These PILLS are used against
Scrofulous Affections,
Poorness of Blood, Debility of Constitution,
Anemia, etc., etc.

N. B. — None are genuine without our Signature at foot of a green label.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

SEDATIVE SYRUP
of Bitter Orange-peel and of
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM
Prepared by J.-P. LAROZE, Chemist, 2, rue des Lions-Saint-Paul, PARIS

That Bromide of Potassium acts as a sedative and composing agent upon the whole nervous system is a thing well established now by the reports of all [illegible]. Mixed with Laroze's Syrup, [illegible] *digestive and respiratory organs, epilepsy, hysteria, megrim, Saint Vitus's dance*, [illegible] *in children in convulsions, restlessness, sleeplessness and cough during dentition.*

Sold by all the Chemists and Druggists of CANADA
TOGETHER WITH
LAROZE'S SYRUP of Bitter Orange-peel.
CHALYBEATE SYRUP of orange-peel, quassia-amara and Proto-Iodide of Iron.
DEPURATIVE SYRUP of Bitter orange-peel and of Iodide of Potassium.

BEEF and QUININE
Contains the elements of blood, bone and flesh combined with Quinine, the most valuable of tonics.
AROUD'S QUININE WINE
With the nutritive principles of BEEF
Consumptives, convalescents, aged persons, feeble children and delicate people, without appetite or strength, are strengthened by the use of this wine.
General Depot in Paris, J. FERRÉ, Druggist, 102 Richelieu St., Suc. to Aroud.
FOR SALE BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRUG STORES IN THE CITY
EXACT name and signature. AROUD, Druggist.

ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR
This Purifying and Renovating Syrup, of agreeable taste and of exceptionally vegetable composition, was approved in 1778 by the ex-Royal Society of Medicine, and by a decree of the year XIII. It Cures all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Lichen, Impetigo, Gout, Rheumatism. On account of its [illegible] properties it develops the functions of nutrition, it fortifies the system and facilitates the expulsion of morbid elements.

ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
This is the specific for the cure of all long-standing or rebellious syphilitic accidents, Ulcers, Tumors, Gumma, Exostoses, as well as Lymphatism, Scrofulosis and Tuberculosis.
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Paris, J. FERRE, Druggist, 102 Rue Richelieu,
Successor to BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR.

Medal at VIENNA 1873
Tooth Wash and Dentifrice Powders
OF
Medal at PARIS 1878
DOCTEUR PIERRE
Of the Faculty of Medecine, Paris.
8 Opera Place, PARIS, and by all respectable Perfumers and Hairdressers.

THE ONLY GENUINE
DRAGEES & SIROP
DEPURATIFS
IODURES
DU Dr GIBERT
Member of the College of Medicine and Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital Saint-Louis.
IT IS A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR
RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS,
SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND,
HERPES OR TETTERS, SCROFULA,
ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD,
also the various symptoms produced by contagious (syphilitic) diseases of long standing or recent infection and which [illegible] all other treatment.
Dr. Gibert's depurative Comfits contain exactly all the active principles of the Syrup.—By reason of their small volume and form they are extremely easy and agreeable [illegible] and are especially adapted for persons who travel or for those whose occupations oblige them to eat away from home while undergoing a Depurative treatment.
DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY)
31 r. de Cléry & r. Poissonnière 2, Paris.
AND AT ALL GOOD CHEMISTS IN THE UNIVERSE.

PILULES DEHAUT
Those who know DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS do not hesitate in their use, because in taking them there is no need to stop eating and drinking, as is the case with all other purgatives. These pills give no trouble whatever, and are easily taken with good food and fortifying drinks, like wine, coffee or tea. Choose the hour and meals best suited to your occupation. As no lassitude arises from the effect of these pills, [illegible].
Price in France, 5 frs. and 2 frs. 50c.
FOR SALE BY
ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

Dr GIBERT'S
Skin diseases, Congestions, Ulcers
Vitiated Blood and Syphilitic affections.
THE ONLY GENUINE
Iodurated Depurative Comfits
constitute the best, the most agreeable, the most economical of all known depuratives.
Beware of imitations and see that you obtain [illegible] (in the case of the Syrup) Gibert and Boutigny's signature on the label as well as the stamp (printed in blue) of the French Government.
Deslauriers (late Boutigny), [illegible] Paris.
AND AT ALL GOOD CHEMISTS IN THE UNIVERSE.

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & Co., Proprietors,
158 St. James street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.60 for six months, and 90c for three months.

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

Correspondent and Agent for French and Belgian advertising in THE STAR—Mons. A. Lorette, Rue Ste Anne 51 bis., Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR FOR 1883 and 1884

Week end'g Oct. 27, '83		Week end'g Oct. 25, '84	
Monday	19,915	Monday	22,654
Tuesday	20,042	Tuesday	22,782
Wednesday	20,138	Wednesday	22,933
Thursday	20,226	Thursday	22,937
Friday	20,132	Friday	22,666
Saturday	21,893	Saturday	24,316
Total	122,346	Total	138,288

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

23,048.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

Answers to Correspondents.

(Correspondents are informed that no notice will be taken of questions which do not bear the name and address of the sender and are not of general interest. We do not undertake to furnish information in regard to business houses, or articles for sale, or give any information whatever of a private nature. If no notice is taken of questions sent it may be understood they do not comply with the above conditions.)

M. R., QUE.—We cannot say without seeing the will itself.

SUFFERER.—You should pay till the end of the two weeks.

J. M. C.—There is no premium offered so far as we know, for a half cent piece U. S. money of 1804.

NEMO.—A letter to Mr. Irving, the actor, should be addressed to the Globe Theatre, Boston, Mass.

SUBSCRIBER.—To brown a gun barrel expose it to the fumes of burning sulphur and then polish it by rubbing it well.

W. A. S. P.—"Hoyle's Games" will give you a good insight into the game of chess; any bookseller can get it for you.

E. D. S.—You may write on any paper you choose for the printer, provided you write on one side only and make your manuscript plain.

MRS. L. J. C.—My father had some first cousins living in Southampton, Eng., about 37 years ago, how can I find if they still live there? ANS.—Write to them; if you do not get an answer, then write to the Postmaster there for information.

N. T. S., MAINE.—1. Gold, silver, coal, iron, quicksilver and lead are the minerals found along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. 2. The crops under cultivation are wheat, barley, rye, corn, potatoes and hay. 3. The road is built by private enterprise, with the assistance of liberal subsidies from the government. 4. The government does not regulate the prices for transfer over the road.

J. H. P.—The law of the Dominion, in reference to unused railway tickets, is that the company "shall repay to any ticket-holder the cost of his ticket if unused in whole or in part, less the ordinary and regular fare for the distance for which such ticket has been used, and such repayment shall be made at any station or office of the railway or company between and including the points covered by the ticket.

QUERIST.—1. The term Indian Summer denotes a period of warm weather late in Autumn, usually characterized by a clear sky, and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, generally near the horizon. The name is derived from the custom of the Indians to use this time in preparation for Winter by laying in stores of food, or from their belief that it was caused by a wind blowing directly from the court of the southwestern god. 2. Mistress before a proper name is pronounced "Missis," and written "Mrs." and not otherwise.

MR. BEECHER is reported to have said, in a recent speech, that if all the men in the State of New York who had violated the Seventh Commandment were to vote for Cleveland, he would carry the State by 200,000 majority. The remark, if really made, was a very unseemly one and calculated to do much harm. There is no reason to believe in such a prevalence of immorality in the State of New York or in any other State; and only evil can come of exaggerating evil. Men, and women too for that matter, are largely creatures of habit and custom; and to say that a certain moral evil is almost universal, is, in the eyes of many, to rob it almost of the very character of evil. "Why should I"—this one and that one will ask—"strive to be better than the majority?" We do not believe in ignoring the vices of society, but we yet are more strongly opposed to the idle habit which some have of representing that vice is the rule and virtue the rare exception.

"WHEN I consider the literary world, I see only two living names which, I would fain believe, will be remembered and they stand out in uncontested superiority. One is that of a poet—if not a great poet, a real one; the other is your own. I have advised the Queen to offer to confer a baronetcy on Mr. Tennyson, and the same distinction should be at your command if you liked it."

These are the words which Mr. Disraeli addressed to Carlyle in 1874, offering him, in addition to the title, a grant from the bounty fund. And this is what the Sage of Chelsea replied:

> I have only to add that your splendid and generous proposals for my practical behalf must not any of them take effect; that titles of honor are, in all degrees of them, out of keeping with the tenor of my own poor existence hitherto in this epoch of the world, and would be an incumbrance, not a furtherance to me; that as to money, it has, after long years of rigorous and frugal, but also (thank God and those that are gone before me) not degrading poverty, become in this latter time amply abundant, even superabundant; more of it too, now a hindrance, not a help to me; so that the Royal or other bounty would be more than thrown away in my case.

The ring of manly independence about the reply shows that Carlyle possessed none of that modern desire for rank and title against which he was so fond of railing, whatever other inconsistencies he was guilty of. But the decade has brought a change of sentiment to the poet, the poet who wrote that "kind hearts are more than coronets." Another generation will pronounce judgment on the work of these two men, but for the present, if there is anything in a name, Thomas Carlyle sounds at least as well as Lord Tennyson.

THE JACQUES CARTIER ELECTION CASE.

The Jacques Cartier election case is practically at an end, and a most unsatisfactory end. Mr. Justice Mousseau having unseated himself by accepting a judgeship, the only question of any interest in the case was the truth or falsity of the personal charges of corruption brought against him. That this question should be settled was of the utmost importance, for, if true, Judge Mousseau is unfit for the office he holds and his retention thereof is nothing less than a public scandal. If Judge Mousseau is as corrupt as the charges against him allege, no respectable lawyer should have to plead before him, no litigant should be compelled to look to him for justice, no judge should be compelled to occupy the same bench with him. If the charges are untrue, Judge Mousseau is a cruelly wronged man. In either case it is of the utmost importance to the country and to the respondent that the charges should be proved or disproved. The trial has lamentably failed to prove Judge Mousseau's innocence or guilt. The results of the trial are of little value. It has proved that the election law is defective, and that there have been no scruples about utilizing all the defects of the law to prevent the personal charges against Mousseau being ever brought to trial! It is a victory—of a sort—for the political friends of Judge Mousseau, but, we imagine, a victory little if any less disagreeable and less damaging than a defeat. The position was admirably described by Mr. Justice Buchanan.

> The charges in the original petition of corrupt acts by the respondent are most formal and emphatic, and the Court is required to report upon them, if proved, with a view to the serious consequences which must ensue. By adroit management of the case, under the law (a defective law, which should be responsible for a failure of justice, if such is the case here), the original petitioner and the respondent have been enabled to prevent the enquiry sought for.

WHAT WE AIM AT.

It is not unnatural that extreme party papers should at times express disapproval of the line adopted by THE STAR upon political questions; nor are we surprised to find that, while on the Conservative side we are accused of leaning in the direction of Liberalism, on the Liberal side we are accused of leaning in the direction of Conservatism. The fact is that we aim at doing justice to what is good on both sides, and that is what the working politician on either side does not like. He does not see how he is going to make ends meet, in a political sense, if he does justice to his opponents. For our part we are not concerned in this endeavor to make ends meet. Our one desire is to bring into distinctness certain ideas that we hold to be both true and important, and to aid in forming a public opinion that shall act as a check upon, and perhaps in the end subdue entirely, the excesses of party action. In the execution of this task we are meeting, as we believe, with very gratifying success. We believe that the number is daily increasing of those who desire to act in political matters, not as tools or puppets of a party, but upon grounds of reason and from motives of good citizenship, and we think we do not unduly flatter ourselves in imagining that such persons are more and more looking to THE STAR as the exponent of their opinions and sentiments. The public, we trust, are beginning to realize that our position is one not of sham but of real independence; that it is not in the power of any political party to hold this journal in thrall, or to deflect it, by means of any mercenary considerations whatsoever, from the line it has marked out for itself.

Nothing is more evident to any reflective mind than that party in politics means the virtual enslavement of the individual citizen. It may be that he does not feel his enslavement, that he positively glories in it; but, far from nullifying the condition of bondage, that fact merely serves to stamp it with additional humiliation. Party spirit and its results may be studied instructively enough amongst ourselves; but they have reached a more perfect development, and what we may call a more typical form among our republican neighbors. What we see there is simply this: that for forty-nine men out of fifty, politics has been emptied of all significance as regards the well-being of the State. That consideration enters, broadly speaking, into nobody's thoughts; for the two per cent. that we reserve of persons who do regard the public welfare in connection with their political preferences scarcely suffice to attract attention. It is true that the charges and counter charges that are put into circulation seem to indicate a desire to erect moral standards; but, in point of fact, the warfare so conducted is largely hypocritical. There are hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters to-day who would think very little, in a candidate of their own, of the offences charged against Mr. Blaine; and there are quite as many Republican voters who would make just as little, were their own candidate concerned, of the sins laid at the door of Mr. Cleveland. The objection which the average Democrat makes to Blaine is not that he is a dishonest man whose influence at Washington would be bad—not that at all, but simply that he is a Republican. In like manner the objection which the average Republican makes to Cleveland is not that his private life some years ago was irregular, but purely and simply, that he is the nominee of a Democratic convention. The average voter thus consents, resigning all individuality, to be simply one of a mob moving at the command of ring-leaders, without ever asking whether the objects for which they are set in motion are good or bad. We call this slavery of the very worst kind. True, men throw up their caps and yell themselves hoarse and enter with the wildest enthusiasm into the schemes of their "bosses;" but this simply means that the spirit of faction is so strong as to drown all sense of the moral objectlessness of all this expenditure of energy. They recognize their colors in the fight, and their silly souls are all aflame.

This is the party spirit in its perfection—the reduction of otherwise intelligent men to yelling, torch-carrying, squabbling, voting automata. Automata, because once wound up by the party leaders they go of themselves. We believe, as we have said, that lower depths of self-abasement have been reached in the neighboring republic than have as yet been at all generally touched in Canada; but the drift of the party system is always and everywhere in the direction indicated, and it is to this drift that we desire to oppose ourselves. We aim at the development not of a selfish but of a healthy individuality which shall lead the intelligent citizen to ask himself on which side his vote and influence *ought* to be cast, and whether something cannot be done to induce the party with which, upon the whole, he would prefer to act, to rise to the level of truly national views. We would wish to cultivate the habit of stamping with opprobrium all mercenary trafficking in offices and contracts and the whole business of bolstering up governments by the distribution of patronage. Is it not utterly disgusting that, at this time of day, the erection or non-erection of a Dominion building in a given town should be determined by the political complexion of the constituency—that a place of a few hundred inhabitants should have one as a reward for returning a government supporter, and a place of some thousands deprived of one because it returns a member of the Opposition? Yet, as every one knows, this is the guiding principle in the arrangement of such matters. We want to make decent men ashamed of that kind of thing; we want to rouse them to action for the purification of our politics. If we do not give a complete adhesion to either political party, it is, in the first place, because neither party has ever completely transcended mere party politics, and because such adhesion would compromise and fetter us in the performance of our primary duty to the public. We do not expect to get these ideas through the wool of all our contemporaries of the party press; but we suspect that some of them in their hearts approve and respect the stand we have taken; and we have good hopes that the intelligence of our best citizens will more and more respond to the principle of individual responsibility, and more and more revolt against those views of party allegiance which have heretofore done so much to determine political action to narrow and unworthy ends.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hearty will be the rejoicing of tens of thousands of temperate-minded people when this wretched campaign of falsehood and defamation is over.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Looked at in every way, there is grave cause for dissatisfaction and uneasiness at the headlong system of financing which our colonial dependencies are bent on pursuing. We have no wish to appear pessimist, but we cannot be blind to the potential dangers.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Sir Moses Montefiore has filled a measure of usefulness and benevolence even fuller than his years. To thousands of his race he brought consolation and happiness, and the great charity he has done in the world entitles him to the respect and affection of people of all religions and all countries.—*New York World.*

Speaking of the Manchester riot the London *Times* says; "When meeting is pitted against meeting and mob against mob, there is always the risk that one mob or the other will get tired of inconclusive demonstrations and proceed to try more positive methods of determining which is to have its way."

Frequent elections are the price of republican self-government. Moreover, they are cheaper than the despotic practice of no elections at all. Contrast the condition of Russia with that of the United States, and see which system is the less expensive and the more worthy of an intelligent people.—*Philadelphia Item.*

A busy age like the present time is so concentrated that the world never so little realized its passage. Leisure is known no more. The great works of the world are those which the passing generation can never hope to enjoy, and there never was a period when mankind seemed to be living to such an extent for posterity.—*Baltimore News.*

We do not doubt that Mr. Parnell desires to see Ireland at some future time prosperous and peaceful. But he desires to see it prosperous and peaceful only under a home Parliament. He wishes it to be discontented and disturbed so long as the Act of Union is unrepealed. A contented and peaceful Ireland would not just now answer Mr. Parnell's purposes.—*London Daily News.*

This peasant's son (Carlyle) was a Sybarite who yelled if there was a crumpled rose leaf in his couch, if his chimney smoked, if his dinner disagreed with him, if he had veal when he wanted beef, if he could not have the beauty of the country in the town and the conveniences of the town in the country. He had a hunger and thirst after righteousness—in others.—*London Daily News.*

The interests of monarchies in every country are inextricably bound up together; and when the throne of the Plantagenets totters, that of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs will begin to fall. These ideas—which have become fixed in the minds of many statesmen of the Continent—explain the animosity of Prince Bismarck towards Mr. Gladstone and towards English Liberalism in any form.—*London World.*

To annex Jamaica would simply be to take over another burden. Jamaica would not be an asset but a liability. In the event of trouble arising with the United States Canada could not possibly defend the new possession. This country would have all that it could do to defend itself. Why should our people burden themselves with an island in the West Indies? Next thing they will probably be asked to annex Ireland.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Belgium, Holland or Switzerland, it is true, would be unable to defend itself against the attack of one of the great powers at its side; but each of them has a considerable force, and they are protected both by European guarantees and by the mutual jealousies of the great powers. Canada is safe in the unaggressive character of her only neighbor. But a federation of Canada and Jamaica, or of Canada and the West Indian Islands, would be at the mercy of any filibustering republic which could fit out a few gun-boats.—*Goldwin Smith in the Week.*

We must say that so long as events which are yet unborn, have not brought on a reaction towards the ideas of the monarchical right, most improbable at the present time, the Ferry ministry will respond pretty exactly to public opinion on the matter of universal suffrage in France. The ministry is the most faithful expression possible of the point to which France has presently reached in its evolution towards a pure democracy, and at which she seeks to remain in her fear of going too fast.—*Le Canadien.*

Which way the American people should vote in this crisis is the question that every patriotic and intelligent citizen must take home to his own conscience with no indifferent feelings. It must indeed already be a consideration of the gravest solicitude and anxiety that men are divided at all upon it, and that the tyranny of party leads men in whom the public confidence has reposed, to palliate, to apologize for and to ignore as of no moment this fundamental question of the public virtue of the people and of the men whom they choose to honor.—*Springfield Republican.*

With the semi-paralyzed House of Peers, which some Liberals seem to wish for—not nominally deprived of any rights, but with rights constantly cribbed and curtailed by an understanding that they are not to be used to-day in matters of franchise; to-morrow, perhaps, in matters of local finance, the next day in something else—the Second Chamber would become worse than a nonentity. It would become the positively mischievous nonentity that foolish hotheads pronounce it to be now—an instrument good only for evil, and certain to be used for evil by every unscrupulous Minister.—*Saturday Review.*

He (Lord Dufferin) has played the neutral part of a constitutional sovereign with exquisite grace. He has been as popular across his frontiers as within them. He has known how to avail himself of other men's capacity without surrendering his own will. He has combined suavity and firmness. He has adapted himself with equal adroitness to the diplomatic necessities of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. He was as able a dictator in Syria as he was a brilliant figurehead in Canada. In his political experience an exceptional versatility of endowments has been required; and an Indian Governor-General must be many men in one.—*London Times.*

Angry partisans may wish the House of Lords abolished at any cost, but what the country wishes is that this contest should be terminated in the shortest and easiest way in order that pressing business may be attended to. That the franchise must be extended all parties are now agreed; that redistribution must immediately follow is no less generally admitted; and the quarrel, no matter how disguised, is raging round the simple question whether these measures are to be carried by a Government which has in regard to this matter the confidence of the House of Commons and of the country, or whether they are to be postponed until the country repeats its mandate.—*London Times.*

History has been written with pens instead of with prejudices. The country is larger. The German reads Irish novels, and sometimes, if the day is cold, takes a wee bit hot Scotch; the Irishman eats a pretzel and sips a glass of lager and buys for his boy Grimm's fairy tales on Christmas; the Englishman eats macaroni and Parmesan cheese while he admires Mazzini; the Frenchman takes Yankee pumpkin pie with his Emerson; and the American—why, bless you! he makes macaroni, pretzels, lager, Irish whiskey, Spanish olla podrida, and Russian caviare, and Indian succotash, and French sardines, and Greek antiquities, and wooden nutmegs and sings in a Hebrew synagogue, and sends beef to Britain. The flag is broad enough for us all.—*San Francisco Post.*

If Arthur Orton had been tried in the States his might have been a happier fate. To secure money with which to prosecute his claims to the Tichborne estates, he issued £100 bonds, redeemable at their face value when he "came to his own," the price of which went up or down according to the nature of the evidence produced at the two trials. At the close of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's charge to the jury in the second or criminal trial, the price fell to five shillings; and it is related that an able American visitor suggested, in a letter to the foreman, that he and the other jurors should buy up all the bonds, and then "make a pot" by bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." English jurors, however, have no enterprise.—*Toronto Mail.*

The New Drill Hall.

The glazing of the roof of the new Drill Hall was completed yesterday by the contractors, Messrs. Ross and Brothers, Hamilton. The work covers ten thousand five hundred feet. Messrs. Ross entertained their men at lunch on the completion of the work, and were themselves the recipients of an address.

NEW BOOKS.

CHRONIQUES CANADIENNES, by Arthur Buies. Montreal: Eusèbe Sénécal et Fils.

These are reprints of humorous accounts of passing events, descriptions of scenery and places, and chats on political topics. In their way they are very charming, being bright with eloquence and wit; but, like all matter contributed to newspapers, hardly important enough to bear reprinting. A little of the book is pleasant; too much, tiresome.

ALLAN DARE AND ROBERT LE DIABLE, by Admiral Porter. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We have received the second part of this extraordinary novel, whose extravagance of plot rivals the wildest creations of the elder Dumas. There are, however, plenty of artistic faults in the work such as Dumas never would have committed. Somehow, too, this book lacks entirely the fascination with which the French author was able to invest his absurd unrealities.

THE THREE PROPHETS, by Colonel C. Chaillé Long. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

In this book the author has given a rather confused account of the parts played in Egypt by Gordon, the Maahdi and Arabi. Colonel Long has also reflected very strongly upon the conduct of the English Government, to which he attributes sinister designs. He does this too upon apparently insufficient evidence, at least it is possible to explain the facts adduced by him in confirmation of his charges in a different way. The one thing in the book which stands out in appalling distinctness is the dismal condition to which Egypt is reduced. Colonel Long's book will doubtless be read with interest, on account of the author's intimate acquaintance with the topics he discusses.

LITERARY NOTES.

Prof. Jowett has nearly finished his translation of "The Politics of Aristotle."

Goethe was fifty-seven years completing his Faust. He began it in 1775, and completed it in 1831.

Mr. Walter has suspended the publication of the Summary, the half-penny condensation of the *London Times.*

Mr. Derby has completed his "Recollections of Fifty Years Among Authors and Publishers," and the volume will shortly be issued.

The first volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges" is on the eve of publication in London. Three other volumes are to follow.

Two chapters in Mr. Edmund Yates's "Recollections" are devoted to the author's experience in America. The London edition of the work is now ready.

Dr. Schliemann's new work which is soon to be issued, will be styled, "The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns; Its Primeval Wall Paintings and Works of Art."

The Harpers will publish soon a "Contennial Biography" of Sir Moses Montefiore, the author being Mr. Lucien Wolf. The English publisher of the work is John Murray.

A "life" of the late Mr. Charles Darwin is in preparation by his son Mr. Francis Darwin, and will be published by Messrs. Murray, probably in the course of next year.

Mr. Henry James is putting together his studies of Frenchmen and how they live, and proposes to publish them in collected form under the title, "A Little Tour in France."

The Sir Joshua Reynold's edition of "Boswell's Johnson," to be published soon by the Routledges, will comprise five volumes. It has been edited by Prof. Morley, and will be illustrated with 20 steel portraits.

Mr. Edmund Yates's "Recollections" will comprise two volumes of eight chapters each. On the list of "People I have Known" there are 52 actors, 22 artists, 75 authors, 18 lawyers, and 30 "men of light and leading."

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel, "An American Politician," is now passing through the press in London. Chapman & Hall are said to be the publishers. The story deals with modern society and politics.

It is refreshing to learn that the St. Louis publishers of the "Life of Jesse James" lost money. It may be, however, that James' life was so much like the average in Missouri that there was nothing novel in it for the average Missourian.

Mrs. Henry Wood never received a penny from any one for the right of dramatizing her romances, although it has been calculated that a small royalty on all the plays founded on "East Lynne" would have brought her no less a sum than $500,000.

Remington & Co., of London, are about to publish the long-promised "Fourteen Years with Adelina Patti," by Louisa Lauw. It is expected that these recollections of the diva's companion will furnish much food for gossip in their revelations concerning her marital troubles.

The "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor, will shortly be published at Boston. The work is edited in part by the widow of the deceased, and we understand that it will contain some interesting correspondence with his prominent literary contemporaries in England and Germany.

A new book, entitled "The Hundred Greatest Men," is announced. It will contain special introductions by Matthew Arnold, Paine, Max Müller, Renan, N. Porter, Helmholtz, Froude, Professor Fiske, and the late Dean Stanley, with a general introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Book-hunters will hail with pleasure a work on early catalogues by Dr. Becker, which is shortly to appear. It will contain 136 catalogues written between the eighth and twelfth centuries, and a list of catalogues to the year 1500. The title is formidable—"Catalogi Bibliothecarum Antiqui."

The first impression of the first volume of Mr. Parkman's new work, "Montcalm and Wolfe," consisting of 1500 copies, was disposed of on the day of publication, and the publishers, Little, Brown & Co., are now printing a new edition. The second volume completing the book, will be ready Nov. 15th.

Two essays by Edward Atkinson—"What Makes the Rate of Wages" and "The Railroad, the Farmer, and the Public"—will appear in the next volume in the Questions of the Day Series of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The former essay was read before the Economic Science section of the British Association at the Montreal meeting.

Lord Tennyson has given Mr. Sands an opportunity of taking a cast of his head. This, we believe, will be photographed, and serve as a frontispiece to the last volume of the new edition of his poems. Lord Tennyson's new poem will be entitled "Sir Thomas à Becket: a Drama." The title, we believe, will contain an intimation that it is "not for acting."

The prospectus of the *Century* for the coming year announces a group of papers on the new Northwest, four of which will be contributed by E. V. Smalley. Principal Grant, of Kingston, will write two other papers on the British possessions bordering on the American Northwest, and Mr. Baillie-Grohman will write one on the headwaters of the Columbia.

"M. Taine's great work on the French Revolution has now," writes Mr. J. Cotter Morison to the *Athenæum*, "by the completion of the fourth volume, been brought to a close. A labor which is assuredly destined to no ephemeral reputation—which has, indeed, already influenced public opinion—will be thus placed before the world in its final and finished form before the end of this year."

Messrs. James Sangster and Co. will publish immediately a cheap popular illustrated life of Mr. John Bright, by Mr. Francis Watts, M.A. Among various features of interest the work will contain some hitherto unpublished reminiscences of Mr. Bright's connection with the Anti-Corn Law movement and a selection of the chief French and American criticisms on the Great Tribune's life and work.

A very extraordinary book will shortly appear under the auspices of the Theosophists. It professes to have been dictated by the Mahatmas within the last six months of an American clairvoyante; and an Indian Buddist maintains that every word was dictated by the voice of their invisible masters who, after they had finished their task, corrected the MSS. unseen with an imperceptible pencil which left very perceptible marks.

An interesting book that will cause some stir is the posthumous memoirs of Karoline Bauer, the pretty and gifted cousin of Baron Stockmar, whom that most respectable of personages induced to become the mistress for a year—under false pretence of morganatic marriage—of that most esteemed of monarchs, Leopold of Belgium. Apart from the scandal with which it is spiced, the book is full of vivid pictures of life in high places, and lifelike sketches of such people as Paganini, Sontag, etc.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The *American Counting-Room Journal* for April, May and June has many sensible articles. One, entitled "Methods of Bank Clearings," describes the clearing houses of London, New York, and Philadelphia, and urges the extension of the system to country banking. Other articles are headed "Building and Loan Associations," "Legal Tender Paper Money," "Customs and their Collection." There are also several departments.

The *Fortnightly* for October (*American Reprint*) is full of breathings of strife—"Is England a Great Foreign Power?" "The Lords as a Senate;" "European Cavalry," and "The Future of the Soudan." Other articles are of more value to the non-belligerent. One gives an amiable character to the "Second Duke of Wellington," another criticizes "Charles Reade's Novels" with great justice and perspicuity. There is also a short sketch of "Bernal Osborne," once a prominent figure in the English Commons, and a man distinguished no less for his mental grasp than for his ready wit, which gained him the title of "chartered libertine of debate."

In the opening article of the *Popular Science Monthly* for November Dr. Hammond argues that the ganglia and spinal cord are centres of volition as well as the brain. "The Future of the Negro in the South," gives the premises, or some of them at any rate, for an induction of this subject, but leaves the reader to arrive at the conclusion. An interesting paper, "Drowning the Torrent in Vegetation," describes the methods of reboisement so successfully operated in the South of France. The *Monthly* continues its tilt against the classics in "German Testimony on the Question." There is also an abbreviation of the excellent article which recently appeared in *Blackwood* on "The Oil Supply of the World," and there are several other articles, all dealing with living problems.

The September number of *Shakesperiana* can scarcely be called a strong one. The first article, "Bacon's Studies of the Winds Reflected in the Play of the Tempest," is chiefly remarkable for its calm assumption and the foolish fondness with which the author, a lady, points to resemblances between the two works, resemblances which are on the face of them purely accidental and so slight as to be utterly valueless as proofs. Another essay "Cressida, Daughter to Calchas," tells the story of the play of "Troilus and Cressida" and reminds one of the attempts occasionally made to improve upon the stories of the Bible. It seems a pity that so much painful labour should be spent in commenting upon the works of the great poet, which are already so thoroughly enjoyed.

The opening article of the November *Magazine of American History* is from the pen of the editor, Mrs. Lamb, and is the first of two papers on the "Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the Nation." It is well illustrated with portraits, and tells the story of the different presidential elections. Mrs. Lamb has assumed somewhat too much knowledge on the part of her readers, and as a consequence parts of the article are more obscure than they might have been. Still it is very interesting. In "An Old Colonial College" Prof. Chas. D. Richardson gives the history of Williamsburg College of Virginia, which has now passed out of existence. "California's Golden Prime of Forty-Nine" tells something of the gold rush, but chiefly speaks of the inherent capacity of the American for self-government, as illustrated in the orderly government of the mining towns and camps, in which the preservation of law of any kind was a matter of extremest difficulty. The number contains also several other articles, but of little interest to Canadians.

The September *Nineteenth Century* (Leonard Scott Publishing Co.) has two articles which show the growing feeling in England in favor of tightening the bond that joins the colonies to the mother country. One is "Imperial Federation—Its Impossibility" by Lord Norton, the other "The Opportunity of the Peers" by Lord Lymington, a plea for the changing of the Upper House into a representative body, which may include delegates from the colonies. Frederic Harrison also returns to his attack on Spencer in "Agnostic Metaphysics," and a scathing rebuke is levelled at the English Parliament by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers in an article entitled "Chatter *versus* Work in Parliament," in which it is shown that, leaving out of consideration the ministers and ex-ministers, the men who principally take up the time of the House are either obstructionists or the creatures of some mere hobby. The latter article is of course written from a liberal standpoint. Mr. Romanes continues his elaboration of parts of the evolution theory in an article on the "Darwinian Theory of Instinct," and there are several other articles of varied interest but scarcely equal to the ones mentioned.

To *Harper's Magazine* for November, Francis Parkman contributes an article on the expulsion of the Acadians, which will be read with eager interest, not only by Canadians, but also by all those who have followed the pathetic history of the trials and wanderings of Evangeline in the sweetest poem of the greatest singer of America. All those who have taken their history and their conception of the character of the Acadians from the ideal pictures drawn by Longfellow, will be surprised and pained to learn that Acadia was not Arcadia, that the inhabitants of the settlements along the basin of Minas were scarcely as simple in their tastes and as peaceable in their dispositions as the poet would have us believe, and that they richly merited the fate which overtook them. The historical sketches of the "Great Hall of William Rufus" and "Columbia College" are brought to a close in the same number. Among the miscellaneous articles are "A Day with Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew," by Joseph Hatton, beautifully illustrated by Alfred Parsons, and an excellently written sketch of Norman fishing life, by Mary Gay Humphreys. William Black's long continued serial of "Judith Shakespeare" is at last concluded. E. P. Roe's weak "Nature's Serial Story" drags its slow length along, and as usual, as if to in some way atone for the deficiencies of the story, the illustrations by Gibson and Dielman are simply superb. There are also a couple of short stories. In the "Editor's Easy Chair," Mr. Curtis attacks the custom of swinging canes and umbrellas in the street in his pleasant but forcible manner, and there is the usual collection of good stories in the "Drawer."

The publishers of the *Century* have evidently made a great effort to produce the November number. It is the largest number yet published, and in the interest of its matter and excellence of its illustrations has never been equalled. The opening article deals with "Elihu Vedder's Accompaniment to the Song of Omar Khayyám," that curious poem which on first reading seems to be an expression of purest hedonism, but in which further study reveals depths of speculation at first unguessed. The accompaniment of Mr. Vedder consists of a series of very beautiful allegorical illustrations which, like the poem itself, seem to have a greater meaning the more they are scrutinized. The chief interest of the number centres, of course, in General Beauregard's article on "The Battle of Bull Run." It is a clear and concise narration of the battle, and is followed by some interesting criticism on the policy of Jefferson Davis. Curiously enough, the views held by General Beauregard with regard to the conduct of the war are much the same as those known to have been entertained by Jackson, viz., that the policy of the South should have been to take the offensive and, by a series of sharp blows dealt in quick succession, infuse such panic into the counsels of the North as to bring about peace early in the war. Instead of pursuing this course the confederacy remained on the defensive until its armies were worn away by the superior strength of the Federal power. W. D. Howells contributes the first chapters of a new serial, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," which promise well for the rest of the story. It is, like so many novels of the day, a study of American character. We have not space to do more than mention the other articles of interest. These are, the first part of "Recollections of a Private," "An Acquaintance with Charles Reade," "The Chinese Theatre," "How Shall we Elect our Presidents," and many others, all of a very high class.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the circular of the Ontario Business College at Belleville. Its course includes arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, phonography, commercial law, and all other studies necessary to the training of a business man.

A copy of the souvenir presented to the members of the British Association when visiting Winnipeg by the people of that city has been sent us. It was printed by the Bishop Company of Winnipeg, and is an exceedingly creditable production. It contains a large number of views of the most beautiful portions of the city, and a good deal of classified information concerning the metropolis of the North-West.

CHURCH NOTES.

At St. Patrick's, mass for the dead will be celebrated at 10 a. m. on Monday.

Rev. Jas. Fleck, the pastor, will preach at both services at Knox Church to-morrow.

Rev. Canon Mills, the rector, will preach at Trinity Church at both services to-morrow.

Rev. Mr. Bennett will preach at both services at St. Mark's Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

The usual 8 and 10 o'clock masses, with sermon will be celebrated at St. Patrick's to-morrow.

Rev. Hector McIntyre, the pastor, will preach at both services at Zion Church to-morrow.

Rev. L. H. Jordon, of Halifax, N. S., will preach to-morrow at both services at Erskine Church.

Rev. F. W. Archibald will preach at both services at the American Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

Rev. Max Heigamann will conduct the service at the Russian Synagogue, St. James street, to-morrow.

Rev. Jas. Fleck will conduct Divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Rev. Jno Williamson will preach at the First Baptist Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. Dr. MacVicar in the evening.

At Notre Dame, to-morrow, Rev. Mr. Picard will officiate at High Mass, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Sorin.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the pastor, will preach at Emmanuel Church to-morrow morning, and an evangelistic service will be held in the evening.

Rev. C. J. Machin preaches at the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow morning, and Rev. Canon Ellegood at the Litany and evening services.

At St. James Church, St. Denis street, to-morrow, Rev. Mr. Palatin will officiate at High Mass. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Filiatrault.

The feast of All Souls, which falls on Sunday this year will be, celebrated on Monday, when a solemn mass for the dead will be chanted at 10 a. m., at the Gesu.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., B. D., the pastor, will officiate at both services at St. Andrew's church to-morrow. A lecture on the Holy Communion will be given at 3.15. p. m.

Rev. Jas. Barclay, M.A., the pastor, will preach at both services at St. Paul's Church to-morrow. A young men's prayer and Bible study meeting will be held at 10.15 a.m.

At the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, the Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at both services. Evening subject: "What is a Christian?" The noon lecture will be omitted.

In the Advent Christian Congregation there will be a congregational meeting at 11 a. m. At 7 p.m. Wm. W. Robertson will review Dr. Wild's answer to the question, "Where do we go at death?"

Rev. John Potts, D. D., pastor, will preach at St. James Street Methodist Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the evening service.

At the Church of the Gesu, Father Pichon will preach the sermon in French at High Mass at 10 a. m. Father Kenny will preach in English at 8 p. m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament immediately after.

Rev. Robert Campbell, the pastor, will preach at both services at St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church to-morrow. An Evangelistic service will be held in the evening, when the subject will be "The Awakened Sinner's Mistakes."

Rev. H. J. Evans, Anglican city missionary, holds Sunday services as follows: At No. 120 St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste village; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Divine service at 11 a. m.; at the Outremont school, Divine service at 7 p. m.

Rev. J. G. Norton, the rector, preaches at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow morning and at the afternoon Litany service, and Rev. J. A. Newnham in the evening. The morning sermon will be on surpliced choirs. On Thursday there will be a general harvest thanksgiving in the Cathedral at 11 a.m., when a collection will be taken up for Algoma and the North-West. The Very Rev. the Dean will preach.

CIVIC COMMITTEES.

Meeting of the Parks and Ferries, Fire and Road Committees.

The Parks and Ferries Committee met yesterday afternoon. There were present: Aldermen Thomas Wilson, chairman, Mount, Grenier, Stroud, Gauthier, Laurent, Tansey and Donovan.

Two tenders for the Island Ferry were read, one from the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company and Longueuil Navigation Company, and another from Capt. Filgate.

Ald. Grenier advised the committee to ask the City Attorney if the tenders were legal.

Mr. Roy, being called, said that having advertised that they did not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, they were at liberty to do as they pleased.

Captain Filgate was called and asked if he would pay the wharfage rates at the east and west end for the trips his boat made there, but he refused to do so. He would make the trips promised if the committee would give him the land.

Ald. Tansey suggested that the chairman and the mayor be appointed a sub-committee to get berths for the boat for nothing.

Captain Filgate offered to run two trips a day during the Summer months to the east end one day and the west end the next, paying all dues himself, and the contract was thereupon unanimously awarded to him.

The Committee then adjourned.

A meeting of the Fire Committee was also held yesterday afternoon, when there were present: Ald. Hood (chairman), Beausoleil, Mount, Tansey and Gauthier.

There was no business except the signing of accounts, one of which was the account of Mr. Bowie for $900 for the firemen's clothing.

A special meeting of the Road Committee was also held yesterday afternoon. There were present: Alderman Laurent, chairman, Gray, McShane, Hood, Roy, T. Wilson and Beausoleil.

A petition from the proprietors offering to cede Mignonne, Robb and Poupart streets on the estate of the late John Pratt unconditionally, was submitted and referred to the City Surveyor to report on at next meeting.

A letter from Mr. F. B. McNamee in reference to the acceptance of Mount street as a public street, urging that it be made according to a new plan prepared by the city surveyor, was referred to that official.

A letter was submitted from Messrs. S. Davis & Son, requesting that a new sidewalk be placed in front of their building on Côtte street, they offering to pay half the cost of same. It was decided to report to council in favor of the petition and to ask for an appropriation of $180 for the purpose.

A communication from Mr. P. S. Ross was read in which he bound himself responsible as liquidator to the Montreal Abattoir Company for all damages that might arise from the building of the abattoir sewers on Moreau, St. Mary and Désêry streets. It was endorsed by Messrs. Weir, Morgan and Hopkins, the three inspectors. The City Surveyor said permission had been granted to commence the work pending the adoption of the committee's report in favor of the matter by the Council.

Ald. Roy moved, and it was resolved accordingly, that a report to Council be made asking for an appropriation of $1,000 to construct crossings on the streets where they were necessary.

It was resolved to take 40,000 feet of deals from the contractor, Mr. Robert, at the present contract rates, the payment to be made from next year's appropriation.

After the transaction of some minor business, the committee adjourned.

AN AMBITIOUS CITY.

Guelph Desires to Secure the Grand Trunk Workshops.

A few days ago a deputation from Guelph, consisting of Mayor Chase, Mr. James Goldie and Mr. James Laidlaw, M.P.P., visited Montreal and interviewed Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, relative to locating the car shops in their city. Mr. Hickson is reported to have assured his visitors that Guelph was admirably adapted for the purpose, but the claim could not be considered unless satisfactory inducements were offered. It appears that twelve applications have been received by the Grand Trunk. The deputation was informed that one of the towns on the main line of the Grand Trunk or Great Western would be selected. No final decision, however, might be expected before Spring. Mr. Hickson also promised his visitors to erect a new station in Guelph as soon as the finances of the company became more prosperous.

Captain Campbell, of St. Hilaire, has left for England, where he will probably rejoin the army.

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager, also of Queen's Hall.
To-night, last Performance of the Great French Society Star,
MLLE. RHEA!
Supported by a strong dramatic company, under the management of ARTHUR B. CHASE.
As YVONNE! 259 1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager; also of Queen's Hall.
One week and Saturday matinee, commencing Monday, Nov. 3rd.
The distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist
JOSEPH MURPHY,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday matinee, KERRY GOW. Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, SHAUN RHUE.
Introducing Mr. Murphy's wonderfully successful song, "A Handful of Earth," supported by the talented young leading actress, Miss BELLE MELVILLE, and a powerful dramatic company. Reserved seats to be had at Nordheimer's Music store. 258 3

CHARLES WATTS
CHARLES WATTS WILL ANSWER THE REV. DR. SEXTON IN THREE LECTURES.
CHARLES WATTS' FIRST LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED AT FREETHOUGHT HALL, 1310 ST. CATHERINE ST., ON SUNDAY, NOV. 2nd, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
SUBJECT: "AGNOSTICISM and ATHEISM."
ADMISSION FREE.
CHARLES WATTS' SECOND LECTURE AT FREETHOUGHT HALL, 1310 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, AT 8 P.M. ADMISSION, 25c.
SUBJECT: "CHRISTIANITY; ITS CLAIMS EXAMINED."
CHARLES WATTS' THIRD LECTURE AT FREETHOUGHT HALL, 1310 ST. CATHERINE STREET, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, AT 8 P.M. ADMISSION, 25c.
SUBJECT: "SECULARISM SUPERIOR TO CHRISTIANITY."
EVERYONE SHOULD HEAR CHARLES WATTS, THE GREAT FREETHOUGHT ORATOR. 259

GRAND MILITARY BALL
By the non-commissioned officers 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales Regiment," on MONDAY Evening, 10th November, (in honor of the birthday of H. R. H. Prince of Wales), at the Queen's Hall, St. Catherine St., at 9 o'clock.
Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, $2.50; Ladies, 75c.
Early application for Tickets is necessary, as the number is limited.
G. LEFEBVRE, Col. Sergt., Hon. Sec.
259 4eod

1ST PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.
The Regiment will parade at the Armory in Drill order, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock.
F. BOND, Lieut.-Col. Comd'g.
259 2

THE NATURE OF ORDINARY CANADIAN and American Coal Oils is to crust the lamp wick, hence the escape of injurious gases and smoke which blackens the chimney and penetrates the lungs. There are no such imperfections from the
ASTRAL OIL!
Its combustion is perfect. Ask your dealer for it.
WHOLESALE BY
C. PEVERLEY,
Office: 1782 Notre Dame St. 259

SAMUEL MAY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
With May's Latest Improved Combination Cushions.
Also Direct Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of
All Materials Pertaining to the Business
1610—NOTRE DAME ST.—1610
Montreal.
81 to 89 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.
50 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
258*tf 2aw

Photo-Engraving, Electrotyping & Stereotyping
EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER,
PROMPTLY, BY
The George Bishop Engraving & PRINTING CO. (Lim.),
169 ST. JAMES STREET.
245zeodtf

VICTORIA WIRE MILLS.
Steel and Iron Wire Cloth, all grades, Steel and Iron Ropes, all sizes, Perforated Metals, Foundry supplies, Galvanized Netting, and general Wire Workers.
B. GREENING & CO.,
Hamilton, Canada.
247z1aw

"GOSSIP."
A large illustrated Christmas number will be issued. Contributions, stories, Canadian anecdotes, &c., will be paid for when accepted. Address
BOX 1992, P. O.
252 tf

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
I have this day admitted Mr. W. R. Miller as a partner in my business, which will hereafter be carried on under the name of R. Moat & Co.
Montreal, 1st Nov., 1884. R. MOAT. 259 3

FRESH OYSTERS. FRESH OYSTERS.
St. Simon, Bouctouche and Caraquet Oysters, just arrived per Schooner "Admiration," Captain Tripp, opposite Bonsecours Market. 259 3

CENTS
FOR SALE.
Apply at
STAR OFFICE.

Meetings and Amusements.

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.
Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors & Managers.
Every afternoon and evening during week, commencing Monday, Oct. 27th.
A GREAT ENGAGEMENT!
The Famous Silbon-Elliott Combination!
Two grand companies combined in one, and presenting a brilliant company of comedians, vocalists, Dancers, Athletes, &c. TWENTY ARTISTS. Two performances daily. Every Afternoon at 2.30 and Evening at 8. In spite of the enormous expense incurred by this engagement, the prices of admission will be the usual—10c and 20c. 253

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM!
SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors & Managers.
Entire Week, commencing Monday, Nov. 3,
Grand Production of the
Great Spectacular Pantomimic Burlesque-Extravaganza entitled
CUPID
By a Monstrous Combination!
WITH UNRIVALLED SPECIALTIES!
Fifty Children on the Stage at Every Performance! Splendid Costumes, Scenery, etc.
3—PERFORMANCES DAILY—3
Admission 10c and 20c
Every Afternoon at 2.30. Evening at 8.
259 2

MONTREAL THEATRE MUSEUM,
Corner of Latour and foot of Beaver Hall Hill.
Immense success! Houses crowded! Enthusiasm unbounded! Minnie Oscar Gray and W. T. Stephens' Great Sensational Drama, SAVED FROM THE STORM. Introducing the celebrated acting dogs Romeo, Zip, Hero, Leo and the Major. 2 Performances daily—Afternoon at 2.30, Evening at 8. Ladies admitted to Matinee. Reserved seats 10c. Admission 10c and 20c. 256 4

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
OF NEW YORK,
At NORDHEIMER'S HALL.
Monday, Nov. 3—Phrenology, its proofs and uses. Free.
Tuesday, Nov. 4—Self and Juvenile Culture. Free.
Friday, Nov. 7—Love and Marriage. Admission, 25c. or 6 tickets for a dollar.
Monday, Nov. 10—Manhood Analyzed and Restored, to males only. Admission, 25c.
Friday, Nov. 14—Reproduction, to males only. Admission, 25c.
Friday, Nov. 14—Female Health and Bloom Analyzed and Restored, to ladies only. Admission, 25c.
Monday, Nov. 17—Success and Failure in Life. Admission, 25c.
Friday, Nov. 21—Intellect and its improvement. Admission, 25c.
Consultations as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, health, etc. daily, at the St. Lawrence Hall, from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., Nov. 4th to 27th. 256 12

MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB.
The semi-annual meeting will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY 5th Nov., 1884, to receive the Treasurer's semi-annual statement and for the transaction of general business.
A special meeting of the Club will be held immediately after the above meeting for the purpose of enforcing By-Law No. 14 as regards certain members of the Club.
By order of the Committee,
T. L. PATON, Hon. Sec.
Note date, WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER. 257 6

LANSDOWNE TOBOGGAN CLUB.
A general meeting of the above Club for election of officers and other important business will be held at St. Lawrence Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 3rd, at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited. 258 3

TUQUE BLEUE TOBOGGAN CLUB.
The Annual Meeting of the above Club will be held in the GYMNASIUM, Mansfield Street, Monday Evening, Nov. 3rd, at 8 o'clock.
The necessary alterations in the By-laws attending affiliation with the M. A. A. A. will be voted upon.
254 3 2aw J. KEITH REID, Sec.-Treas.

THE METROPOLITAN DRAMATIC CO. invite applications for membership from young Ladies of some ability, desirous of improvement in the Art of Elocution. Address MRS. NEIL WARNER, 68 Victoria St., or Manager, 37 St. Philip St. 258 2

CHALMERS' CHURCH LADIES AID Society.
Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles in the Basement of the Church,
On Monday and Tuesday, 3rd and 4th Nov.
Doors open at 2 p.m. Admission, 10c. Tea, 15c, at 6 o'clock each evening. A Grand Concert will be given on TUESDAY Evening, at 8 o'clock. 258 3

MONTREAL CO-OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' SOCIETY.
Members are requested to attend a special meeting which will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 5th, at their Hall, 119 St. Lawrence St. JOS. GINGRAS, Treasurer. 258 2

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY HALL, UNIVERSITY STREET.
A series of lectures on the "Commercial Depression, Balance of Trade and Banking," will be delivered by T. Galbraith, on Thursday, October 30th, Saturday, November 1st, and Monday, November 3rd, 1884, at 8 o'clock p.m. Tickets for course, 50c; single, 25c. Free to ladies. To be had at Drysdale's, St. James street. 254 6

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS!
DANCING & DEPORTMENT.
Calisthenics, Extension Motions, Attitude, Positions, Drill in Time and Tune, Grace and Ease. Learn to Dance as you should, and in the shortest time possible. We agree to teach Dancing in shorter time than it has ever been taught in before. Improved method, always to suit the student. Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, Monday and Friday at 8. Classes for Juveniles, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30. Send for circulars, or apply to Prince's Music Store.
254* PROF. A. E. MACDONALD, SR., & SONS.

DANCING! DANCING! DANCING!
PROFESSOR DURKEE,
respectfully announces that his classes will open as follows:
EVENING CLASSES.
BEGINNERS—Monday and Friday, Nov. 3 and 7.
ADVANCED—Tuesday, Nov. 18.
AFTERNOON CLASSES.
Tuesday and Friday, Nov. 4 and 7. Please call or send for circular, 118 Mansfield St. 252 26eod

BANK OF MONTREAL.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five 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, and at its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November Next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.
Montreal, 24th Oct., 1884. 252 12-2aw

GEORGE KELLY WILL OPEN ON November 1st a First-class BUTCHER SHOP at No. 21 St. Gabriel Market, will keep the best of Meat, Poultry and Vegetables, which he intends selling at the lowest possible prices. 257 3

SCAVENGING.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Scavenging" will be received until Noon, on FRIDAY the 7th NOVEMBER next, at the City Clerk's Office, for the general scavenging of the city for a period of five years from
1st OF MARCH, 1885,
according to specifications to be seen in the Health office, City Hall.
The attention of intending tenderers is called to section 21 of specifications requiring security to the extent of $4000.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By order,
CHS. GLACKMEYER, C. C.
Montreal, 29th October, 1884.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Telegraphic Ticks From all Parts of the Union.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has been ill from a cold, but his condition is not serious.

The wife of the late Admiral Farragut died at New York yesterday, aged 61.

A valuable deposit of steel moulding sand has been discovered near Schenectady.

Mr. Hugh McCulloch was sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury at Washington yesterday.

The Syracuse, Ontario and New York Railroad hereafter will be operated independently of the West Shore road.

Over 300 warrants for arrests of persons charged with fraudulent registering were issued at Brooklyn yesterday.

The subject of evolution has come up for discussion in the Presbyterian Synod now in session at Crystal Springs, Miss.

Rev. Caleb Stevens, a Methodist minister, dropped dead at Lansingburg, N. Y., just after eating his breakfast this morning.

The Association for the Advancement of Women at Baltimore elected Julia Ward Howe, president; Prof. Maria Mitchell, of New York, one of the vice-presidents, and Ella C. Lapham, secretary.

Friends of Cadet Strong, who died the day after his admission to the naval academy, intend to bring his case before the criminal court, at Washington. They believe he was put in a barrel, rolled down a hill and killed or fatally injured.

A desperate slugging match took place at Boston last night between Geo. L. Blanche, of Boston, and Denny Kelliher, of Quincy. Kelliher had his thumb broken and was knocked senseless. A doctor labored with him an hour before he returned to consciousness.

A special to the Albany *Express* from Hornellsville states that Mr. Peck, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, has received a letter of resignation from David Healey, chief clerk of that bureau. Mr. Healey states that he cannot consistently remain in office under an administration unfriendly to the interests of labor.

The appointment of deputy United States marshals to serve at the polls in St. Louis on Tuesday is the subject of much comment. Statements are freely made that there will be serious trouble if the marshals interfere with the voters or judges of election. U. S. Marshal Couzins has placed his deputies under special instructions, and he expresses the opinion that there will be no conflict with the local authorities.

UNDESIRABLE PASSENGERS.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 1.—The Italian steamer "Matte Buzzo," from Genoa, with a large number of passengers, has arrived at Monte Video, and has been ordered to move away, having come from a port infected with cholera. A man-of-war here is prepared to compel her to act if the agents of the steamer continue their efforts to have the steamer received.

CABLE JOTTINGS.

Latest Items of Interest from The Old World.

Ships leaving the port of Marseilles are now granted clean bills of health.

A Russian battalion of infantry has started for Merv from Tashkend.

In a railway collision between Moscow and Riasan four peasants were mortally wounded and thirty severely injured.

Two gunboats have been ordered to protect the British fisheries in the North Sea.

Père Hyacinthe, it is stated in Paris, in letters and papers, although deprived of the right to celebrate the ceremonies of Catholic worship, has been permitted to assist several times in the ceremonies of the Gallican Church. Liberal priests and bishops authorized him so to do, they recognizing that his aim is not to destroy but to reform the Catholic Church.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Congo Conference will meet on the 12th November. England, France and Germany have agreed upon the leading points of the programme. The adhesion of the other powers is expected without a prolonged discussion. Prince Bismarck will preside at the opening and closing of the conference, but will not be present during the debates.

CANADIAN.

THE MAIL STEAMER.

SOUTH POINT, Anticosti, Nov. 1.—The Allan R. M. S. "Parisian" passed inward at 8 a. m.

THE PLOUGHING PRIZES.

A List of the Successful Ploughmen at the Jacques Cartier Agricultural Society's Annual Match.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded in the ploughing match mentioned in yesterday's STAR as having come off at Côte St. François on the 30th inst. :

FIRST CLASS—First prize, Charles Deslauriers, Pointe Claire; 2nd, David Hodge, St. Laurent; 3rd, George Muir, St. Laurent; 4th, Andrew Muir, St. Laurent; 5th, Clovis Lecours, St. Laurent; 6th, Urgèle Langevin.

SECOND CLASS—Open to ploughmen who have never won a first prize in this class—1st prize, William T. Hodge; 2nd, Didime St. Aubin, ploughman to Mr. Emmanuel Lecavalier; 3rd, Nere Cousineau; 4th, Malcolm Hodge; 5th, Albert Groulx; 6th, Albert Hodge; 7th, James Muir; 8th, Joseph St. Aubin; 9th, Joseph Desforges; 10th, Stanislas St. Aubin; 11th, Damase Boyer, and 12th, Arthur St. Aubin, all of St. Laurent.

THIRD CLASS.—Open to ploughmen who have never ploughed at a ploughing match—1st prize, Louis Lauzon, ploughman to Mr. Joseph Hodge, St. Laurent; 2nd, Israel Boyer, St. Laurent.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Open to ploughmen under 20 years of age, who have never won a first prize at a ploughing match—First prize, Andrew Hislop, jr., St. Laurent. For the neatest and cleanest team and harness—First prize, Charles Deslauriers, Pointe Claire; 2nd, David Hodge, St. Laurent; 3rd, Andrew Hislop, jr.; 4th, William Thomas Hodge; 5th, Didime St. Aubin, ploughman to Mr. Lecavalier; 6th, Louis Lauzon, ploughman to Mr. James Hodge.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Gold medal, presented by Mr. T. J. Potter for the best two ploughed ridges on the field; won by Charles Deslauriers, Pointe Claire. Silver medal, presented by Mr. J. R. Harper for the second two best ploughed ridges on the field; won by William Thomas Hodge, St. Laurent. Silver medal, presented by Mr. N. M. Lecavalier, secretary of the society, for the best ploughed ridges in the junior class; won by Andrew Hislop, Jr.

THE JUDGES.—The following gentlemen acted as judges:

For the first class—Messrs. Hermenegilde Dubois, St. Therese; Wm. Taylor, jr., Berthier, and Joseph Prud'homme, Cote St. Luc. For the other classes—Messrs. William Henderson, Sault au Recollet, Evangeliste Castonguay, Vaudreuil, and Toussaint Martin, Cote St. Luc.

Lunch was served to the ploughmen at noon, and the judges and directors of the society were dined by Mr. Boyer at his residence about two o'clock in the afternoon. The ploughmen were also entertained to supper in the evening.

Mr. N. M. Lecavalier has occupied the position of secretary of the society for the past 28 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

MONTREAL THEATRE MUSEUM.—The great success of the Gray-Stephens Combination in "Saved from the Storm" has induced Manager Jno. A. Hunter to keep his company here for another week. There will be a complete change of bill, the play to be given being entitled "Roughing It." Miss Gray will assume the part of *Scotty Briggs*, a New York boot-black, and will no doubt make as much of it as she has done in *Ragged Nell of the Mines*. The play is a description of life of all kinds in New York, and introduces many amusing as well as thrilling features.

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.—The Silbon-Elliott combination, which has been playing to crowded houses all this week, has been re-engaged, and will appear next week in the pantomime "Cupid." Arrangements are being made to produce this piece with grand spectacular effects, and some sixty children have been engaged to take the supernumerary parts. The costumes secured for the occasion are from the best London and Paris houses, and said to be exceptionally elegant.

Many Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans and Catholics are opposed to church property being taxed, and the Government will not care to do anything that might arouse their hostility. This is always the weak point with the Mowat Ministry. It steps as if it were stepping on eggs. All attempts so far to induce it to pursue a vigorous policy in regard to exemptions have failed. It will only take one or two steps at a time and then come to a dead halt until it is spurred up again.—*Toronto Telegram* (*Indep.*)

OUR WINTER SPORTS.

Present, Past and Future Efforts | Improvements in the Different Clubs—Indications of a Prosperous Season.

A few short weeks and the Canadian, who has amused himself during the Summer with his lacrosse, football, cricket bat or perhaps a yacht, will tenderly put them away till another season, while from some nook or corner he will draw forth his trusty snowshoes, his glistening skates or the graceful well cushioned toboggan and mentally thank his stars that he lives in a climate where pleasure increases as the thermometer falls. "Clara Belle," the famous New York correspondent, explains the reason why so many marriages occur in the Winter season by the fact that woman is more captivating during the Summer in her loose airy dresses, etc., than at any other season and then prepares her Winter triumphs. In the same way the Winter sports of Canada are thought of in Summer when the mercury is going up uncomfortably near 90°, to result in plans which will be matured when the proper time comes.

If the plans of the various clubs given here are carried out, the season of '84-'85 will be an eventful one in the history of Canadian sports. Several gentlemen of prominence in athletic circles were seen by a STAR reporter, and they unanimously agree that this coming season will be the best for sport that the clubs have ever experienced, if that functionary, the clerk of the weather, will be obliging enough to furnish a good article for Winter use. The membership of nearly every club has increased surprisingly, and still new clubs are forming till one wonders where all the material comes from.

The Montreal Snowshoe club intend to form a "Kazoo" Band in order to enliven the regular tramps and also to test the patience of "mine host" Lumkins. It is probable that they will start from their club house instead of the McGill College Grounds this Winter. The membership is increasing every day, and the members look forward to this being the season of its existence, even eclipsing last Winter, which was the most successful one it ever experienced.

The affiliation of the Tuque Bleue Toboggan Club has had the effect of bringing a great many members to the Snowshoe Club, as the dues paid to the Toboggan Club are $3, while for $7 more the member of the one can reap the benefits of the whole association and *vice versa*.

The annual election will take place shortly, and it is expected that Mr. G. R. Starke will be re-elected to the position of president. Financially the club is in excellent condition. $2000 has been spent on improvements to the club house, and there is still a balance of $1500 in bank. The members will probably give a dramatic entertainment some time during the season.

The Emerald Club have the erection of a hall in the city under consideration. They propose a gymnasium and other attractions for the members. A series of concerts will also be given, one in Richmond, Que., one in Cornwall, Ont., and another in the city at stated periods during the Winter. Ladies' nights will occur once every month. The great success of the club last year in being first on the average in racing has nerved them to do better this year with the assistance of the new members who are joining. Some new blood has been infused into the ranks, and, as a result, about twelve members will train for the racing this Winter. At the last annual meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a work on the history of the club. This will contain a complete account of all the races in which members of the club have been winners, and of the officers of the club for the past eleven years. The annual meeting will be held on Monday next. Mr. Thos. Larkin, who has been president for the last three years, will probably not be a candidate this year. Mr. John Purcell is spoken of as the coming man, if Mr. Larkin does not consent to run.

It is confidently expected that one thousand members will don the pretty blue uniform of Le Trappeur this Winter, so popular is this club becoming. There is also some talk of forming a ladies' branch of the club. With these assuring prospects and the new hall which they propose to build, the Trappeur is going to push the older sister clubs, for, as one gentleman said, "Trappeur stock is booming."

Le Canadien Snowshoe Club are up with the times and propose to inaugurate several improvements. The principal one will be to procure a hall for the purpose of holding entertainments. There will also be a billiard room and gymnasium in connection with this hall. The number of ladies' nights will be increased also, and the fair friends of Le Canadien will have many opportunities to enjoy a tramp. Mr. L. A. Beauvais, the present popular president, will retire this year in favor of Mr. S. Beaudin, now vice-president, and member of the law firm of Loranger Beaudin. The committee of management will be increased from 9 to 11 members.

The Argyle will probably be contented as they are and "pursue the even tenor of their way," which means to give as much pleasure as is possible to the members and friends.

The Maple Leaf Club are thinking of tramping to Lachine this season as there is no temperance resort beyond the mountain, and the members all believe in "the cup that cheers but does not inebriate."

Some of the clubs advocate holding a snowshoers' meeting during Carnival week, making all events for the championship. This it is claimed would give a man a record instead of as it is at present where he cannot really claim one. Another gentleman says he would prefer to see the clubs making more trips to the Back River than they do at present, thus varying the usual tramp. The proposition to erect a monument to "Evergreen" Hughes is very well thought of among shoers, they being to a man in favor of it, but it seems to be a case of "what's everybody's business becomes nobody's business." They are all waiting for some one to mo[illegible] in the matter. The action of the council [illegible] regard to the site has thrown a damper on the project for a time. In past years there have been snowshoe clubs attached to the different military battalions in the city. These clubs have always been small in point of numbers and the tramps were often abandoned on account of the small turn outs, many of the volunteers being members of other snowshoe clubs. Those who do not belong to these clubs propose to bring all the members of the regimental clubs together and form one good one both in point of numbers and efficiency. One gentleman said that in the attack on the Ice Palace the military club could have their guns and blank cartridges, and thus make the scene more realistic than ever.

The management of the Lansdowne Tobogganing Club are going to spare no pains to make their slide the most popular of any this season. At an informal meeting, held on Thursday evening in the St. Lawrence Hall, a number of matters concerning the club were discussed, and the meeting constituted itself into a committee to visit the grounds with a view to improving the slides. This morning the committee visited the grounds and will report at the annual meeting of the club, to be held on Tuesday evening. It is proposed to double the capacity of the club by erecting four slides this year, and to permit of their being longer than formerly, it is proposed to construct them on the other side of Park avenue. The club is discussing the desirability of adopting a club costume and a new badge, and a number of other changes are under consideration.

The Tuque Bleue Toboggan Club will make every effort to outdo their record of last year. The introduction of electric light will go to increase the popularity of the slide, while the new staircase proposed will do away with any inconvenience in crowding that has existed before. The affiliation with the Montreal Association has had a great effect on the membership. The Park Toboggan Club intend making many valuable improvements, such as lengthening the present slides, ascending from the rear and erecting a third slide.

A Worthy Charity.

The Annual Christmas Sale of the Industrial Rooms will be held on Thursday and Friday, 4th and 5th December, in the rooms of the Natural History Hall. The ladies who have the management of this institution have had uphill work for the past few years, and they have often resolved to stop giving out material to the poor, but when it becomes the only means of livelihood to such a large number of poor people they have always reconsidered their intentions. The ladies say that this year the cold and hunger will be as bitter as ever, and ask those who have the means to come forward and lend them a helping hand.

Anniversary of the Reformation.

To-morrow will be the day observed in Germany as the anniversary of the Reformation. In honor of the event, a special service will be held in St. John's German Protestant Church, St. Dominique street, at 10.30 a.m., when the pastor, Rev. H. Ongerth, will preach a special service. The church choir for the occasion will be assisted by the Teutonia Glee Club.

HALLOWEEN.

The Caledonian Society's and Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society's Concerts.

Halloween, dear to the heart of every Scotchman, was celebrated last night with much spirit, the various places of amusement being well attended. The Queen's Hall, where the twenty-ninth annual concert of the Caledonian Society was held, was completely filled with a large and fashionable audience, including the *elite* of Montreal society. The entertainment opened with the entry of the President and guests amid the inspiriting strains of "The Campbells are Coming" from the bagpipes, played by Messrs. Matheson, McNeil and Greig. Whatever doubt may have existed as to the leading element of the audience was fully dispelled when at the sound of the thrilling music of the pibroch, hundreds of persons burst into vociferous shouts of applause. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. James Wright, and among those on the platform were representatives of the various national societies, amongst them being His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Rev. Robert Campbell, Hon. Senator Ogilvie, Messrs. H. M. Gault, M. P., Thomas White, M.P., W. W. Ogilvie (president of the St. Andrew's Society), William Wilson (Irish National Society), Dennis Barry (president of the St. Patrick's Society), Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Dr. Wanless, Wm. Angus, Alex. McGibbon, Ald. McShane, M.P.P., Ewan McLennan, John Robertson, John Boyd, Richard McKeown, D. Guthrie, George Kay, Donald Campbell, John Allan, D. McGavin, John McQueen, and others.

The President, in opening the concert, referred to the fact that this was the twenty-ninth annual gathering of the Caledonian society on Hallowe'en, and alluded among others things to the annual sports and games of the society in August, one of the most interesting events of the day being the race between two Arctic explorers, and both heavy weights, Captain Bedford Pim and Dr. J. Wanless, concluding with a touching reference to the death of the late Mr. Thomas Robin, one of the past presidents of the society, and one of its most valuable members.

Dr. Wanless then read what he called an allopathic recipe for homoeopathic soup, which was most amusing. The musical selections were magnificently rendered by Miss Janet Edmondson, Mrs. D. Phillips, Mr. John A. Robertson, of Boston, and Mr. S. S. Bain and several hornpipe dances were executed by Mr. M. MacLennan in a manner that created the greatest enthusiasm.

Following Miss Edmondson's song of "Coming thro' the rye," which she sang to perfection, came a most appropriate and eloquent speech by Mr. Thos. White, M.P. In the course of it he alluded to the fact that the Caledonian Society had for its object the encouragement and practice of Scotch games, the cultivation of a taste for Scotch history, poetry and song, and the uniting more closely Scotchmen and those of Scotch descent. No body could deny the importance of the first two objects and there were few cities where love of sports and games held a higher place than in this city. He thought that these were indulged in somewhat to the exclusion of mental culture. Thirty years ago the Mechanics' Institute was an active factor in the intellectual life of the city, but now, owing to the lack of interest on the part of the public, it had fallen off. Athletic sports were chiefly valuable as tending to promote a healthy body, as a casket for a healthy and well regulated mind, and the society had recognized this in making the study of Scottish history and poetry one of their objects. The cultivation of Scotch sentiment would not make them less loyal to Canada.

His Worship the Mayor expressed his pleasure at being present and his appreciation of the programme, and Messrs. D. Barry of the St. Patrick's Society and W. W. Ogilvie of St. Andrew's Society also made a few remarks, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem bringing a most successful concert to a close.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT.

The grand Hallowe'en concert, under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, also took place last evening in Norheimer's Hall. The President of the association, Mr. T. J. O'Neil, occupied the chair, and among those on the platform were Mr. McDonald, president of the St. Bridget's T. A. & B.; Mr. Kennedy, of the St. Ann's T. A. & B.; Mr. Davis, of the Irish Catholic Society; Mr. T. Butler, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. McCaffrey, of the Catholic Young Men's Society. The president opened the proceedings by stating that the society was in a prosperous condition. Songs were then sung by Signor Emblini, Miss Melville, Capt. Clapham and others, and were very well received. Miss Euphemia Allan's "O Remember" was one of the most enjoyable features of the programme.

Sir Francis Hincks, in the course of his remarks, said he could not help looking back to the time when he was President of the St. Patrick's Society forty years ago. It was then as now purely national, but he had always endeavored to have a benefit branch established. He was glad to see that such a society as the Young Irish Men's existed. Sir Francis then referred to the fact that it was now forty-four years since he came to Canada, and recited with much force Moore's poems addressed to Lady Charlotte Rodden, referring to Canada, which was much appreciated.

A vote of thanks to Sir Francis was carried with applause and the other parts of the programme were gone through most successfully.

THE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The firemen of No. 2 celebrated the day by giving a supper to their friends who appeared in fancy dress. The chief ornament on the table was a stock of Scotch kale. An enjoyable evening was spent with vocal and instrumental music.

CAR AXLE LUBRICATOR.

Satisfactory Tests of a New Invention—The Dangers of Railway Travel to be Greatly Lessened.

Messrs. C. Pagé and L. Goulliaud, machinists of this city, have just patented a car axle lubricator which it is claimed is destined to supersede all inventions of a like nature now in use. Though simple in contrivance the invention works very satisfactorily and will in all likelihood do away with many dangers incidental to railway travelling. It consists of three attachments, which can be fitted to the ordinary standard box car in a few moments. A small chain runs around the axle at its extremity and when the train is in motion slowly revolves, constantly passing through the oil well at the bottom of the box. In this manner the oil is drawn up, ensuring a never failing supply, only to be emptied into a small cast-iron trough or conductor, which, at each revolution of the wheel, moves up and down alternately, touching the axle and producing the desired effect. The invention does away with the cotton waste now used on ordinary trains. The cost at present per car per annum for oil is estimated at $50, but the inventors claim that by adopting this method, a saving of five-sixths of this amount can be accomplished. No drippings occur, and one pint of oil will last from three months to an almost indefinite number of weeks. The great feature, however, of the invention is that it only costs twelve cents.

Messrs. Pagé and Goulliaud purpose to sell the privilege of manufacturing the attachment, charging a nominal amount for each car annually. Very satisfactory and practical tests have just been made. The invention was attached to the axles of a freight train which left Ottawa for Coteau via the Canada Atlantic Railway on Thursday. Mr. Goulliaud was on board and furnished telegraphic despatches as to the success of the experiment. At each station an examination was made showing the axle to be cool and everything running smoothly. No expansion or contraction it is claimed, can take place, thus reducing the chances of accidents to a great degree. Similar tests of an equally satisfactory nature were made at the workshop of Mr. Pagé, St. Charles Borromée street. The oil, which was placed in the receptacle three months ago, shows no signs of diminishing.

Mr. P. A. Murphy, who is bringing the invention to notice, has had it patented in every country throughout the world. The Department of Railways is considering the advisability of adopting the invention on all the trains of the Intercolonial Railway.

Lectures on Phrenology.

A series of lectures on Phrenology will be commenced in Nordheimer's Hall on Monday, Nov. 3rd, by Professor O. S. Fowler, the celebrated American lecturer on the subject. Admission to the first of the series, which will be on "Phrenology, its proofs and abuses," will be free, and at the conclusion of each evening's lecture, public examinations will be held. Professor Fowler's great popularity, as well as the fact that this is his farewell tour, will doubtless secure for him large audiences.

Lieutenant A. W. Greely was initiated into the G. A. R. as comrade of Post Lafayette, No. 140, at New York, on the evening of the 29th October. He is still suffering from his terrible Arctic experiences, and walks with painful exertion.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The celebrated case of Shanly vs. the Grand Junction Railway at Belleville was decided in favor of the defendants.

The militia department at Ottawa is publishing in pamphlet form the regulations for the schools of militia instruction.

The newly organized poultry association at Ottawa is called the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The six-year-old daughter of Samuel Superior, of Queen street, Toronto, on Monday swallowed a cent, which stuck in the lower part of the gullet opposite the larynx. The doctors failed to remove it, and the child is now in a dying condition.

Below is the vote on the Scott Act of Prince Edward county by townships: Majority for the petition in Picton 24, Wellington 40, Hillier 34, Ameliasburg 82; majority against petition Sophiasburg 106, Hallowell 51, North Marysburg 46, South Marysburg 39, Athol 65; majority against petition, 127.

Mr. Palmer, formerly of the insurance firm of Hunt & Palmer, of Hamilton city, but who has of late been doing business in Chicago, committed suicide there by taking poison. His friends think he took an overdose of morphine for sickness. He was a son of Archdeacon Palmer, formerly of Guelph, and will be buried at that place.

The Northern and Northwestern railway company's employés at the elevator and freight sheds, Toronto, are kept busy almost day and night with grain receipts. The receipts daily amount to about 40,000 bushels, most of which is barley, and the receipts are getting to be so much greater than the shipments and there is some fear that the elevator will soon be glutted.

Application has been made to the Dominion government to allow the statue of the late Hon. George Brown to be entered free of customs duty. The government have expressed their willingness to pass the necessary order-in-council if the law gives them the power. The question is now undergoing investigation in order to see if the law gives the council authority to act.

The argument in the East Simcoe election case took place before the Court of Appeals, Toronto, yesterday. The petition was tried before Chancellor Boyd and Chief Justice Cameron, who disagreed in their judgment, the former dismissing the petition and the latter holding the election null and void. Judgment was reserved. The East Middlesex case will come on for argument on Tuesday.

The Toronto detectives have recently been hauled over the coals by the press, which has evidently spurred them on to redeem themselves, as on Thursday night they arrested Henry Graham, John Harrington and Richard Harris on suspicion of burglary at Abell's dry goods store on Monday night. They believe they have got the gang who have committed so many robberies recently. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

The Toronto Grand Jury in making their presentment urged that the police in the discharge of their hazardous duties should be protected and the dignity of law and order maintained, and if the present statute did not allow of punishment sufficiently severe for those who assault or interfere or obstruct them it should be amended. In reference to cases of criminal assault on a girl of tender years the Grand Jury were of opinion that such cases properly call for a vigorous use of the lash in addition to imprisonment.

Letters have been received at Toronto, from the detachment of the Toronto police who went to Michipicoten. They had no difficulty in landing, but shortly after were fired upon. They charged the crowd and arrested six of the ringleaders. In the evening shots were fired into their building from the hill top, wounding their cook. They pursued the miscreants, who all escaped, but afterwards returned. One of them was arrested. The seven prisoners was brought before the magistrate and remanded. The Torontonians think they will have no trouble in quelling the riot, and expect to remain in Michipicoten only about a fortnight.

QUEBEC.

The Stanbridge academy re-opens on November the 4th.

The new occupant of the gubernatorial premises at Spencer Wood, the Hon. Mr. Masson, has commenced to move his effects.

The men of "A" Battery, Quebec, have been served with new greatcoats. The new garments are conspicuous from being surmounted by a flaming red collar.

A chess match between the Toronto and Quebec chess clubs has been arranged for the 12th of November. The match will be conducted by telegraph. There will be eight games, two at each board.

The Government steamship "Napoleon III," now in the Gulf on lighthouse service, has received orders to bring up any families along the coast who may want to flee from the prevailing distress there.

Messrs. D. & J. Maguire, since the opening of navigation, have shipped from Quebec for South America 12,200,308 feet of lumber in 26 vessels, making in all a total of 28 vessels and 13,479,724 feet of sawn lumber. This is a great increase over last year. There has also been a large quantity of rope, canned goods, etc., shipped from Quebec, and it is estimated that the aggregate value of the shipments will reach nearly two million dollars.

The vicar-general of the diocese of Rimouski has published a circular addressed to Roman Catholic clergy of that diocese by Bishop Langevin notifying them of the dire distress of the sufferers by fire at Chlorydorme, and instructing them to take up as early as possible a collection in their aid in each and every church in the diocese. The bishop also thanks Hon. Dr. Fortin and Hon. Mr. Flynn for their exertions in behalf of their sufferers.

The only lumber charters heard of this week at Quebec are as follows:—Steam, Montreal to London, deals 57s. 6d; steam, Montreal to London, part cargo deals, 60s. There have been no transactions heard of in the lumber market and few sales are looked for this Autumn as there is considerable difference between the views of buyers and sellers. The accounts from England are wholly unfavorable and not sufficient to warrant anything approaching the usual production this Winter. There is some enquiry for pine deals. Spruce is dull and prices low both here and in England, except for firsts.

SPORTING.

Athletics.

Arthur Hancock, one of the fastest and fairest heel-and-toe men in England, on Oct. 15 left for Australia, where he intends challenging the best walkers at ten to fifty miles. He purposes to be away six or eight months.

Bowling.

THE M. A. A. A. COMPETITION.

The handicap bowling competition during the month of October in connection with the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was concluded on Wednesday evening, Mr. Fred Cushing (scratch) being first, with a score of 156 1-3 average of three strings, his highest string being 208, Mr. Summerhayes being second with a score of 154, and Mr. L. Rubenstein following closely behind.

COMMERCIAL.

Wholesale Produce Market.

There is no change in either situation or prices. BUTTER is in fair demand at 24 to 26c for creamery, 21 to 22 for Townships, 18 to 21 for Morrisburg and Brockville, and 16 to 18c for Western. CHEESE is fairly active at 11⅜ to 11¾c for finest September, and 10 to 11 cents for good to fair lots. Not much demand for earlier makes. EGGS remain firm at 21 cents for strictly fresh. PORK is moving quite actively at unchanged prices. $19 50 to $20 is asked for Western mess, and $21 for Western short cut. Canadian short cut out of the market. DRESSED HOGS 8 to 8½c, but no quantity in as yet. HAMS nominal at 15 cents. In game, now in season, venison is bringing 10 cents per pound for hind quarters and saddles. PARTRIDGES 40 to 50 cents per brace; by the case. APPLES $1.75 to $2.25 per barrel, as to quality.

Toronto Produce Market.

Market weak. Flour held steadily at outside quotations, with some little movement in extra at $3.50. Wheat easier; No. 2 Fall sold at 77c. Oats sold at 30½c. Barley active but easier; sales of No. 2 at 67c, and extra No. 3 at 59c. Peas unchanged. Butter and eggs steady.

Wheat, Fall, No. 2, 77c; No. 3, 74c; Spring, No. 1, 75 to 76c; No. 2, 73 to 74c. Barley, No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 67c; No. 3, extra, 59c; No. 3, 54c. Peas, No. 2, 59c. Oats, No. 1, 30 to 31c. Flour, superior, $3 55 to 3 60; extra, 3 45 to $3 50.

Viger Market.

There were 500 cattle in this market yesterday 400 of which sold at from $3.50 to $4 per 100 pounds, live weight. There were also 800 sheep and lambs, about 650 of which were sold at prices ranging from $2.50 to $4 for the sheep and $2 to $3.50 for the lambs. Five calves sold at from $2 to $12 each. It will be noticed that the prices ruled low but the stock was poor throughout and the animals brought, as a rule, all that they were worth.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

How the Men on the Work of Construction of the Canadian Pacific Obtain Illicit Whiskey.

Every arrival from Sudbury Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, brings stories regarding the magnitude of the illicit liquor traffic on the line now under construction. The eastern section of the road extends from Callendar to Michipicoten river, a distance of 337 miles, and thence to Pic River. The Public Works Act prohibiting the sale of liquor is in force. There are in all upwards of seven thousand men employed scattered along this wide extent of country. Whiskey they must have at any cost, and the army of sutlers, including whiskey, shoddy and jewellery pedlars, who follow up in their wake, reap a rich harvest. Though every inlet is watched, yet the cautious villains manage to run the blockade and flood the men with almost inexhaustible quantities of the coveted liquor.

From the first of October last, in three weeks there were upwards of 200 gallons of highwines, gin and brandy seized by the authorities at Sudbury. One freight car had carefully concealed in fourteen barrels of potatoes as many five gallon kegs of spirits. The ostensible owner had been engaged in running weekly supplies of provisions which had passed the vigilant cordon through the connivance of a constable. Twenty-five cents is charged for a glass of distilled highwines, while as much as $10 has been paid for a bottle of ordinary brandy. Gin and reduced highwines sell for $4 per flask. Very large quantities are received by the dealers by way of the Vermilion and Spanish Rivers.

A good story of how the contractors outwitted the dealers for once is told by a railway man who returned to Montreal a few days ago. A quantity of the contraband, valued at $500, was shipped from Muskoka by the most daring pedlar of all. Three men were in charge and were obliged to portage the precious cargo over the innumerable rapids and falls on their way north. The journey lasted two weeks, meantime the contractors had received warning of the departure of the men and resolved to keep a sharp watch over their movements. On reaching Sudbury the the whiskey was concealed, when the daring blockade runners ventured abroad together for a few hours. Taking advantage of the opportunity several constables, acting under the instructions of the railway authorities, promptly turned up and secured the precious cargo. Fortunately the liquor, for facility in transportation, was contained in large skins; knives were produced, and a few gashes being made in the peculiar vessels, the contents were allowed to run to waste. Ninety convictions for contravening the act have taken place at Sudbury in one year, representing fines to the amount of $2,000.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

Successful Annual Festival.

Last night a large audience assembled at the Sailors' Institute to celebrate the annual festival, when Mr. Hugh McLennan occupied the chair.

The following was the programme:—Piano solo, by Miss Baker, song "Jack's Come Home To-day," by Mr. George Hodge; song, "Down by the River Side," by Mr. S. Gaskin, of the steamship "Manitoban;" song, "The Lighthouse Light," by Mr. J. R. Bell; recitation, "Zekiel's Courting," by Mr. T. C. White; song, "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," by Mr. Walker; piano solo, Miss Hodge; piano solo, by Mr. Collinson; song, "A Motto for Every Man," by Mr. George Hodge; song, "I Know that You Will Call Me Back Again," by Mr. George Walker; recitation, "Hallow-E'en," by Mr. Andrew Lawson; recitation, "Love in a Balloon," by Miss Hersey; song, "Ehren on the Rhine," by Mr. J. R. Bell; song, "Where is that Better Shore," by Mr. Thos. Hutchison.

Refreshments were served during the evening, and Mr. John Ritchie read the annual report, showing that the rooms had been opened since May 2, and were furnished with seventeen copies of the daily papers and fifteen weeklies. There were bagatelle, chess, checkers, etc., and a cup of tea and food were always ready for any sailor needing them. The total attendance at the meetings was 5,097, including 1,238 at gospel meetings, 1,225 at Sabbath services, and 1,224 at temperance meetings, of whom 350 had enrolled themselves as members. The total number of sailors who had visited the Institute during the year was 19,730. A branch at Hochelaga had been opened during the year but had not been quite so well patronized as was expected. The great loss felt in the death of Captain Dutton was alluded to in conclusion.

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the Queen," the meeting terminated with cheers for the chairman, Mr. Ritchie, and the ladies.

The members of the Buffalo police force intend to challenge the Toronto force to a tug-of-war contest for the international championship, the struggle to take place in the Buffalo Music hall, Dec. 12.

No exaggerated or fictitious certificates but solid facts, testify the marvellous cures of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A lady disagreeing once with a literary gentleman, the dispute became very warm, and many high words were exchanged with great acrimony. "How now," said a mutual friend, stepping between them; "can it be that you two have been clandestinely married?"

Ayer's Hair Vigor cleanses and invigorates the scalp; cures dandruff and itching; an elegant dressing.

(Scene—A parlour.)—Mrs. Brodie (an intimate acquaintance)—Hoo dae ye like yer new minister? Mrs. Straiten.—No ava; he reads every word o' his sermons, aye, an' he reads the prayers tae, an' disna read the psalms afore the singin'; (shaking her head) its scandalous o' um. Mrs. Brodie—They say he's uncommon coothie an' genial. Mrs. Straiten.—That may be, but he canna be gude or he wudna doe thae shamefu' things.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to their sex. Her remedies are put up not only in liquid forms, but also in Pills and Lozenges in which forms they are securely sent through the mails.

A canny, Scot who had accepted the office of elder, because some wag had made him believe that the remuneration was sixpence each Sunday and a boll of meal on New Year's day, officially carried round the ladle each Sunday after service. When the year had elapsed he claimed the meal, but was told that he had been hoaxed. "It may be sae wi' the meal," he replied, coolly, "but I took care o' the saxpence mysel'."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.—As a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, all wasting diseases and general debility, we venture to say has no equal in the whole realm of medicine.

A lawyer, defending a handsome young lady charged with larceny, closed his appeal to the jury thus: "Gentlemen, you may hang the ocean on a grape vine to dry, lasso an avalanche, pin a napkin to the mouth of a volcano, skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, paste 'To Let' on the moon and stars, but never for a moment delude yourselves with the idea that this charming girl is guilty of the charge preferred against her." The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats.

Special Notice.

The Bankrupt Stock, as well as Skelton Bros'. damaged goods, create quite a sensation among those who have been fortunate enough to buy some, let us hope that every Autumn the same advantages may offer themselves. The sale continues, let all those who have not yet made any purchases, take their turn next week, at No. 224 Notre Dame, West, near Mountain street. Benefactors of the public.

258 2

Next week's liquidation sale will comprise the balance of our black and colored Scotch fingering wools, white and colored flannels, best quality, black and colored silk velvets and velveteens, black crapes, ribbons, richly embroidered piano covers, colored repps and damasks, white and colored window hollands, best make corsets, large assortment of buttons, ladies', gents' and children's kid, wool and cloth gloves, plain and fancy mantle cloths, nap and beaver cloths. Further reductions on all our goods, sale without reserve. No offer refused. H. Beaudry & Co., 79 St. James St., 1st floor.

Advertise in the Saturday edition of "*The Minerve*," it is the only paper printed in the French language issuing a double number of eight pages every Saturday. The demand for advertising space for this edition is so great that advertisers are requested to send in their orders before 12 o'clock noon the day previous so as to insure insertion. Special rates will be given for this edition, an exceptionally large circulation.

247. 1aw

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

FURNITURE SALE.

Solid Walnut M. T. Bedroom Set, extra good one, fine Set Walnut Dining Chairs, splendid Walnut Sideboard with glass back, several good Parlor Sets, Carpets, Easy Chairs, Steel Engravings and other Pictures, Centre and Card Tables, Toilet Mirrors, Lounges, P. S. Chairs, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wooden Bedsteads, Washstands, Chamber Crockery, Refrigerator, almost new, several good Hall Stoves and Cooking Ranges, &c., &c.

Also a splendid "Phelan & Collendar" pool table, complete.

Sale at my room, 195 St. James Street, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th Nov., at 2 o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.
259

HOCHELAGA WARD.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF 10 HOUSES
—ON—
MOREAU STREET
—Without Reserve.—

By order of AUG. ROBERT, Esq., who is leaving for Europe.

Rare chance to buy one or more houses either for occupation, investment or speculation. Capitalists, Merchants, Mechanics, Clerks and others will find this the best opportunity yet offered. Only $300 cash down, balance on easy terms, or buyers can pay all cash if they choose.

The sale comprises the handsome and attractive semi-detached cottages, 353, 355, 361, 363, 369, 371, 377, 379 Moreau street, each with a lot 48 x 100, leaving space enough for a garden or building another house. Houses each divided into two comfortable tenements, but can be used as a one self-contained house if wished. They are papered, painted, varnished, and ready for occupation. They have each a verandah in front and gallery in rear, and good outbuildings; stone foundations. The two brick houses, 193 and 195 Moreau street, will also be sold at the same time for the same proprietor. The property is close to all the great enterprises and labor-employing establishments in the east end, including the North Shore Railway shops, abattoir, tobacco factories, cotton mills, steel works, splendid new wharves, lumber yards, etc. Moreau street must soon double in value; it will be the main street of the east end, extending from St. Lawrence River to Petite Cote. A great thoroughfare for farmers of the rich parishes like Petite Cote and Cote St. Michel to bring their produce to the city. The situation is one of the most healthy on the Island, as well as enjoying good water supply and other advantages of a city property. Buyers cannot fail to make a large profit in less than one year if they want to sell again. Those whose means are small have only a small amount to pay down, balance on such terms as to be only equal to an ordinary city rental. Easiest chance yet offered to buy a home at a bargain on terms within reach of all. Investors can be sure of good tenants as houses are scarce near all these great establishments employing so many people. Speculators can make a good profit when they sell and realize good interest while they hold the property.

Titles perfect. No reserve. ☞

Sale on the premises on MONDAY, November 17th, at half-past one o'clock.

Lunch at 1 o'clock.

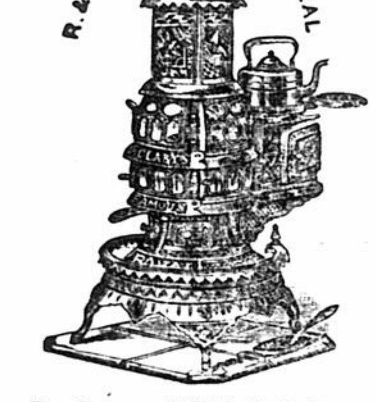
No postponement on account of weather, for if the weather is not good the sale will be held in one of the houses.

THOS. J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.
258

"*GOSSIP.*"

A Canadian Literary and Society Journal, Published Weekly.

Price, 5 cents. Subscription, $2.00 a year.
$1.00 for Six Months.
50 cents for Three Months.
Contributions Solicited.
Box 1992, Post Office.
Office—183 St. James Street. 244 tf



The Famous ROYAL Hall Stove

has become a household word. There are more ROYALS now in use than any two other stoves of its class made in Canada; this we are prepared to prove.

The ROYAL with oven has been a decided success. We guarantee all Royal ovens to bake, boil and broil equally well at the same time.

A large assortment of Cooking and other Stoves at 1889 and 1891 NOTRE DAME ST.
259*1

CENTS FOR SALE
— AT —
STAR OFFICE

M. Hicks & Co.'s Sales

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
—OF—
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

The Subscribers have positive instructions (for account of whom it may concern) to sell without any reserve, at their Rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME ST.,

On TUESDAY Morning, November 4th.

A large and varied assortment of House Furnishings, comprising
Fine A. W. Canadian Blankets,
Beautiful Lace Curtains,
Rich Turcoman and Arabian Portieres,
Madras Embroidered Curtains,
White and Colored Quilts,
Bed Comforters,
Kurdistan, Nagpore and Suez Piano and Table Covers,
New Made-up Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,
Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
A few very nice Parlor Suites, Bed-room Sets, and a choice lot of Fancy odd Chairs, upholstered in newest designs, and some very nice Pictures.

The whole forming an assortment of Household Goods seldom offered at auction.

☞ Goods on view Monday.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
258 3

FRUIT SALE! FRUIT SALE!

We are instructed by Messrs. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. to sell at their Store,

45 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
On WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER,
THE FOLLOWING:
Malaga Raisins,
Lemons and Figs,
Valencia Raisins,
Prime Patras Currants,
Eleme Figs, Sultana Raisins,
Barcelona and Levant Filberts,
Tarragona and Ivica Almonds,
Shelled Almonds.

Also, will be offered the usual assortment of
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.
Sale at TEN o'clock a.m.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
259 3

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.,
Corner St. Peter and Craig Streets,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
— OF —
GAS FIXTURES!
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND,
COMPRISING
CHANDELIERS,
STANDARDS,
PORTABLES,
STORE PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, &c.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY AND PLAIN GLOBES.
227*eod

WHITING'S "STANDARD."
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
PAPETERIES,
INVITATION CARDS, AND
ENVELOPES to Match.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
1755 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
241eod*

Artists' Materials!

Just received a full assortment of WINDSOR & NEWTON'S
OIL COLORS in Tubes,
WATER COLOR in Cakes and Pans,
Drawing Pencils, Crayons & Chalks,
Artists' Canvass, Millboards, &c.
ALSO, BRUSHES FOR OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTING.
A. RAMSAY & SON.
253*eod

ROBERT GEE,
(Lately with Messrs. Davidson, Cross & Cross),
ASSOCIATED WITH
EDWARD EVANS,
ACCOUNTANT,
207 and 215 St. James St.,
(Nordheimer's Hall), Montreal.
Debt collections a specialty.
253zeod

WATSON & PELTON WATSON & PELTON

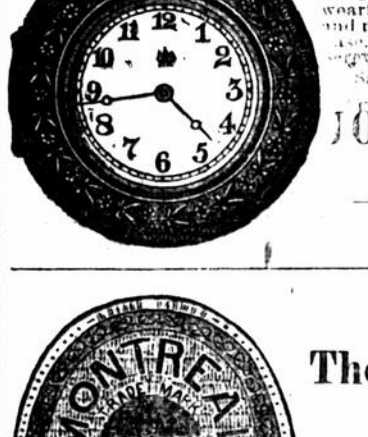
Are now showing a particularly fine assortment of:

BISQUE STATUARY,
PARIAN FIGURES,
HUNGARIAN CHINA,
VASES, &c.

BRONZES,
TERRA COTTA GOODS,
PLAQUES,
PITCHERS, &c.

JUST IMPORTED! NEW GOODS!
ARE NOW ARRIVING WEEKLY.
—:o:—
Early callers have the best choice. Inspection invited. European Goods in large variety.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
—:o:—
☞ 53——ST. SULPICE STREET——53 ☜

THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY



Have now placed on the market THEIR NEW PATENT DUST-PROOF, OPEN FACE STEM-WIND WATCH, the "BOND STREET."

The cases for these Watches are made on an entirely new principle, identical with their popular DOUBLE STOCK Patent 10 K Cases.

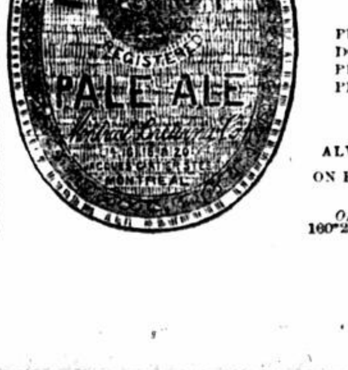
The Pendants and Bows are SOLID COIN SILVER; the Backs and Bezels are made of Double Stock, composed of Coin Silver and Nickel, one-third Silver.

The Centres are of Solid Nickel, with a Band of COIN Silver, ten degrees thick, soldered to their outside or wearing surface.

This combination makes a Watch Case that has all the wearing qualities of a Solid Silver Case, with the strength and protection to the movement of a patent Dust-Proof 3-oz. Case. The Back Screws on the same as the Waltham Patent Screw Bezel Case and the Bezel snaps on.

Samples and Price-Lists on application to

JOHN H. JONES & CO.
Wholesale Canadian Agents,
—198 McGill Street, 198—
MONTREAL. 228*1aw



FOUR FIRST PRIZES
AWARDED TO
The Montreal Brewing Co.
FOR
ALES AND PORTERS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION,		1876.
DOMINION EXHIBITION, MONTREAL,		1880.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,	do	1881.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,	do	1882.

☞ ALES AND PORTERS SUPPLIED IN CASK AND BOTTLES.

ALWAYS ON HAND:
INDIA PALE ALE! PALE ALE! MILD ALE!
DOUBLE STOUT IRISH PORTER!
STOUT IRISH PORTER!

OFFICE AND BREWERY: 10 TO 20 JACQUES CARTIER ST.
160*2aw

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.

MILLINERY DRY GOODS, &c.

The subscribers have received instructions to sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER,
(and following days)

The whole of the Winter Portion of Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods Stock of Messrs McCLUNG, BRIGGS & CO., of Toronto,

AMOUNTING TO UPWARDS OF $28,000.

The stock is in good condition and well assorted. As the firm was only in business about two years, there is no accumulation of bad stock.

—CONSISTING OF—

Woollens, comprising Shawls, Clouds, Vests, Skirts, Hoods, &c., Hosiery, Laces, Trimmings in great variety, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers in great variety, Ribbons, Veiling Nets, Winter Flowers, Crape and Jet Flowers, Fingering Yarns, Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Hat and Bonnet Ornaments, Ulster and Mantle Cloths, large assortment of Jackets and Ulsters.

—ALSO—

On account of a Bankrupt Estate, for positive sale.

A very choice stock of Ready-Made Clothing, amounting to over $15,000, in lots to suit purchasers. The goods are expensive and got up for a first-class trade; well assorted.

—LIKEWISE—

93 cases assorted Dry Goods, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

75 cases Canadian Manufactured Goods, in all varieties.

—AND—

A very large assortment of Linen Goods.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.
257

Wm. H. Arnton's Sales.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!

A large assortment of Show Cases made by M. FROST & CO., Belleville, now on view for Private Sale.

WM. H. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
258 3

STEINWAY PIANOFORTE, SUPERIOR Instrument, as good as new, Upright Pianoforte, new, 2 Pool Tables, complete, Parlor Set, New York make, Brussels Carpets, 2 Davenports, Lounges and Sofa Beds, Gilt Clock and Shade, Fancy Tables, Book Case, B. W. Extension Dining Tables, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, and a full assortment of Household Goods, Hall Stoves, &c.

Also, for account of a deceased medical gentleman, 2 cases Medical Books, including 2 Encyclopædias and a Medical Encyclopædia. One case of Instruments. Sale on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd,
At TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
☞ All on view Saturday. 258 2

STEINWAY PIANOFORTE.

The Subscriber will sell at his Rooms, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd PROX.,

A Genuine Steinway Pianoforte, selected not only for its tone as a musical instrument but specially adapted as an accompaniment for the voice.

Instrument now on view and in excellent order.

Sale at TEN o'clock. ☞

WM. H. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
256

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

LARGE SALE OF STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At my Rooms on St. James Street,
FRIDAY NEXT, 7th NOVEMBER,

Stoves and Furniture in the morning at 10 o'clock; Carpets and Small Wares at 2 o'clock. Intermission, 1 to 2 o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

☞ Finding the quantity of goods offering more than I can sell in the forenoon, I have decided to adjourn the Friday's sale at 1 o'clock for an hour, and sell all the small goods in the afternoon.—W.E.S. 259

Watt & Watt's Sales.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Consisting of Marble Top, Black Walnut and other Bedroom Sets, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Centre Tables, Card Tables, Sewing Machines, Spring and Wool Mattresses, Pictures, Chairs, Crockery, Hall and Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

☞ ALL WITHOUT RESERVE. ☜

On Tuesday Morning, November 4th, 1884,
Sale at TEN o'clock.

WATT & WATT,
Auctioneers.
259 2

WATT & WATT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, REAL ESTATE, TRADE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
VALUATORS and APPRAISERS.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:
No. 646 CRAIG STREET.

Storage for Furniture, Pianos and Merchandise of all kinds.

☞ *Cash Advances.*

WATT & WATT.
238 tf

E. Hebert's Sales.

475 ST. CATHERINE STREET, CORNER OF PANET STREET.

Auction sale of groceries. We have received instructions to sell on Monday, the 3rd Nov., a complete stock of groceries, consisting of large quantities of teas, wines, brandy, spices, syrups, soaps, brass scales, counter fixtures. Also a splendid horse, harness, buggy, etc. The whole without reserve. Sale Monday, the 3rd Nov., at 10 o'clock a. m. HEBERT & FORTIER.

E. HEBERT,
Auctioneer.
258 2
586 St. Catherine st.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, to the last and highest bidder at the office of the undersigned Notaries, 115 St. Francois Xavier street in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, 1884, at the hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon. The following property belonging to the succession of the late JOHN HENRY EVANS, in his lifetime of Montreal, hardware merchant.

A Lot of Land situated in the St. Ann's Ward of the said city of Montreal, forming the east corner of Seigneurs and Richardson streets, and now known as Lot number nine hundred and ninety, on the official plan and book of reference of the said St. Ann's Ward, with a Brick Building on stone foundation, formerly used as a pin factory, thereon erected.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1784.

MARLER & McLENNAN,
Nortaries
250 6 2aw

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER!
=
FLORO-SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
=
TRUFITT'S EGG JULEP.
=
POLAND MINERAL WATER.
=
W. A. DYER & Co.
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.
217*eod

BELMONT RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES.

Excellent accommodation and the best of care for all classes of patients, both gentlemen and ladies, at the above named institution.

For information apply to the undersigned.

G. WAKEHAM,
QUEBEC.
237z13eod

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c.
Charges moderate. Address for particulars,
256 2 301 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

TO MERCHANTS and STOREKEEPERS.

The Montreal Gas Company are prepared to place large street lamps, of from 300 to 400 candle power, at special rates per hour, for any number of hours. 259 6eod

THE THREE TROOPERS.

DURING THE PROTECTORATE.

Into the Devil tavern,
  Three booted troopers strode.
From spur to feather spotted and splashed
  With the mud of a Winter road.
In each of their cups they dropped a crust,
  And stared at the guests with a frown;
Then drew their swords and roared for a toast,
  "God send this Crum-well-down!"
The blue smoke rose from their pistol locks,
  Their sword blades were still wet;
There were long, red smears on their jerkins of buff,
  As the table they overset.
Then into their cups they stirred the crusts,
  And cursed old London town,
Then waved their swords, and drank with a stamp,
  "God send this Crum-well-down!"
The prentice dropped his can of beer,
  The host turned pale as a clout;
The ruby nose of the toping squires
  Grew white at the wild men's shout.
Then into their cups they flung the crusts,
  And showed their teeth with a frown;
They flashed their swords as they gave the toast,
  "God send this Crum-well-down!"
The gambler dropped his dog's-eared cards,
  The waiting-women screamed,
As the light of the fire, like stains of blood,
  On the wild men's sabres gleamed.
Then into their cups they splashed the crusts,
  And cursed the fool of a town,
And leaped on the table and roared a toast,
  "God send this Crum-well-down!"
Till on a sudden firebells rang,
  And the troopers sprang to horse;
The eldest muttered between his teeth
  Hot curses—deep and coarse.
In their stirrup-cups they flung the crusts,
  And cried as they spurred through town,
With their keen sword drawn and their pistols cocked,
  "God send this Crum-well-down!"
Away they dashed through Temple Bar,
  Their red cloaks flowing free,
Their scabbards clashed, each back-piece shone—
  None liked to touch the three.
The silver cups that held the crusts
  They flung to the startled town,
Shouting again, with a blaze of swords,
  "God send this Crum-well-down!"

—GEORGE WALTER THORNBURY.

A HIDDEN TREASURE.

BY CHRISTIAN REID.

CHAPTER II—CONTINUED.

"But you must bind yourself some time," said Kane, "and why shouldn't it be now now, when I am going away? I have told you again and again how much I love you, and you have made me believe that you love me, yet you will not promise to be my wife. Why do you act so? Why are you not open and honest? It seems strange that any woman should like to keep a man in such suspense."

Annot did not answer. She turned her face away, and her gaze rested once more on the moon, now poised like a silver boat, just over the mountain's brow.

"Have you seen the new moon?" she said, abruptly. "I was looking at it, and making a wish for good-luck just before you came."

"Was it about me?" he asked. "If I made a wish it would be about you. Was yours about me?"

She uttered a laugh which was clear and ringing, yet not sweet.

"No," she said; "my wish was not about you. It was about something nearer my heart than anything else."

"And what is nearer your heart than anything else?" he asked, in a tone of jealous pain.

She turned her head and looked at him. The handsome, honest face, the frank, anxious eyes might, it seemed, have touched the heart of which he spoke; but Annot only smiled again the bright, coquettish smile which had baffled his earnestness often before.

"My wish was this," she said, "that the mine may turn out all that father thinks it. If it does, oh, if it does, do you know what will happen, Ellis?"

A dark cloud came again over her companion's face.

"You have never been like yourself since that" a pause—"mine was discovered," he said. "I don't know what would happen if it turns out all your father thinks it, but I do know that it will never turn out anything except a place to sink money in."

"We shall see about that," said the girl with a nod of defiance. "The gentleman who is coming will tell us all about it, and it was thinking how much hangs on his coming that made me wish for good-luck as soon as I saw the new moon."

"Then I will wish for good-luck, too," said the young man, and, putting his arm about her, he drew her close to him. "I wish for the good-luck that you may learn that there are better things in the world than money," he said with a passionate vibration in his voice; "that you may find it isn't often a man loves a woman as I love you, and that you may have done with fooling, and give me a faithful promise to be my wife. That is *my* wish," he said, with emphasis, as the moon sank out of sight behind the dark mountain-crest. "Isn't it better than yours, Annot?"

"I don't know," said Annot. She did not shrink from his embrace, but there was a passiveness in her manner of receiving it which almost amounted to indifference. In fact, she was thinking as he spoke—thinking with curious coolness for one so young—that she was bound fast by his devotion to herself, and that she liked him well enough to marry him if Fire offered her no better chance. He was the best match in all the country side—the richest, handsomest, most popular man—but her ambition leaped beyond that limited world, and longed for a wider field. If this wider field was not to be attained, she would not reject the next best gift of Fortune. The odds were greatly in Kane's favor, but there was one chance—one slender chance—against him, and while that chance remained, Annot was firmly determined to bind herself by no pledge. He might believe anything that pleased him—she would listen to his wooing, and accept his caresses—but give a definite promise she would not. With this intention fixed in her mind she lifted her eyes again and looked up in his face.

"The moon has gone down, carrying both our wishes with her," she said, gayly. "We must wait now, and see what comes of them. We shall know, perhaps, by the time you come back."

"I haven't much trust in the moon," said Kane. "She is too much like a woman—never the same thing twice."

"It's a dull thing that never changes," said Annot and, though the dusk was deepening, he saw the dimples which her smile always brought coming and going about her mouth." "Would you change women if you could?" she went on. Then her voice sank, and grew yet softer. "Would you change *me* if you could?" she asked.

Kane caught his breath quickly.

"God knows it might be better for me if I could say 'Yes!'" he answered, with a vehemence she was not expecting. "But I can't—you know I can't! I would not change you in little or great, if I could. I love you just as you are. Annot *do* you love me."

It was no time for fencing, and Annot felt as much. All the passion of the man's nature was roused, and found utterance in the direct question. Like many another woman she shrank from the fire she had wakened but shrank too late. The arm around her tightened its grasp, until she found herself strained against his broad chest.

"How can you ask such a question?" she said, half thrilled, half frightened. "Would I be here with you like—like this, if I didn't love you? Oh, you should not—you should not!" he was kissing her repeatedly "I hear the sound of wheels. Father is coming. Let me go."

The instant his arms unclosed, she sprang away from him, and darted with the speed of a deer into the house.

CHAPTER III.

The wheels Annot heard were those of a buggy, which was approaching the house in a direction opposite to that from which Kane had come. The latter, knowing whom it contained, and being in no mood to meet Mr. Lawlie and the stranger accompanying him, mounted his horse and rode away at a brisk pace as the vehicle appeared in sight.

Two masculine figures were seated in it, one of which was considerably larger and stouter than the other. Beyond this fact, the twilight rendered the personal appearance of both very much a matter of conjecture.

"Here we are, Mr. Thyrle," said the larger man, as they drew up before the gate. "I'm afraid you've found the day's travel very hard."

"A little hard, but quite interesting," answered the other. "Is this your home? A pleasant place, so far as I can judge."

"It is not such a place as I'd like it to be," answered Mr. Lawlie, descending to the ground, "but I hope we can make you comfortable in a plain way. Hurry up, Tom, for Dolly has travelled well to-day, and deserves the best you can give her."

The last words were addressed to a boy, who came from a stable which they had passed.

"My second son, Mr. Thyrle," the speaker went on. Then he opened the gate. "We'll walk in," he said. "The boys can attend to the baggage."

They walked in, and followed a narrow path toward the house, through the open door of which the leaping blaze of a wood-fire showed with bright effect. As they advanced, Thyrle wondered what manner of place this would prove, which seemed burried so far in the recesses of the silent hills. All day he had been journeying toward it, amid scenes of constantly-increasing grandeur. As afternoon waned into evening, the road penetrated farther and farther into the heart of the great mountains. Forest-clad heights inclosed the way, while deep abysses, where flashing streams plunged and roared, lay far below. The end was this—a peaceful cove, dark sentinel-peaks, unseen water murmuring over stones, a fire shining through an open door.

Into the apartment thus revealed, Mr. Lawlie introduced his guest.

"Sit down," he said. "I'll find somebody to show you your room."

As he went out, Thyrle looked round a little curiously. Already he had been struck by several incongruities in the man who had become his host, and he was not mistaken in the expectation of finding these incongruities reflected in his abode. Evidently, the record of two existences met in this unpapered and unpainted room. A few engravings on walls, a bookcase full of well-bound books, and three or four articles of old-fashioned furniture, attested past refinement, probably past prosperity, while with these exceptions, everything spoke of the laborious simplicity attendant upon the life of an ordinary mountain-farmer.

By the time he had finished his survey, and drawn his conclusion, Mr. Lawlie returned, accompanied by a middle-aged woman of angular appearance, whom he introduced as his wife.

"I'm glad you've come at last," she said to Thyrle, as if he had been expected a long time, and had deliberately failed to fulfil that expectation. "I hope you'll put Mr. Lawlie's mind at rest about the mine that's set him crazy. He's been no good at all since he's found out there's gold in the mountain, and if it hadn't been that the boys kept their heads a little steadier, I don't know what we would have done. I don't believe in mines myself except for selling. I've never known any good come of 'em any other way. As I've told him all along, if he can sell it—"

"Mr. Thyrle would like to go to his room, Susan," suggested Mr. Lawlie, stemming the tide of words.

"It's all ready for him," said Mrs. Lawlie. "The room on the piazza, next the boys."

Half an hour later Thyrle met the family at supper-table, where a number of young Lawlies were presented to his consideration. Supper had been in progress several minutes when Mr. Lawlie said:

"Where is Annot? I have not seen her."

"She'll be in after a while, I suppose," Mrs. Lawlie answered. "If she wasn't at the gate when you came, she hadn't been gone from it long, for Ellis Kane was there. He brought the mail, and a message for me from his mother, but rushed off in such a hurry, that I'd hardly time to send an answer. I followed him to the door to make him hear me, but I saw Annot standing at the gate and knew *then* there was no use in trying to talk to him."

A general laugh followed this, and, before it subsided a slight noise made Thyrle glance up, and, he perceived a girl standing at the open door just in front of him. She evidently understood the cause of the mirth, for her face was set in a look of unmistakable anger.

"I was not thinking of Ellis Kane when I went to the gate," she said taking everyone else by surprise "I went there to look for father, and Ellis came—I could not help his coming."

"I don't expect you would have tried to help it, if you could," said Mrs. Lawlie. "Come in to supper. Here's your father and the gentleman you've been so anxious about."

"Come in, Annot—no harm was meant," said Mr. Lawlie. "My oldest daughter, Mr. Thyrle," he added, as Annot advanced.

Thyrle rose and bowed. Unconsciously he felt even in this first minute of their meeting that Annot, like the old furniture, was part of her father's former existence, and out of place in his present life.

Annot, on her part, saw a man whose appearance fascinated her at once. She did not think him very handsome, but the refinement which characterized him had for her a charm greater than any degree of personal beauty. Her swift glance took in and scrutinized every detail of his appearance.

"He is a gentleman!" she said to herself, in astonishment; for it had never occurred to her that the man "interested in ores" would prove anything like this. After she sat down to the table, her eyes wandered to him again—full of a curiosity she could not repress, and which presently attracted the attention of its object.

"A pretty creature," he thought, "with evident signs of gentle blood. Is it a pity for her that her father's life has sunk to such obscure conditions? Who can tell?"

While thinking this, he was amused by Mrs. Lawlie's manifest determination that the subject of Ellis Kane should not drop. In the first lull of the mineralogical conversation which her husband had been sustaining, she addressed him:

"Have you heard the news about the Kanes, Mr. Lawlie? There's nothing like some people's luck! There's Ellis, with the best land in the settlement, and I don't know how much money, and here's his mother's brother died out in Georgia, and left her ever so much more."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Lawlie, with interest. "Well, I'm glad to hear it. I never grudge my neighbors their luck; and there's not a better young man in the country than Ellis Kane."

"It's no wonder you think so," replied Mrs. Lawlie. "He'll make the best kind of a son-in-law, *that* I always said. But if Annot don't take care"—and then she nodded warningly at the girl, whose brow was like a thunder-cloud—"she may lose him at last. There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, and while she's playing with Ellis, there's any number of other girls ready to take him at a word."

"They are perfectly welcome to take him," said Annot, haughtily. "If anybody supposes that I care—"

"Never mind, never mind!" interrupted Mr. Lawlie, who had no taste for a domestic breeze. "Things will come right, I dare say—young people must be young.—Now about that ore, Mr. Thyrle—"

Mr. Thyrle was not so much interested in ore but that he felt able to be amused by the interlude just passed. It seemed to him like the glimpse of an old story—the obnoxious suitor, the reluctant maiden, the mercenary parents—a group of characters whom rhyme and prose have made familiar to us.

"How human nature repeats itself in all grades of life!" he thought. "There is no variety whatever, in its combinations. The play called existence would be more interesting if it contained more novelty."

Having a taste for the study of character, he was not sorry that an opportunity to address Annot occurred after supper. The fire in the great chimney of the sitting-room was leaping and sparkling, and with its brilliant light making of small account the lamp which was supposed to luminate the apartment. The family was gathered round the hearth in a large half-circle, and Thyrle had been talking to Mr. Lawlie, until the latter was called away. Then the young man rose and walked to a shelf which was covered with specimens of ores, and near which Annot was sitting—the ruddy firelight falling on her bent head with its crown of sunny hair, her rose-tinted cheek, and graceful figure, over her small, sunburned hands, and the heavy gray stocking which she was knitting, while the light flashed back from her steel needles. It was a pretty picture, and struck Thyrle as a bit of *genre* painting might have done. Feeling his gaze, she glanced up, and, meeting her eyes, he spoke:

"I was just wondering if you were Scotch, Miss Lawlie! Your name is distinctively so."

(To be continued.)

THE ROGUERY OF MONKEYS.—In roguery, the monkey resembles the human species more closely than the dog. Let any one visit the monkeys in a menagerie at feeding time, and he might imagine himself at the Stock Exchange of New York, so universal and unprofitable is their system of overreaching. Outside the bars of each monkey's cage, and in the very centre, is a pan which is filled with his appointed mess, and it comes to pass that no monkey eats his own supper. Each endeavors to rob his neighbor, and in the attempt, leaving his own unguarded, he is himself robbed by his neighbor. As in committing the theft they are obliged to stretch out their arms to the full extent, and with an awkward inclination, half the spoil is spilt by the way, and the whole sum of society consequently loses half its meal by its roguery. The speculative man is not more foolish. The cunning strokes of trade are not more impolitic.

Fourth Edition.

For Latest News see Pages 7th and 8th.

CANNED GOODS.

The New Act—Labels of Weight—United Action of the Wholesale Grocers—Deputation to go to Ottawa—The Secretary on the Act.

Another new act which, like the Adulteration Act, is causing a good deal of uneasiness in commercial circles, is one compelling every can containing meat, fruit, fish, etc., to have a label affixed, upon which the net weight of the contents is marked. A meeting of the wholesale grocers of Montreal was held about three weeks ago, when a resolution was passed asking the Government either to rescind the law or postpone its enforcement until January, 1886. This resolution was forwarded to the Grocers' Guilds of Toronto and Hamilton, and was adopted by both. Another meeting of the trade here was held on Wednesday, when a deputation was appointed to wait upon Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, along with deputations from Toronto and Hamilton. The deputation from Montreal is equally divided between the French and English houses, and consists of Messrs. Hébert, Chaput, Lightbound and Tees. The deputation intended to have left for Ottawa last night, and to have seen Mr. Costigan to-day, but, on telegraphing, they were informed that he would be away to-day, but will arrange to meet them on his return.

The grocers contend that this is likely to be very injurious to the trade, and of little advantage to the public. And they claim that it would be unfair, at all events, to introduce the new Act with such comparatively short notice, it being at present arranged that the Act will come into force on 1st January next, as there are large stocks held by the trade, both wholesale and retail, which could not be worked off in the time. So far as the public are concerned, they do not buy a can as containing a certain weight, but merely judging of the quantity contained by the size of the can. Then in certain cases it would be almost impossible to carry out the law, sardines for instance being imported entirely from foreign countries. So that it could hardly be expected that the packers would label their cans in order to conform to Canadian law; and if they did, extra expense would be entailed, as the goods would be made up specially for the Canadian market, consequently the trade would be crippled. In every case, of course, there would be extra expense in the additional label. One way in which the trade propose to avoid being accused for stating a wrong weight is to put a label with a much lower weight on it; for instance on a 3 lb can of tomatoes, a label is put stating that the contents are over 32 oz, thus allowing a pretty large margin, though not so large as might be imagined.

In conversation with Mr. W. G. Kinloch, Secretary of the Montreal Grocers' Association, he said that there was no doubt that the proposed change had an argument in its favor in the contents of cans being at present under the weight they were supposed to contain. But this had been brought about by the public themselves, for customers were always asking for cheaper cans; then the storekeepers came on the wholesale trade, and they had to press the packers, consequently the contents of the cans gradually grew less and less, until a 3-lb. can of tomatoes ceased to be spoken of by such a misnomer, and was now called a *number three*. The great difficulty was in the working off stock (as stated previously), and it was only fair to postpone the introduction of the Act for a longer period; as, if not, it would entail serious losses on the wholesale trade and the storekeepers.

AN HONEST GIRL.

She Finds $3000 and is Rewarded.

A well-known trader, whose name it is unnecessary to publish, arrived in the city yesterday and put up at the Albion Hotel. His mission was so far as known to make wholesale purchases, and for that purpose he came with a good supply of money to do so. After spending a brief space in his room at the hotel he strolled into the city, taking with him, as he thought, his pocketbook, plethoric with bills. He, however, did not have occasion to use or feel for the pocketbook, and returned at noon to dinner at the hotel in blissful ignorance of the shock that was about to happen him. The chambermaid in charge of his room, Anna Burns, by name, had occasion to enter the apartment soon after he left in the morning to tidy it up, and, in course of operations, found a large pocket book on the floor. Opening it quite mechanically, she discovered that it contained a considerable number of bank bills of large denominations, together with some smaller ones and coin. The honest girl at once hastened with it downstairs to the office and handed it over to the bookkeeper, who kept it safe for "any one who should answer satisfactorily as to particulars concerning it." Of course, there was little question as to who was the owner, the trader guest being known to many in the hotel, and the money found in his room so soon after he left. It was resolved, however, to put a waggish test on the individual, and, on his returning at noon, the landlord, Mr. Stearns, addressed him, with his well known waggish smile: "Could you, friend, kindly give me change for a $50 bill?" "Certainly," said the questioned one, who promptly thrust his hand down into his pocket where erstwhile his money was wont to be. All was vacuity. The usual scene of excitement and despair on the part of any victim in such a case ensued, when all at once the book keeper showed him the pocket book with money all safe. The gentleman, it is needless to say, clasped it with joy, adding, it must be remarked, a request to see at once the finder, Miss Burns, to whom he presented a recompense of $10, and all parties went on their way rejoicing. The noble hearted honesty of Anna Burns, though in itself only honesty, cannot be too widely commended and held up for public as well as private imitation. The amount in the pocketbook was ascertained to be in the vicinity of $3000.

THE PHILLIPS TROUBLES.

A Sequestrator Appointed to a Portion of the Estate.

In May last Mrs. C. W. Phillips sued her husband for separation from bed and board, alleging cruelty and neglect, and judgment was rendered in her favor at the time. An undivided fifth being her husband's share in his father's estate, Mrs. Phillips asked for her share in it according to their marriage contract. As soon as Mrs. Phillips took the action for separation the Phillips family refused to pay her any more money as her share. She then applied to have a sequestrator appointed to collect the revenues to be derived from that undivided fifth.

Judge Mathieu has appointed Mr. S. C. Fatt, accountant, to that position and to hold all moneys collected until such time as a decision has been rendered. The properties in question yield several thousand dollars' rental annually and comprise different lots and buildings in St. Ann's, St. Louis and St. Antoine wards in the city, and at Côte des Neiges and Longue Pointe.

St. Paul's Church Y.M.A.

The syllabus for the current session of the St. Paul's Church Young Men's Association has just been issued. Every Monday evening at 8 o'clock lectures are delivered, followed by music, the subjects being historical and political. On Sunday morning at 10.15 the Epistle to the Hebrews will be studied, and in the afternoon at 3 p.m., the pastor's Bible class is held. The subjects for both the latter meetings are stated on the syllabus and the whole seems very well arranged.

CITY ITEMS.

This morning as the Grand Trunk train going West was moving out of the Bonaventure station a young lady narrowly escaped being thrown under the wheels by attempting to get on board while the train was in motion. Carelessness in this respect seems if anything to be on the increase.

—At the meeting of the McGill Undergraduates Society last evening, Mr. G. F. Calder, occupied the chair. After an interesting paper from Mr. H. S. Maclennan and a reading by Mr. H. Pedley the debate for the evening "Resolved that the Results of Passing the Scott Act would be Beneficial to Canada" was discussed. The meeting at the close decided the question in favor of the affirmative side.

THE MERCIER COMMISSION.

Retirement of Mr. Watts, M. P. P.—Mr. Mercier Threatens to Call Mr. Senecal—Charges of Perjury.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.—Yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Mercier Commission was one of the most interesting since the holding of the sessions in Quebec, consisting of a succession of exciting scenes which culminated in the withdrawal of Mr. Watts. At the opening of the sitting all the commissioners were present with the exception of Mr. Lemieux, M. P. P., who was absent in Beauce. The Commission maintained Mr. Mercier's objection to the production of correspondence between the witness Trudel and Jean Langelier, but allowed him to produce other evidence in rebuttal of Langelier's denial of such intimacy. On an objection raised by Mr. Mercier to the question whether witness had any letters from Langelier he was so much interrupted by Mr. Amyot that he more than once threatened to take up his hat and leave.

Witness deposed that his relations with Jean Langelier were those of intimate friends, and produced a parcel of letters which he said would prove his assertion.

Hon. Mr. Mercier objected to this mode of evading the Commission's decision, and Mr. Watts took up his hat to leave, saying that he had no objection to sit on the enquiry ordered by the House, but would not be a party to the hearing of side issues. Mr. Watts having been finally persuaded to resume his seat, Mr. Amyot again attempted to bring in the letters of Jean Langelier, which called forth the most strenuous protests from Mr. Mercier, and was overruled by the Commission.

Mr. Trudel was then questioned on the correctness of Mr. Pacaud's evidence concerning the Kamouraska election and the attempted coalition. Respecting the latter he denied that the Liberals expected four seats in a coalition Cabinet. Those for whom he acted claimed three, but would have been satisfied with two. He swore that Mr. Pacaud perjured himself when he deposed that witness had received $2,500 for *L'Electeur*, and had paid over but $400 of that sum. The $2,500 paid him by Mr. Senecal was not for Mr. Pacaud.

Mr. Amyot having objected in the interest of Mr. Sénécal to the introduction of outside names, Mr. Mercier insisted that they should come out, and said that Mr. Senecal would be produced to contradict Mr. Trudel.

Witness also denied the truth of many of Mr. Pacaud's statements respecting offers of money from him to induce Mr. Chas. Langelier to retire from the Montmorenci election. He said that the letters which he had been prevented from producing would show that Mr. Pacaud was not usually so scrupulous as he appeared by his deposition.

Mr. Mercier objected strongly to such statements, which were not evidence, but calculated to impose upon the public, since the witness knew that such letters did not exist, and that in accord with the previous decision of the Commission, he could not be called upon to produce them. On Mr. Pacaud's behalf he asked for their production, but was refused by the Commission.

Witness denied Mr. Samson's evidence that he had forged his name and said that he knew the witness Rousseau, who had abjured his religion and now had none at all. He also intimated that the unfriendliness shown him by Dr. de St. George was due to the fact that the latter had been deserted through his influence by Mr. Chas. Langelier in the Charlevoix election and that Mr. Langelier had received $400 for such desertion.

MR. WATTS RETIRES.

Mr. Amyot having asked if witness still had letters from Mr. Chas. Langelier addressed to him in familiar terms, inviting him to dine with him, offering testimonials, etc., Mr. Watts, finally retired from the Commission, saying that he could no longer remain and thus appear to sanction its illegal proceedings.

Mr. Mercier again alleged that Messrs. Langelier and Pacaud were willing to have the letters produced which it was pretended had been written by them, and were now in the possession of the witness.

Mr. Trudel, continuing, said that Mr. Mercier had lied as usual when he said he had paid him $50 for the past six months' interest.

Against this language Mr. Mercier once more protested, claiming the protection of the Commission.

Questioned as to the truth of Mr. Chrysostome Langelier's evidence, Mr. Trudel insisted that he had never heard of the Credit Foncier's desire to institute criminal proceedings against him. On the contrary he produced a letter from the manager expressive of confidence in him. He was willing to give a copy of the letter, but Mr. Mercier insisted on having the original initialed and retained, there being no proof that it was not a forgery.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Mercier, witness admitted that he received $50 from him by registered letter last June, but that this had not been received as interest but set against Mr. Mercier's indebtedness to him. He refused to swear that he had not received $2500 from Mr. Tarte, of the *Canadien*, to purchase the shares of Mr. Pacaud's associates in the proprietorship of *L'Electeur*, but said he had received $2500 on the part of Mr. Sénécal, but not for Mr. Pacaud, and that when the latter deposed he had robbed him of that amount or any part of it, he swore what was false.

Mr. Mercier again made a strong effort to obtain the production of letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Pacaud without effect.

A note from Mr. Laurier was read refusing to appear as a witness before the Commission, upon which it is said action will be taken on Monday by Mr. Amyot.

The Commission adjourned at 6.30 p. m., after a most exciting sitting.

STUDENTS' PRANKS.

How They Celebrated Hallowee'n in Toronto—A Procession With a Tin Pan Band.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The students of the University celebrated Hallowe'en last night with vigor. Two or three hundred paraded the town, headed by a tin pan band, and were happy until they encountered a *posse* of police on Yonge street about 11.30 p.m. When passing the police, some of the students shouted—"Three cheers for the cops," whereupon the "cops" sailed into the mob and captured John L. Boyd, a second year student, and son of Chancellor Boyd. The students followed the police toward the Central Station threatening a rescue, and on Court street, near the station, a line of police was formed across the roadway to keep the crowd back. The students hustled the police, and one of the former, J. T. Crawford, was laid out by a *baton* and rather seriously hurt. Young Boyd, after being a short time in the station, was bailed out by Mr. W. F. McLean, editor of the *World*, and E. S. Cox, of Cox & Worts. The students apparently dispersed, but either a number of the crowd got together again, or another cohort was on the warpath, as about one o'clock this morning two loud explosions startled the northern part of the city and brought the police in a hurry into the Queen's Park. No one was visible there except frightened residents, but after investigation it was discovered that the two big Sebastopol cannon at the monument had been fired. As they were spiked at the touch holes, they had been plugged with powder and stones and fired by means of a fuse entering at the muzzle. No damage was done.

FROM KINGSTON.

Body Found—Call Accepted—Gone to the States—Fatal Fall—The Congregationalists.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 1.—The body of Simpson, the missing cabman, was found near Gunn's wharf. While intoxicated the man had fallen off the wharf and was drowned.

Rev. James Murray, a graduate of Queen's University, announces his acceptance of a call to Streetsville Presbyterian Church. His induction will take place on November 10th.

Mrs. Seeley, the prominent figure in a recent poisoning case at Murvale, is reported as having gone to the States. She was out on bail.

A colored man named Butler, of Kingston mills, fell from the roof of a house and broke his neck.

The Eastern Congregational Association adjourned to meet in Ottawa in 1885. They ask the congregations to liberally support all the schemes of the church.

THE LATE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—At a meeting between Lord Randolph Churchill, Colonel Burnaby and several leading Birmingham Conservatives, yesterday, it was decided that legal action should be taken for conspiracy against certain persons, some of whom are prize fighters, who were involved in Mr. Chamberlain's defence in the debate in Parliament as having made false affidavits.

THE CHICAGO CATTLE TRADE.

A Review of the Market for the Week—Latest Quotations.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The cattle market during the past week has been generally slow and weak. At the start there was only an ordinary supply of good to choice fat animals, but the general offerings of common to fair and medium native shipping grades were more than the requirements of the trade warranted. In fact there were too many so-called good cattle, and the general market ruled very slumpy. Eastern advices were unsatisfactory, especially on poor lots. They were 25c off in New York. All kinds sold unevenly here. There were a few fancy droves each day that sold at steady rates, but prices averaged a decline at 15 to 20c. Butchers' stuff dragged on account of abundant offerings, and with the exception of good to choice fat cows, which were scarce, sold slowly at 10c lower.

Rangers were about unchanged with good grades strong and inferior droves hard to dispose of. Offerings were chiefly of Texans and common to medium Western cattle. Few stockers and feeders were taken by outside buyers, but there was a right good demand from speculators and the business done by them was at fair prices. As the week advanced far too many cattle of all kinds came in. No choice beeves were offered and very few were better than medium in their quality. The same dulness previously noted continued. The shipping inquiry was especially light. Prices dropped 10c all around, but the worst feature was the fact that poor, lean and rough natives were nearly unsalable. There was also a feeling of weakness in the market for butchers' stock, but prices were not generally lower. Buyers had a larger assortment to pick from, and were harder than usual to suit. Inferior cows were in light demand, but medium to good and choice lots were steadily held. Rangers were dull, especially western animals, which were 10 to 15c off, owing to restricted demand and too large supplies. Canners and dressed beef operators, however, bought well. The stocker and feeder market was badly overstocked, speculators were the only buyers and sales could not be made even at very heavy declines.

At the close of the week the market was duller than ever, if that were possible, with a very weak feeling in the general trade. When a lot of cattle exactly suited the wants of a buyer he would pay about steady rates, but there was very limited competition on any kind, and sales were made with difficulty at 10 cents decline. Offerings of canning stock, too, were ample, and common to medium kinds off natives sold very hard at low figures. Nobody wanted the many lean, "bony" cows which kept accumulating in the yards. Still there was little change in the best grades of native butchers' stock. Range cattle continued on the down grade, selling off 15c. further and moving off with difficulty at that. The demand for stockers and feeders was fair, but as compared with the supply was very small. Dealers were heavily loaded and were anxious to sell out at 25 to 40c. reduction from the rates of last week.

Closing sales range about as follows:

Fancy export steers, $6.75 to 7.15; choice to fancy steers, $6.30 to 6.70; good to choice steers, $5.90 to 6.25; common to good steers, $5.00 to 5.85; poor to common steers, $4.50 to 5.00; grass fed natives, $3.80 to 4.50; choice cows, $3.25 to 4.00; fair to good cows, $2.75 to 3.25; poor to common cows, $2.00 to 2.75; poor to choice bulls, $2.40 to 3.50; Northern range cattle, $3.40 to 5.50; grass Texans, $3.00 to 4.15; stockers, $3.10 to $4.00; feeders, $3.85 to 4.50.

Sheep have ruled about steady. The demand has not been very sharp, but receipts were light and holders had the advantage. Quotations range at $2.50 to 4.25 for poor to prime lots.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured Near Kingston.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 1.—Yesterday, while workmen were blasting a trench on Kingston's farm, beyond Bedford station, on the Kingston & Pembroke Railroad, a charge was fixed, but after two attempts refused to go off. The men, believing that the powder was damp, approached the place and began removing the explosive, when it discharged, killing John McCrinnon, aged 22 years. His neck was broken, his chest crushed, and his head frightfully disfigured. Alphonse Brown, married, had an eye put out, his jaw broken in two places, and his hand mangled. The others escaped.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—A special cable to the *Mail*, dated London, Oct. 31, says: "The friends of Sir Moses Montefiore are being somewhat alarmed as to his condition, and his physician fears that he is incapable of sustaining a severe illness at his advanced age. He is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, caused by his exposure during the parade at Ramsgate last Tuesday in honor of his centenary. He has recently been compelled to take great care of his health, and he has not eaten any solid food for the past ten months."

PROFESSOR OSLER'S RECEPTION.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—Dr. Carlseiler gave a reception at his house on Spruce street last night in honor of Professor William Osler, who has lately been called from Montreal to Provost Pepper's place as Professor of Chemical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. About 200 guests were present.

GALE ON THE SCOTTISH COAST.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A violent gale is raging to-day on the east coast of Scotland.

CABLE

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—Prof. Nordenskjold is preparing to undertake an expedition to the South Pole.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA'S OFFER.

PEKIN, Nov. 1.—The Empress has offered half of her jewels for the defence of the Empire against the French.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—M. De Lesseps starts for Panama early in February. The Secretary of the Canal Company ridicules the idea that a French protectorate will be established over Panama.

THE JURY DISAGREE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The trial of ex-Inspector French, before the Crown Commission, terminated to-day in a disagreement of the jury. A new trial will probably be ordered.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The Marquis of Waterford has served notices upon 500 of his tenants to quit their holdings. As the tenants are not in arrears of rent to the Marquis, his action in serving the notices is an enigma.

THE CHOLERA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.—An unusual fatal outbreak of cholera has occurred at Madras. It is difficult to procure provisions. The villagers are terror stricken.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Fifteen deaths occurred at Nantes the present week which are attributed to cholera. Precautions have been taken.

AMERICAN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LUBEC, Maine, Nov. 1.—The eastern side of Water street was swept by fire this morning. Eight wharves, one store, fourteen smokehouses filled with fish, two vessels, two canning factories, one dwelling and seven boats were burned; loss, $40,000.

Condensed Telegrams.

The Italian Government is about to send two cruisers to the Congo to look out for Italian interests.

The eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany will succeed to the Regency of Brunswick as soon as his father becomes Emperor of Germany.

The State line steamer "*State of Alabama*," which arrived at Glasgow October 28th from New York, has been aground in the Clyde. She is looking badly and her cargo is damaged.

Owing to the recurrence of cholera at Yport, Austria has declared quarantine against all Mediterranean ports and the whole French coast.

Italy has abolished its quarantine against vessels from Spezia and Genoa, and has reduced the quarantine to five days on French vessels.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has presented to King Humbert, of Italy, a silver medal for his humanity and devotion to the cholera stricken people of Naples.

THE ACADIAN TRAGEDY.

The True Particulars of the Expulsion of the Acadians From Grand Pre.

The removal of the Acadians was the result of influences that had been at work for forty years, and which had now mounted to a crisis. Abbe Reynal, who knew nothing of this people except from hearsay, has drawn an ideal picture of them, which later writers have copied and embellished, till Acadia has become Arcadia. The plain realities of their condition and fate are touching enough to need no such exaggeration. They were a simple and very ignorant peasantry, industrious and frugal, till evil days came to discourage them; living aloof from the world, with little of that spirit of adventure which marked their Canadian kindred; having few wants, and those of the rudest; fishing a little, and hunting in the Winter, but chiefly employed in cultivating the meadows along the river Annapolis, or rich marshes reclaimed by dikes from the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The British Government left them entirely free from taxation. They made clothing of flax or wool of their own raising, hats of similar materials, and shoes or moccasins of moose or seal skin. They bred cattle sheep, hogs and horses in abundance, and the valley of the Annapolis, then as now, was known for the profusion and excellence of its apples. For drink they made cider or brewed spruce-beer. French officials describe their dwellings as wretched wooden boxes, without ornaments or conveniences, and scarcely supplied with the most necessary furniture. Two or more families often occupied the same house, and their way of life, though simple and virtuous, was by no means remarkable for cleanliness. Such as it was, contentment reigned among them, undisturbed by what modern America calls progress. Marriages were early, and population grew apace. This humble society had its disturbing elements, for, like the Canadians, they were a litigious race, and neighbors often quarrelled about their boundaries. Nor were they without a bountiful share of jealousy, gossip, and backbiting to relieve the monotony of their lives; and every village had its turbulent spirits, sometimes by fits, though rarely long, contumacious even to the curé, the guide, counsellor, and ruler of his flock. Enfeebled by hereditary mental subjection, and too long kept in leading-strings to walk alone, they needed guidance, not for the next world only, but for this; and their submission, compounded of love and fear was commonly without bounds. He was their true government; to him they gave a frank and full allegiance, and dared not disobey him if they would. Of knowledge he gave them nothing, but he taught them to be true to their wives, and constant at confession and mass, to stand fast for the Church and King Louis, and resist heresy and King George; for, in one degree or another, the Acadian priest was always the agent of a double-headed foreign power, the Bishop of Quebec allied with the Governor of Canada.

Nova Scotia under the name of Acadia, had been ceded by France to the British Crown in 1713. By the terms of the cession, its inhabitants were to retain the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. It was now more than forty years since they had become British subjects, and the greater part of the population had been born under the British flag. It is the testimony of the French themselves that the British rule has been an exceedingly mild one; that the colonial authorities, recognizing the value of a frugal and industrious population, had labored to reconcile them to a change of allegiance which, on the whole, was to their advantage; that no burdens were imposed on them; and that they had not been impressed or molested in matters spiritual or temporal. The British on the peninsular were, in fact, too few to rule by force. Until the settlement at Halifax in 1749 they consisted only of a feeble garrison at Annapolis, with three or four others, yet feebler, scattered here and there over the country; and the Acadian population was left substantially to the government of its own priest. This population had its chief centres in the valley of the river Annapolis, and at Grand Pre, Cobequid and other settlements around the Basin of Minas which forms one of the two heads of the Bay of Fundy.

After the cession of the country the British authorities required the Acadians to take an oath of fidelity and obedience to their new sovereign. This, after a delay of many years, they did at last, with an understanding, as they alleged, that they should not be forced to bear arms against their former countrymen, the French. When war began again in 1745 many of them broke their oath, and sometimes openly, sometimes in disguise of Indians, joined the French in attacks on British garrisons—while others acted as spies, or aided the enemy with information and provisions. When, in 1748, the war ended, the French officials prophesied some signal act of vengeance on the part of the British against the offending Acadians. On the contrary, they showed great forbearance, and only insisted that all the adult male population should take an oath of allegiance, without any reserve or restriction whatever.

This they would have done if they had been left alone; but they were not let alone. Another war was plainly at hand, and France meditated the reconquest of Acadia. To this end the Acadians must be kept French at heart, and ready, at a signal given, to rise against the English. France had acknowledged them as British subjects, but this did not prevent the agents of Louis XV from seeking by insessant intrigue to stir them into bitter hostility against the British government. Before me are two large volumes of papers about a thousand pages in all, copied from the archives of the Colonial Department at Paris. They relate to these French efforts to rouse the Acadians to revolt; and they consist of the journals, despatches reports, and letters of officers military, civic, and ecclesiastical, from the governor of Canada to a captain of the bush-rangers, and from the bishop of Quebec to the curé of Cobequid. They show, by the evidence of the actors themselves, the scope and methods of the machination, to which the King himself appears, in his languid way, as an accessory. The priests of Acadia were the chief agents employed. They taught their parishioners that fidelity to King Louis was inseparable from fidelity to God, and that to swear allegiance to the British Crown would be eternal perdition. Foremost among these apostles of revolt was Le Loutre, missionary to the Micmac Indians, vicar-general for Acadia under the bishop of Quebec. His fanatical hatred of the English and the natural violence of his character impelled him to extremes which alarmed his employers, and drew upon him frequent exhortations to caution. He threatened the Acadians with excommunication if they obeyed the King of England. In connection with French officers across the line, he encouraged them to put on the disguise of Indians and join his Micmacs in pillaging and killing English settlers on the outskirts of Halifax when the two nations were at peace. He drew on one occasion from a French official 1800 livres to pay his Indians for English scalps. With a reckless disregard of the welfare of the unhappy people under his charge, he spared no means to embroil them with the government under which, but for him and his fellow-conspirators, they would have lived in peace and contentment. An entire heartlessness marked the dealings of the French authorities with the Acadians. They were treated as mere tools of policy, to be used, broken and flung away.—*Dr. Francis Parkman, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

Stolen by a Monkey.

Early one fine morning in the year 1600, there was a great stir and bustle going on in a quiet old English country-house in one of the lonlier parts of Lincolnshire. Doors were banging, windows opening and shutting, hurrying feet trampling along the passages, men and women running to and fro, shouting and screaming. The whole house seemed to be in an uproar. Any stranger who had happened to pass that way would probably have been not a little puzzled to make out what all this disturbance was about. And he would have wondered still more to see the servants throwing down feather-beds, pillows, cushions and what not all around the outside of the house. But he would soon have noticed that all eyes were turned upwards to the roof, and one glance in that direction would have told him the whole story at once. In and out of the projecting cornices and carved spouts and peaked gable-ends of the quaint old mansion, was flitting, with wonderful agility, a huge dark figure (which looked like a short, broad-shouldered man, with a very big head,) carrying something white under its long arms. When it stood still for a moment, this strange shape was seen to be a large black monkey; and the white bundle that it carried was nothing else than the baby of the house!

"O my Nolly! my poor little Nolly" wailed the terrified mother, looking upward, with clasped hands.

"Fear nothing, madam," said a grave old servingman, who was standing beside her. "'Tis the way of these creatures to be wondrous careful of children, as I myself, with mine own eyes, have seen many a time and oft in the lands where they dwell. Do but see how carefully he handles young master!"

"Thee go oop, Will, and drive the beast down," said a stout farm-lad to his companion. "Thee can climb wi' onny man in the parish. If I wur half as lissom [supple] as thee, I'd do't myself."

"Let be, Giles," struck in the old servant. "Ye will do naught that way but scare the creature, and then he may as like as not let the child fall. There is nothing to be done but just to let him be."

The strangest part of the affair was, that while every one else was so terrified at the baby's danger, the baby itself seemed rather to enjoy it than otherwise. Instead of struggling and screaming, it could be seen laughing gleefully and clapping its tiny hands; and Giles might well mutter, with a shake of his big head, "They both loike the game so, there be no tellin' when they'll ha' done!" But the child's father, a grave looking man, with a firm mouth and keen dark eye, stepped forward suddenly, as if a new thought had struck him, and said a few words to one of the servants, while keeping his eyes fixed upon the monkey, which had seated itself between two of the chimneys, and was rocking the baby in its huge arms like a nurse. The servant ran into the house, and returned with a bag of fine sugar, which he emptied upon the grass just below the monkey's perch.

Instantly the beast began to grimace and chatter excitedly; and then down he came (every one holding his breath and keeping quite still as he did so), and laying the child gently on the grass, ran straight to the sugar. The moment his back was turned, Will sprang nimbly forward, and catching up the baby, carried it to its mother, amid a cheer from the lookers on that made the air ring.

QUOTING SCRIPTURE WITH EFFECT.

The Apt Quotation of Scriptural Texts made by Divines and Wits.

It is a truism to assert that the scriptures contain passages applicable to every phase of human life, yet it is often interesting to find with what aptness scriptural quotations can be brought to bear upon particular circumstances. Take, for example, "The memorable and apt quotation from scripture circulated by a Quaker," mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his memoirs of Dean Swift. The government of the day were striving to obtain a conviction against Swift as the author of the "Drapier Letters," while the mass of the people regarded the dean as their champion, and it was apropos of this position that the Quaker circulated the text: "And the people said unto Saul: Shall Jonathan die who has wrought this great salvation in Israel? God forbid. As the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground, for he hath wrought with God this day. So the people rescued Jonathan that he died not." The text, as we know, proved prophetic. Practically the people did by the pressure of public opinion "rescue Jonathan."

Anecdotal history has it that Rev. Dr. Mountain owed his preferment from the see of Durham to that of York to his aptness in Biblical quotation. Asked by George II who was a fit person to be appointed to the greater bishopric, he replied: "'If ye shall say unto this mountain'," (laying his hand upon his breast as he spoke), "'Be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea: it shall be done.'" And the king, pleased with its wittiness, acted upon the suggestion. A still more ingenious application of scripture was that recorded by Dean Ramsay of Miss Carnegy of Craigo. She was an uncompromising Jacobite, and had vowed she would drink to King James and his son in a company of stanch Brunswickers. Being dissuaded from such a foolish and dangerous attempt by some of her friends present, she answered them: "'The tongue can no man tame'; James Third and Aucht"; and drank off her glass. Thus she kept the letter of her vow, as the banished prince was, according to the Jacobite theory, James III of England and VIII of Scotland.

Dr. Croxall of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1730 being called upon to deliver the "Royal Martyrdom" sermon annually preached before the House of Commons on the 30th of January, selected the text: "Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne shall be established in righteousness." The wicked girded at by implication were the ministry, and the proceeding so enraged the premier, Sir Robert Walpole, that he prevented the customary vote of thanks from being presented to the preacher. Even more directly personal was a curate named Joseph, who, when preaching in Dublin cathedral before an oblivious great man, Butler, Duke of Ormond, chose the significant text: "Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him." Of this kind of play upon names there are many examples. Thus, when at an election for Bedford Mr. Whitbread and Howard the philanthropist were opposed by Sir William Wake and a Mr. Sparrow, a clerical supporter of the two first named candidates took for his election Sunday text: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing * * * Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." Planche in his "Recollections," speaking of Samuel Beasley, a once well known wit, mentions that shortly before his death he wrote so melancholy a letter that the friend to whom it was addressed observed that it was like the first chapter of Jeremiah, to which Beasley retorted: "No, my dear fellow, it is the last chapter of Samuel." Of this verbal wit—if wit it be—in the application of texts, there are, however, we should imagine, few better examples than that by which the royal academicians were likened to the lilies, on the ground that Solomon in all his glory was not R.A.'d like one of them.

Once when Bishop Bloomfield had been present at the consecration of a church where the choral parts of the service had been a failure he was asked what he thought of the music. "Well, at least it was according to biblical precedent, he replied. "The singers went before, the minstrels followed after."

Morally akin to this clergyman must have been Rev. Dr. Howard, chaplain to the Princess Augusta, princess dowager of Wales and mother of George the III. He was also rector of St. George's, Southwark, and was constantly in debt amongst the tradesmen of his parish. At a time when he was greatly pressed by these creditors, he preached a sermon from the text: "Have patience with me, and I will pay you all." After expatiating at great length upon the virtue and advantage of patience he concluded: "And now, brethren, I am come to the second part of my discourse, which is, 'And I will pay you all,'—but that I shall defer to a future opportunity."

A text is often used to convey a rebuke. A good illustration in this wise was afforded by Dr. James Scott when preaching many years ago at Cambridge university. At that time it was the custom of the undergraduates to express their disapprobation of any preacher who might be obnoxious to them, by scraping their feet on the floor. Dr. Scott was thus saluted, and thereupon took for his text: "Keep thy feet when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools, for they consider not that they do evil."

A clergyman should of all men be charitably disposed, but we fear that preacher was rather cynical than charitable, who took for the text of a wedding sermon: "Let there be abundance of peace—while the moon endureth."

Whether or not "the Devil can cite scripture for his purpose," certain it is that some who would be accounted children or disciples of the prince of darkness, have made spiritual quotation serve their turn. The records of electric telegraphy afford a good example of this kind. A member of the criminal classes who had escapeed the hunt at a time when he was "wanted" wished to know if it would be prudent for him to return to his old haunts. His position rendered it necessary that he should open up communications in agony column style, so he telegraphed to a friend, "Is everything O. K.?" The answer was: "Proverb xxvii: 12. A reference to his Bible would show this anxious inquirer that everything was not O. K., the verse of the Proverbs in question running: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself; but the simple pass on and are punished."—*Temple Bar.*

A Reminiscence of Hayward.

Diners-out are jealous of one another. Mr. Hayward was frequently scandalously attacked, and figures as Venom Tutt in Mr. Samuel Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year." Now, Mr. Warren was himself not exempt from the charge of liking great people. There is a bar story told of him, that once, when sitting in court by the side of a brother barrister, he said to him: "I must go now, Davison, as I am going to dine with Lord Lyndhurst." "So am I," said Davison. Warren looked disconcerted, but went out of court, and quickly came in again and said to Davison: "When I said I was going to dine with Lord Lyndhurst I was joking." "Well," said Davison, "so was I."—*Chambers' Journal.*

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"*Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!*"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. 257eod

Railroads.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.

Maintains the lead between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

—HAVING—

2—TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—2

—WITH—

Unsurpassed Accommodations for all classes of passengers, is the best route to all points in Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS ON

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

—ALSO—

Make Direct Connections at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs and Omaha with all Roads crossing the Continent or penetrating the States and Territories west thereof.

THROUGH CARS FROM CHICAGO TO DENVER & OREGON

☞ Through Tickets on sale at all important Points in Canada and the Provinces. ☜

For further information address

E. ST. JOHN,
Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agent.
CHICAGO.

J. FRANCIS LEE,
General Agent.
23 York st., Toronto, Can.

C. E. McPHERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Agent.
23 York st., Toronto, Can.

95zeod

Central Vermont R.R.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL,

8.30 a.m.—FAST TRAIN arrive St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.56 p.m., White River Jct. 2.40 p.m., Boston *via* Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m.; New York *via* White River Jct. and Springfield 10.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m. Also to Waterloo and Magog. Wagner Sleeping Car through to New York.

8.30 p.m.—BOSTON NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington, 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1.00 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 5.35 a.m., Manchester 6.18 a.m., Lowell 7.38 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m., Bellows Falls 4.18 a.m., Northampton 6.23 a.m., Holyoke 6.45 a.m., Springfield 7.10 a.m., New York *via* New Haven 11.45 a.m., and Boston *via* Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston *via* Lowell 1 p.m., arriving Montreal 11.10 p.m., with Pullman Buffet parlor car to Montreal and sleeping car to Chicago without change.

Tickets and Freight Rates at Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

S. W. CUMMINGS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. W. HOBART, General Manager. 135

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The New Line!

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

—*Via* OTTAWA.—

Opened Monday, August 11th 1884.

TIME TABLE.	Morning Express.	Night Express.
Leave Montreal	8.45 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
Arrive Ottawa	12.05 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
Arrive Toronto	10.30 p.m.	8.45 a.m.
Leave Toronto	9.20 a.m.	8.00 p.m
Leave Ottawa	7.03 p.m.	4.57 a.m
Arrive Montreal	10.55 p.m.	8.25 a.m

Close connections at Ottawa, with trains to and from SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, and all Points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

Elegant Parlor Cars on day trains; luxurious Sleepers on night trains. Connection at Toronto for all points West, South-West, and North-West.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, &c., apply at the Company's new City Ticket Office,

266, ST. JAMES STREET, 266

cor. McGill,

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and Quebec Gate Station

188 26

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

BONAVENTURE STATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—Passenger train for Toronto, 9.00 a.m Express for all points West, 8.00 p. m. every day (Sundays included). Express for Chicago, 11.20 p.m. (except Sunday). Mixed to Brockville, 1.00 p.m. For Cornwall, 5 p.m. Ottawa via Coteau, 8.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. ARRIVE FROM THE WEST—Express, 8.10 a.m. Passenger from Toronto, 8.30 p.m Mixed, 6.[illegible]5 p.m. Cornwall, 9.15 a.m. Ottawa via Coteau, 11.35 a.m., 8.30 p.m. GOING EAST—Island Pond, 5.30 p.m. Mixed to Quebec, Richmond and Island Pond. 7.00 a.m. Quebec, Halifax & St. John, 10.15 p.m., Portland, 10.15 p.m. Mixed for St. Hyacinthe, 5.10 p.m. Huntingdon and Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford at 4.30 p.m ARRIVE—From Quebec and Portland, 6.00 a.m. Island Pond, 12.02 p.m., 6 p.m. Mixed from Quebec, Richmond, 5.40 p.m. From Huntingdon and Fort Covington, 8.30 a.m., Mixed, 4.55 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, Mixed, 8.55 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.

FOR LACHINE—7.00, 7.55, 9.00 a. m.; 12 noon, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15 p.m. Saturdays only 2.00 p.m., St. Lambert, St. Henri and Point St. Charles, 5.20, 6.45 and 9.00 a. m. 12.10, 6.25 and 7.40 p.m. Saturdays only 2.00 p. m Leave Lachine, 7.25, 8.20, 9.35 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00 p.m., Saturdays only 2.30 p. m. Leave St. Lambert, Point St. Charles and St. Henri, 6.15, 7.35, 9.45 a. m. 7.10 p. m. and 8.00 p.m., Saturdays only 2.45 p. m. The 5.20, 6.45 a. m. and 12.10, 2.00 Saturdays only and 6.25 p. m trains run through to Longueuil, returning at 6.05, 7.25 a. m. and 12.45, 2.35 Saturdays only and 7 p. m.

City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street,
W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—St. Johns and St. Albans 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Boston, 8.30 a.m., 8.30 p.m New York via St. Albans and Troy, 5.30 p.m., New York via White River Junction and Springfield. 8.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Waterloo and Magog, 0 5.3 p.m. St. Johns, 2 p.m., Saturdays only. ARRIVE—From Boston, 8.25 a.m., 8.30 and 11.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, 8.25 a.m., 11.10 p.m. New York, via Troy and St. Albans, 8.25 a.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Boston, Lowell, Nashua, &c.—9.00 a.m. and 5.10 p.m.; also for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, Springfield and all points on Connecticut River Line—ARRIVE—From Boston, Lowell, Nashua, &c.—8.25 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. From Springfield and Conn. River Points—8.25 a.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILWAY

GOING SOUTH—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; arriving from New York, Albany, Troy and Rouse's Point, 10.40 p.m. and 8.20 a.m.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

LEAVE for Toronto—8.45 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. Ottawa—Express, 7.00 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 6.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. St. Jerome—5.35 p.m. St. Lin—5.35 p.m. St. Eustache—5.35 p.m. ARRIVE from Toronto—8.25 a.m. and 10.55 p.m. From Ottawa—Express, 8.25 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 8.18 p.m. and 10.55 p.m. From St. Jerome—8.35 a.m. From St. Lin 8.35 a.m. From St. Eustache—8.35 a.m.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

For Three Rivers and Quebec—3 and 10 p.m. Sunday train, 4.00 p.m. Joliette and St. Felix de Valois—5.15 p.m. Arrive from Quebec—6.30 a.m. and 4.05 p.m. Sunday, 10.35 p.m. From Joliette and St. Felix de Valois 850 a.m

BIRTHS.

OSMOND—In this city, on 31st Oct., at 571 St. Dominique street, the wife of A. E. Osmond, of a daughter. (Bath, and Bristol, England, papers please copy.)

ELLIOTT—In this city, on the 31st of Oct., the wife of E. Elliott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEARD-PERRY—In this city, on Friday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, 575 Craig street, by the Rev. W. W. Madge, Joseph Nassau Hiram Peard, fourth son of the late William Peard, Esq., of Quebec, to Ellen, fourth daughter of John Perry, Esq., of this city. 259 2

COULTER-WARD—At Toronto, Oct. 29, by Rev. C. O. McIntyre, W. J. Coulter to Clara C. Ward.

MICHAELS-RAWLINSON—On Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Lindsay, Henry Bernard Michaels to Eliza Jane Rawlinson, both of this city.

HERSTON-FARLEY—At Bulstrode, Arthabaska, on Oct. 29, by the Rev. E. C. Parker, T. M. Herston to only daughter of Wm. Farley, Esq.

SAMUEL-BRYSON—At St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, 28th Oct., by the Rev. James Barclay, M.A., Robert Riddel Samuel to Rachel, youngest daughter of Mr. Campbell Bryson, all of Montreal. 257 2

KANNON-BURNS—At the residence of the bride, 391 Tenth street, Troy, N.Y., M. M. Kannon, M.D., of Montreal, to Mrs. Josie Burns. 257 2

THOMSON-LEE—At L'Orignal, on the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Peter O'Brien, Esq., by the Rev. Jno. Fairlie, Robert Thomson, of Montreal, to Mary Patricia, only daughter of the late Patrick Lee, Esq. 258 2

DEATHS.

BROWNING—At his late residence, 165 Amherst street, on Thursday, 30th inst., James Henry Browning, late of Chelsea, London, England, born at Lamberthurst, Kent, England March 4, 1807. Funeral Monday, 3rd November, at 2.30 p.m., from the above address to St. Luke's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

McCONNELL—In this city, on the 31st Oct., William McConnell, G. T. R. Freight Dept., aged 61 years and 11 months. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 63 Nazareth street, on Monday, Nov. 3, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 258 2

JACKSON—In this city, on the 31st Oct., Henry Lane, infant son of W. E. Jackson. Funeral on Monday, at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of W. T. Liffiton, 104 Cadieux street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

O'HARA—On the 1st, of congestion of the lungs, John Paul, aged 1 year and 11 months, son of John P. O'Hara, H.M.C. Funeral from his father's residence, 128 Vitre street, on Monday, 3rd inst., at 8.30 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

JONES—On the 30th inst., Walter Edward Jones, son of F. and S. A. Jones, Colborne avenue, aged 2 years, 4 months, 10 days. Buried on 30th inst.

NELSON—At Santa Barbara, California, on the 2nd instant, of consumption, George W. Nelson, C.M., M.D., aged 26, late resident surgeon Central Hospital, Interoceanic Canal Company at Panama, South America, second son of the late Horace Nelson, Esq., M.D., of Montreal. 257 3

CLARK—On Oct. 18, at Farnham Centre, Que., Mrs. Adam Clark.

PHELPS—At South Stukely, Que., Oct. 22, Harriet R., widow of late W. Phelps, 64 yrs.

TIPNEY—At Sweetsburg, Que., Oct. 21, Caroline Beedwell, wife of Henry Tipney, 34 yrs.

COONS—At Bolton Glen, Que., Oct. 25, Ismal Coons, 43 yrs.

WOOD—At West Shefford, Que., Oct. 26, Joel Wood, 77 yrs.

DANBY—At Toronto, Oct. 25, John Danby, 75 yrs.

EASTWOOD—At Toronto, Oct. 30, Elizabeth McPhail, wife of D. S. Eastwood, 56 yrs.

HASTINGS—At Kingsey, Que., Oct. 22, Beebe Wilcocks, wife of John Hastings, 66 yrs. 6 mths.

JOHNSTON—At Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 29, Ann Foster, wife of G. R. Johnston, 73 yrs. 9 mths.

The Weather.

1 p.m.—Thermometer at Hearn & Harrison's during last 24 hours.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean
42°	42°	50°	50°	38°	44°

Barometer—6 p.m., 30.05; 8 a.m., 29.90; 2 p.m., 29.80

1 a. m.—Probabilities next 24 hours:—Winds gradually shifting to west and north; cloudy to fair; cooler weather with occasional showers, turning to snow flurries in some localities.

Appointments this Evening.

Academy of Music—"Yvonne."

Royal Theatre Museum — Silbon-Elliott Combination.

Montreal Theatre Museum—"Saved from the Storm."

Natural History Hall—Lecture by T. Galbraith.

Love's Livery.

Gone is the day of the coat of mail,
When into the tournament
Crowned with his lady's shimmering veil,
The true knight boldly went.

Alack and alack for the wooing o't!
And alack and alack for me!
For a coachman's hat and a buttoned coat
Are Love's last livery.

—*Puck.*

WANTED — INFORMATION CONCERNING the heirs of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, son of George Cunningham, formerly of the Peel Farm, Methven, Perth, Scotland, supposed to have died in Montreal about 1830. Also, concerning the family of EWING or McEWAN, with which the said Cunningham is believed to have lived in Montreal. Apply to WOTHERSPOON & LAFLEUR, 102 St. Francois Xavier St. 257 6

CHARLES WATTS IS READY TO MEET, IN PUBLIC DEBATE, EITHER THE REV. DR. SEXTON, OR ANY OTHER RECOGNIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF CHRISTIANITY. 259

EVERYONE WHO THINKS HE HAS THE TRUTH SHOULD HEAR CHARLES WATTS.

PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER

For Washing Lace Curtains and such like

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP

Will be found the best, combining, as it does, thorough cleansing without the least injury to the fabric.

Directions on wrappers. Manufactured by DARLING & BRADY, MONTREAL. 259t

EVERYONE WHO KNOWS HE CAN REFUTE HIS ARGUMENTS SHOULD MEET CHARLES WATTS.

EVERYONE WHO GROPES IN THE DARKNESS OF SUPERSTITION SHOULD HEAR CHARLES WATTS.

GRAND FREE EXHIBITION

—OF—

ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY

—BY—

MISS DELLA DEGROATE,

—AT—

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

No. 1731 Notre Dame Street,

On the following days only,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, 4th and 5th.

An occasion rarely offered the Ladies of Montreal of acquiring a practical knowledge of an Art so much admired and yet so little understood.

A Superb Display of this Marvellous Work will be on Exhibition.

☞ Do not fail to visit. 259 2t

ONE AND ALL, THE MINISTERS OF MONTREAL ARE INVITED TO MEET CHARLES WATTS.

EVERYONE WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH SHOULD HEAR CHARLES WATTS.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

A meeting of Officers and Non-Com. Officers of the Battalion will be held at the Armory, MONDAY, 3rd inst., at 8 p.m. sharp. Important business. Commanders of Companies must return Rifles Swords, Cross-Belts and Overcoats, into store, on or before TUESDAY, 4th inst.

By order,
ALEX. ANDERSON,
Capt.

259 2

UMBRELLAS!

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

UMBRELLAS!

Umbrellas in great variety, both in Silk, Union, Gloria, Alpaca, Excelsior Twill and Gingham. S. Carsley has undoubtedly the largest stock in Canada, in fact having thoroughly gone into the manufacturing of Umbrellas, he is determined to have as large a selection as the best English Umbrella house.

Umbrellas made to order.
Umbrellas Re-covered.
Umbrellas Repaired.
Umbrellas Engraved.

All work done on the premises, by experienced work-people only.

S. CARSLEY,

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER.

FLANNELS. — FLANNELS

Now is the time to purchase your Winter stock of Flannels. Our stock is the largest in Montreal, the prices are right and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS.
WELSH SAXONY FLANNELS.
SCARLET SAXONY FLANNELS.
WHITE SAXONY FANNELS.
GREY CHAMBLY FLANNELS.
GREY ARMY FLANNELS.
SAXONY FLANNELS ALL COLORS.
FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BLUE SHIRTING FLANNELS.
UNION SHIRTING FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS ALL COLORS.

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW COTTON.

Plain Grey Cotton Sheeting, 19c.
Heavy Twill Grey Cotton Sheeting, 35c.
Fine Plain White Sheeting, 25c.
Good White Twill Sheeting, 28c.
Heavy Twill Linen Sheeting, 33c.
Fine Bleach Linen Sheeting, 75c.

A full assortment of Pillow Linen, Pillow Cottons, 40 in. wide to 54 inches.

A new lot of Bolton Sheets; also, Heavy Double Warp Sheets.

White Cotton, 35 in. wide 5c.
Grey Cotton for 3½c.
Grey Cotton, 36 inch, wide, 5c.

S. CARSLEY'S

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.

The largest and best appointed Show Room in the Dominion for the exposition of first-class Millinery.

Always on show, the newest Fashions in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, representing the best styles of Paris, London and New York.

OSTRICH PLUMES.

The largest stock of Black and Colored Ostrich Feathers in the city. All the new and fashionable shades of color.

Fancy Feather Pompons, the favorite Hat Trimming, made expressly for the new style of Hats.

S. CARSLEY.

Our new street numbers are

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

The reason why Clapperton's Spool Cotton is selling so well must be because ladies like to sew with it. 259

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHOW-ROOMS.

MANTLES! MANTLES! MANTLES!

The demand for our Mantles during October was immense; and to make November equally good, we shall keep our Stock well assorted with all the LATEST LONDON and PARIS STYLES.

Our Mantle Department is crowded daily, ladies all delighted with our styles and our prices.

Without doubt, we give the best value in Mantles; therefore, all should see our Mantles before going elsewhere.

More New Dolmans.
More New Jackets.
More Prussian Mantles.
More Jersey Jackets.
More Jersey Paletots.
More Jersey Ulsters.
More Ottoman Jackets.
More Ottoman Dolmans.
More Silk Dolmans.
More Brocaded Silk Dolmans.
More Silk Plush Dolmans.
More Silk Plush Paletots.
More Brocaded Velvet Dolmans.

The best and cheapest place for all kinds of Mantles, is JOHN MURPHY & CO.

SQUIRREL LININGS!

We are showing some very choice Squirrel Linings for Circulars or Dolmans, at remarkably low prices, all choice qualities.

Come Early and make your Selection.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781, 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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

Terms cash and only one price. 259t

For thorough cleansing properties Strachan's "GILT EDGE" Soap is unrivalled! It is now used all over Canada. 259 1

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

—The leading Pianos of the present day are the HENRY F. MILLER of Boston.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

—The HEINTZMAN & CO. Pianos, of Toronto, lead all others at the same price.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

—Sold on monthly instalments; the best instruments at lowest prices, and old ones taken in part payment.

C. W. LINDSAY,

1312 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

259z1

☞ Wash your hands, your clothes, and your floors with Strachan's "GILT EDGE" Soap. It has no equal! 259 1

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

100 GREY NUN STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES.

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

Manufacturers of

BESSEMER STEEL

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

☞ A large stock always on hand.

COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, Hardens the Gums, Purifies the Breath. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by C. J. Covernton & Co. 239

CASTOR-FLUID! (REGISTERED)—A DElightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer, 144 St. Lawrence Main St.

THE QUEEN'S

LAUNDRY BAR.

ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. eod

COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARBOLIC Tooth Wash heals all diseases of the gums, disinfects decayed teeth, purifies the breath. Price 25c. Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., corner of Bleury and Dorchester Streets. 239x

SECOND-HAND

Machinery for Sale.

(Cant. Gourlay Co. make.)

1 No. 2 SHAPER.
1 20-inch PANEL PLANER.
1 Improved CARRIAGE CUT-OFF SAW, also 1 UPRIGHT BORING MACHINE.
1 VENEER PRESS.
1 SAND-PAPERING MACHINE.

These Machines are all in good order and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Cor. of Craig and Bleury streets,

MONTREAL. 226t

CENTS

FOR SALE.

Apply at

STAR OFFICE.

NOTRE DAME STREET WEST

VERSUS

NOTRE DAME STREET CENTRE.

Progress and enterprise moves westward; business in Montreal (especially the Retail Dry Goods) is in a large measure done West of McGill Street.

"Now by two-headed Janus,
Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time."

A Notre Dame Street Merchant would have the people of Montreal believe that he, and only he, can do a successful business; fortunately, the ladies of Montreal know how to treat such assertions, and most of them know how to.—

"Beware of Sprat's held out,
To catch much larger game!
Have care and look about,
Or you'll be caught again!
For minnows small
Are giv'n to call
Large fish and fine
To Angler's line."

Just think of such a place dictating to the people of Montreal, as to what they should do:—

"He'd like to show to all,
That only, only he,
On this Terrestrial ball
Can set the people free;
And prove in full
That "Granite" wool
Is not the make
That you should take."

AU BON MARCHE, a few doors West of McGill Street, offers, to the Ladies of Montreal, bargains unheard of before in the Retail trade

RICH SILKS.
VELVETS.
PLUSHES.
SEALETTES.
DRESS GOODS.
CARPETS.
CURTAINS.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

15 to 20 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE,

1869—AND—1871

NOTRE DAME ST. WEST,

258+2 MONTREAL.

CLOTH COATS!

FUR-LINED

—AND—

FUR-TRIMMED

In the following FURS:—

—LININGS—

Mink, Genet,
—Squirrel Throats—
Muskquash, Sable Throats,
—Sable Skins.—

—TRIMMINGS—

Sea Otter,
Canadian Otter,
Persian Lamb, Seal,
Plucked Beaver.

All of which are offering at Low Prices.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

—1677—

NOTRE DAME STREET.

WEST END BRANCH,

1407

ST. CATHERINE STREET.

257 2 eod

CABLEGRAM!

To WILLIS & CO.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

At the Great International Health Exhibition, London, England, in competition with the world, the Judges and Jury awarded the Gold Medal to the new Gold Medal WANZER "C." Well done Canada! Accept congratulations.

(Signed), R. M. WANZER & CO.,
4 Great Portland Street,
London, Eng.

The above speaks for itself and is another important addition to the many Honors won by this enterprising firm. 259 2

WIGHT'S

CORN and WART CURE.

Certain and Sure.

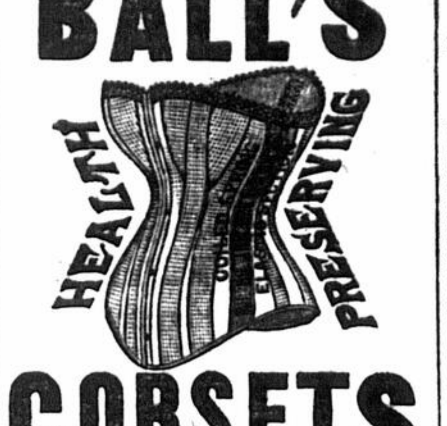
50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

G. L. WIGHT,

DRUGGIST,

355 St. Joseph Street, corner Richmond

BALL'S



CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear, if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF THESE POPULAR CORSETS FOR SALE BY

S. CARSLEY.

CLINTON E. BRUSH & BRO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.
212tf

WINTER GLOVES!

Buy your Gloves at I. A. BEAUVAIS'.
Buy your Gloves at I. A. BEAUVAIS'.
Buy your Gloves at I. A. BEAUVAIS'.

At BEAUVAIS' you can get the finest
GLOVES.
At BEAUVAIS' you can get the finest
GLOVES.
At BEAUVAIS' you can get the finest
GLOVES.

For good Gloves at BEAUVAIS'.
For good Gloves at BEAUVAIS'.
For good Gloves at BEAUVAIS'.

Gloves for all at BEAUVAIS'.
Gloves for all at BEAUVAIS'.
Gloves for all at BEAUVAIS'.

Get those nice warm Gloves at BEAUVAIS'.
Get those nice warm Gloves at BEAUVAIS'.
Get those nice warm Gloves at BEAUVAIS'.

AT BEAUVAIS' { The stock of Gloves is simply immense.
AT BEAUVAIS' { The stock of Gloves is simply immense.
AT BEAUVAIS' { The stock of Gloves is simply immense.

2024 AND 2028

NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.

259+1

COLONIAL HOUSE!

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

—DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—

JUST ARRIVED:

Two Cases Ladies' Cloth, double width, 52 inches wide, for $1 the yard: all shades.

Also, 2 Cases same Quality and Shades, double width, 45 inches, for 80c the yard.

A Splendid Assortment of Jersey Cloth, in all shades.

A full Assortment of Cashmeres (all wool), at 55c the yard, 44 inches wide.

A complete Assortment of Checks and Stripes to match Plain Goods, in all shades.

A special line of Cheap Dress Goods from 18c to 25c the yard.

5 PER CENT.

ALLOWED ON ALL CASH SALES.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Cor. of St. James and Victoria Square.

259 2

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES,

—AT—

The Montreal Business College.

Corner Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.

THOROUGH COMMERCIAL COURSE.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SHORTHAND.

The course of instruction is a short, sharp and thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Students may enter at any time for the full course or for a single subject. Send for circular. Address,

DAVIS & BUIE,

259 7 Business College, Montreal.

JOSEPH CARON, (28 YEARS WITH S. R. WARREN & SON), Tuner and Repairer of Church Organs.

259 1 181 Aqueduct St., Montreal.

DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL Pills, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. Sold by all Chemists or the agent, W. NEILL, 1369 St. Catherine street. 50c per box. 4x

All housekeepers say that Strachan's "GILT EDGE" Soap is the best they ever have had. Try it. 259 1

Third Edition.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Principal Sir William Dawson's Report—Sketch of the Movement—Education in Britain—Separate or Mixed Classes—Examinations.

A "Report on the Higher Education of Women" has been prepared by Principal Sir William Dawson, and presented to the Corporation of McGill University. He first draws attention to the history of the movement, commencing with the establishment of the McGill Normal School in 1857, and the attendance of Miss Lyman's scholars at his own lectures in Burnside Hall. In 1870, at a meeting for securing extra endowment, Rev. Dr. Wilkes moved that the benefits of the University should be extended to women as early as possible, this being carried unanimously, the Chancellor, the late Judge Day, pledging himself that it should receive attention. In pursuance of this, on Sir William's return from England in the same year, the Ladies' Educational Association was established. But a feeling has been growing in favor of a systematic training for women, and the Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund was an indication of this, as well as the endowment of the Trafalgar Institute by the late Donald Ross and the bequest of the late Miss Jane Scott. But even last year, when Dr. Murray moved a resolution, the project seemed as far off as ever, and the Corporation wisely determined to wait for further facts and developments. This was all the more sensible as only partial success had attended the admission of ladies to classes in other universities in the country, and Dr. Wilson, of University College, had taken strong ground against mixed classes. On the whole, Sir William determined to make a special study of the subject during his visit to England and report on his return.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN.

The question of the higher education of women has been unquestionably popular in Great Britain, and Sir William says that between his visit in 1870 and that of last year, it has attracted as much attention as the question of popular or technical education. The meeting of Convocation at Oxford in May last, to vote finally on the admission of women to the higher examinations, was one of the largest on record and the result of 464 votes in favor to 321 against, was received with acclamation; yet this was only following what had already been done at Cambridge, and would, at present, only affect about 50 students.

In this subject, two points specially attract attention: first, the means and methods of educational training; and second, the examinations and distinctions to which education leads; they are closely connected, for education without examination lacks stimulus, while examination without education, becomes cramming. In Great Britain the training of women is based on the curriculum for men, the former preferring to be subjected to the same tests, in spite of several drawbacks in the way of special subjects. The reports of Girton and Newnham Colleges show that women distribute themselves over the honor subjects much in the same manner as men, and are equally attracted to the older mathematical and classical studies. Of the Girton students, 47 became teachers, while only one entered another profession.

SEPARATE OR MIXED EDUCATION.

This question has been much discussed in Britain, and the practical genius of the people is shown by the experiments which are being carried on. These are of three kinds; 1st, Co-education, or mixed classes; 2nd, Separate education in special colleges; and 3rd, Intermediate or eclectic methods, combining the parts of the first two. Mixed classes are successful in the University Colleges, at London and Bristol; but the feeling among ladies is rather against than for them, and the one at Victoria University, Manchester, has been given up. Separate colleges exist at Cheltenham, Bedford, Milton Mount, and other places; the first named includes all grades of classes from an ordinary school girl to these preparing for the honor B.A. of London University. The third method is found at Girton and Newnham Colleges and other places; and as existing at Oxford and Cambridge is merely a development of the same system as pursued in the education of men.

ACTION OF M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

Finding on his return that eight young ladies, having passed as associates in arts, were desirous of proceeding still farther, Sir William was prepared to recommend cooperation with Bishop's College and the Ladies' Educational Association, providing that there should be no draw on the funds of the University. But any monetary difficulty was obviated by the liberal gift of the Hon. Donald A. Smith, who gave $50,000 to the University for the endowment of a college and classes for women, and this has been taken up in a very satisfactory way. Sir William then describes the way in which the classes are at present worked and the needs that will arise when the third and fourth years are reached, or the number of students is enlarged. Two subjects still remain for consideration; the relation of the classes to the Ladies' Educational Association, and to the colleges for ladies, such as the Trafalgar Institute. After discussing these questions Sir William congratulates the Corporation on the position already attained; and proceeds to describe Newnham and Girton Colleges.

In conclusion the question of examination, degrees and certificates is discussed and the wish of ladies to have a similar and equal degree as that accorded to men, is stated as being not merely a matter of sentiment but a practical consideration.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Joseph Murphy and his Irish Comedy Company open at this house Monday evening for a week's engagement. "Kerry Gow" will be the attraction for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee, and "Shaun Rhue," will hold the boards for the remainder of the week. Mr. Murphy will introduce his song "A Handful of Earth." His company is said to be an exceptionally strong one, and the leading lady, Miss Selle Melville, is an actress of decided talent.

THE HARRISS CONCERT.—The sale of seats for Tuesday evening's concert so far is said to have been very satisfactory, and with such a programme as the one prepared there should be no difficulty about filling the hall. The overture to the first part will be Herold's Zampa and to the second *Fra Diavolo.* The Glee and Madrigal Society is down for Mendelssohn's "Departure," as a part song, "The Chough and Crow" by Bishop and also the glee "Now Tramp O'er Moss and Fell" by the same author and Weber's "Gipsy Chorus." The society will also render the chorus in the *Miserere* scene from "Il Trovatore," in which Mlle Isidora Martinez will sing the part of *Leonora* and Mr. Alfred Wilkie that of *Manrico.* Mlle Martinez in addition to her part in this scene sings an air with variations from Pacini and a romanza *Non conosci* from "Mignon." With Miss Martin she will sing the duet *La luna immobile* from "Mefistofele." Miss Martin will contribute Reinecke's "Sunset" and the song *Gioconda* by Ponchelli. Madame Carreno is down for no less than four contributions, which include favorite pieces from the works of Chopin, Liszt and Grieg. Mr. Alfred Wilkie has made a happy selection of pieces for his contributions. Handel's "Deeper and Deeper Still" and "Waft Her Angels" are the classical pieces which will receive interpretation at his hands, and of popular music he will sing "The Death of Nelson" and "The Anchor's Weighed." The local talent includes: Mrs. Macdougall, Miss Lusher, Mr. Geo. Creighton, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. H. Fauteux and Mr. Wm. Millar.

Reduced Wages.

A reporter of the Toronto *Globe* has been interviewing several trainmen and Superintendent Stephenson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, in regard to the extension of the time during which they are to receive reduced wages.

The trainmen say that the decrease was to begin last May, but actually due in April, and also was to continue for three or four months only, that is until October, and they strongly object to the extension, claiming that all their calculations have been made for an increase in October.

Superintendent Stephenson says the extension may be for one or perhaps three months, not any more. It is the opinion of that gentleman that the men will accept the extension until such time as the receipts take a turn for the better.

Valleyfield Paper Mills.

A report that the Valleyfield paper mills had discharged a number of their hands is emphatically contradicted by a partner in the firm. In reply to a STAR reporter he said to-day: "We are merely taking advantage of an occasion to put No. 2 mill in good shape for the near future. All the other mills of the Company are in full blast."

THE SEASON'S FASHIONS.

Amongst the Modistes and Tailors—What the Approaching Season will Bring Forth.

The approaching season in the fashionable world promises to be one of unusual brilliancy and gaiety, and the city tailors and dressmakers are kept busy preparing costumes to be worn by those festive youths and maidens who are ever subservient to fashion's most exacting demands. As usual, the styles will be different from those of former years, and will not fail to be popular, if not for very long, yet for a period sufficient to wear out their novelty and call for the introduction of something new. They may be of a kind that will withstand the scrutiny of time, but, unless singularly sensible and becoming, they will ere long be set aside as absurd and ungraceful, and replaced by others which must undergo a similar trial. Many of those termed the leaders of fashion have already appeared on the street and in the ball-room decked in garments of the very latest and most fashionable styles.

A STAR representative called upon a number of tailors and modistes in regard to what will likely be worn during the approaching season, and found most of them very busily engaged looking after the wants of their numerous patrons. They generally spoke encouragingly of the outlook and were of opinion that the costumes, particularly of the ladies, would excel in beauty and taste anything ever before seen.

THE LADIES' DRESSES.

A short talk with Mlle. Bourque, 227 St. Lawrence street, revealed some idea of a few of the many beautiful costumes which will be seen during the Fall and Winter. Mantles will be made very long, and will be composed of ottomans, or silks for long dress mantles; military mantles will also be worn to a great extent. In dress goods, mixed colors and bright checks seem to meet with most approval. The colors will all be very bright. Ball dresses will be shorter than usual, and will be made in quaint patterns, though the materials will be mostly the same as those worn last year. They will be made with short sleeves. The season, which has already opened, will be one of great splendor, and promises to outstrip all previous ones.

Mrs. MacMahon was found at her home, 1466 St. Catherine St., and willingly gave the reporter a few suggestions as to what she considered would form the principal styles for ladies. Elderly ladies will be attired in extremely handsome costumes. Dinner dresses are handsomer than ever. Court trains of plush or velvet will be much worn and beautiful dress fronts of white, dark yellow and red satin will prove a decided success. Young ladies' evening dresses will be very much of tulle, satin and muslin, and they will generally be made short and low necked. There will be some with very short trains. These dresses are made of light materials, and trimmed with lace and feathers. Feather trimming for the neck seems to have made a great impression on fashionable young ladies, many of whom also wear ribbons instead of sleeves in the arms. For the street there will be velvet suits trimmed with fur for the Winter. Handsome cloth dresses with feathers of the same shade will also be popular for street wear, as well as redingotes, a good many of which are being made. These will prevail, although some short jackets with suits will also be worn. Tailor-made dresses for the street seem to be much in vogue. Present appearances indicate a season of balls and entertainments of great elegance and style.

The Misses Bolger, 671 Dorchester street, were seen. In their opinion, mantles will be made in the Newmarket style more than ever before, though Jersey cloth ulsters will be very fashionable. Brocade velvets will be much used in these garments. Outdoor suits are being made from seal brown and garnet cloths and dress materials, elaborately trimmed with plush or fur. Colored plaids will also be worn on the street. Reception and ball dresses are made in old gold, black and striped satins for elderly ladies, and in white and cream satins, brocaded silks or nuns' veiling for young ladies. Ball dresses are short with very low square fronts, and without sleeves. Speaking generally, the costumes of the ladies will exhibit great style and elegance, and the colors worn will be extremely bright and pleasant to the eye.

Visits were also made to the parlors of Madame Marty, 1159 St. Catherine street, Madame Ste. Marie, 1503 Notre Dame, and others of Montreal's fashionable *modistes,* but space prevents our giving their views at present.

THE GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Gentlemen are usually given the credit for being less fastidious with regard to their personal attire than ladies, yet no doubt readers of THE STAR will be apt to hold a somewhat different opinion when they have glanced at these lines and seen how difficult a matter it is to please the average buyer, and tailoring establishments to be complete must be filled with every description of goods, from the glaring checks to the quietest and most subdued patterns, and yet it is very often the case that there are some who cannot choose from such an assortment anything that suits their peculiar fancy. It is seldom that a man goes to his tailor knowing exactly what he wants, and it generally takes him a great while to make up his mind as to the exact cut or color. A number of the city tailors were recently interviewed on the subject of Fall and Winter styles, and their views are given below.

Messrs. Gibb & Co., fashionable merchant tailors, 148 St. James street, report that business in their line will be more than usually brisk. As for the fashions, there will be no very great changes and those that are made will be of little importance. In Winter overcoating, Beavers and Kerseys will be the most popular and the Chesterfield cut will be more than ever adhered to. These coats will be finished with lapped seams and doubled-stitched, and a great number will be lined throughout with fur. Fur collars and lapels will still be worn a great deal. Different shades of olives, browns and greens will be used, suiting will be made from checked English and Scotch tweed goods of light colors; suits for evening, or half-dress, will be of blue and black Berlins for the coat and vest with trousers of lighter colors in tweeds or Angolas. Full evening dress suits will be made of fine diagonal or Hopsack goods. The coats will be made with rolling collars and lapels, which will be covered with silk; the vests will have two rows of tracing braid around the edge and the trousers will be made quite plain. Frock coats will still be worn to a considerable degree. For gentlemen who are fond of the hunt there are fine garments. Riding coats will be of Melton cloth, vests of cashmere in the newest designs, or of embroidered cord, and trousers of fancy whipcord.

The above will be the styles most worn by gentlemen, although there are others not mentioned, which will also secure many admirers.

Mr. L. Robinson's establishment at 31 Beaver Hall terrace, was also visited. Mr. Robinson states that the fashions for Fall and Winter are very slightly different from those of last year, and that last year's plates might almost have been used in cutting the garments now worn, or shortly to be introduced. Double-breasted sacque overcoats seem to hold first place at present, although Newmarkets will be worn to a great extent. They are made up from fine Chinchillas, nappes and Meltons. Fur collars will be very much worn during the Winter, otter being the most popular, although seal, Persian lamb and beaver have many admirers. Business suits are made in large checks, the coat being of the sacque pattern. Half-dress suits are composed of coats and vests of fine diagonals, with fancy West of England or French tweeds, in stripes and checks for the trousers. In the fashion plates, the rolling collar has been introduced into dress suits, and the cut out portion no longer appears. In fact, the new garment is nothing more or less than a very much cut away double-breasted coat. It is not at all likely that these innovations will meet with a warm reception, and the old-fashioned claw-hammer has little to fear from any rival which has as yet presented itself. White Marseilles vests for evening wear are rapidly gaining in popularity.

Messrs. J. and E. McEntyre, 1671 Notre Dame, also had some interesting facts to relate concerning the all important question of what to wear, and a short sketch of their ideas is here given: Box overcoats trimmed with fur will be very fashionable later on, although but few Newmarkets have as yet been made, there is no doubt that they are the coming coats. Four-buttoned morning coats are a little longer than formerly; business vests of fancy double-breasted patterns have lately been introduced and promise to be popular, and sacques are of Scotch plaids or checks. The rolling collar and silk facing for full dress suits won't take, but figured white silk vests will doubtless be revived before long. The day of broadcloths seems to be done, and worsteds have stepped in to take their place.

Mr. James D. Anderson, at 206 St. James street, and others, were also called upon; but as their information was for the most part similar to that already given, it is not thought necessary to publish it.

SNOWSHOERS' COSTUMES.

The snowshoers must not be overlooked. Their costumes have become so much of a necessity that they too are now looked after by the domineering hand of fashion.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Horace Boisseau some of the leading costumes for the approaching Winter were inspected. From those seen it would appear that the uniforms of past seasons are to be completely outdone. The designs of some of them are a marvel of needlework, and the various colored sashes to be worn with them will put the rainbow in the shade.

After perusing the few remarks above given on the fashions, it will hardly strike me that the Gospel injunction to "take no heed for the morrow what ye shall wear," but "consider the lilies of the field," etc., has made a very deep impression on the people of the present day, who rather seem to lay great stress on the necessity of appearing in the height of fashion.

THE NEW RICHELIEU DEAL.

Further Particulars—What is Said on the Street About it.

The new deal of the Richelieu Company, announced in yesterday's STAR, in which it is proposed to buy in 1,000 shares of watered stock issued by Sir Hugh Allan, when President of the Company, is the all absorbing topic of conversation on the street. It is announced by a large firm of stock brokers that in the beginning of the week 3,500 shares of this stock will go into investment. This would account for the large buying which took place during the last ten days, every share which has been offered having been taken up at prices ranging from 55 to 58½. This morning there are indications that the money necessary to purchase these 3,500 shares, amounting to $175,000, is to be provided through a prominent broker, who is closely connected with a wealthy syndicate, recently a large holder of bank stock and which has been attempting to advance prices in the face of a somewhat weak market. This policy was rendered necessary to associate themselves with the holders of Richelieu, who are also holding Merchants and Toronto, and thus control the market and keep prices up.

The bears say that this move will not have the effect of giving any more stability to the stock, as, outside of the iron interest and a well-known shipping house, there are but few English investors who deal in this line at all. The Company's profits for 1883 were $107,287, out of which a six per cent. dividend, absorbing $95,340 was paid, leaving a surplus of $11,947.

As so much has been said of the large amount of stock floating on the street, the following list of holders on January 19, 1884, is given from the companies' official list:

Bank British America, $532,300; Bank Montreal, $200,000; Merchants' Bank, $46,000; Quebec Bank, $60,500; Banque Hochelaga, $27,000; Jacques Cartier Bank, $22,500; People's Bank, $22,200; Federal Bank, $7,500; Royal Canadian Insurance Co., $38,500; J. R. Meeker, $40,000; Theo. Labatt, in trust, $16,000; R. Moat, $20,400; H. S. MacDougall, in trust, $20,000; W. H. Weir, $15,000; Canada Securities Co., $12,500; Duncan McIntyre, $10,000; A. B. Chaffee, $10,000; Burnett & Co., $4,900; A. F. Clerk, $2,500; Nichols & Marler, $4,900; making a total of $1,112,700 out of a capital of $1,589,000.

SPORTING.

The Oar.

HANLAN'S DEFEAT.

The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* says: "The real facts of Hanlan's defeat by Beach have now reached this country, and they are extremely simple. Hanlan failed because he met a better man. Beach must, of course, have made wonderful improvement, but then there is no reason why he should not so improve. The legend told by Hanlan of his having been beaten because he nearly fouled a steamer and had to make great efforts to keep clear is what is vulgarly described as "not good enough." Hanlan was, and doubtless is, a great sculler. Beach is a greater, experience and practice having shown him how best to utilize his extraordinary strength. It may, of course, be that Hanlan underrated his opponent and did not take pains to get thoroughly fit; that seems to me the only bit of excuse that can be put forward."

Athletics.

THE "MAIL" ON MOFFAT.

The *Mail* says of Moffatt's entrance into the professional ranks:—"In him Canada will have a professional of whom sportsmen will have reason to be proud, so long as his record is clean. He is a splendid man at any distance from 220 yards to a mile, and there is probably not a man in America, amateur or professional, except L. E. Myers, who can beat him at half a mile.

It is said that Johnny Raine, of Ottawa, is to give Hancock, of Caughnawaga, ten seconds' start in a mile.

Dan O'Leary wants to get up a six days' heel and toe sweepstake with Edwards, the Australian, and Vaughan, of England, in New York.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.

Messrs. D. D. McTaggart and Wm. Kerr leaves to-night for New York to represent the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association at the cross-country steeplechase, which takes place at New York on Tuesday next.

The New Orleans Exhibition.

With a view of furthering the Centennial Exhibition, which is to be held in New Orleans this Winter, and which is to be open to the whole world, Col. F. C. Morehead, the Commissioner-General, is at present in the city. The Exhibition is principally intended in the interests of the cotton growth and manufacture, but will also comprise other industrial features. Col. Morehead is at present a visitor at the Windsor Hotel, and will be happy to give particulars and full information to any people interested in the matter. He has already called on a number of the leading merchants, and manufacturers, and has met with a great deal of encouragement in the way of promises of exhibits.

A Capacity For Oysters.

A wager was made between Fred C. Truteau and Barney McCloskey, both hotelkeepers of this city, that the latter could not eat a barrel of hand picked oysters as fast as two men could open them. McCloskey won easily, and Mr. Truteau now mourns the loss of $10 for the bet, and $6 for the oysters.

CITY ITEMS.

—The steamship "Corean" brought out thirty-five immigrants.

—The schooner "Admiration," Captain Tripp, has arrived in this city from Caraquet, N. B., with a cargo of five hundred barrels of Caraquet and Bouctouche oysters.

—On next Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, there will be Festival services in Christ Church Cathedral in the morning at 11 o'clock and in St. George's Church in the evening at 8 o'clock. The services in both churches will be general and the seats free.

—The annual dinner given in aid of the Nazareth Blind Asylum takes place on Wednesday next, at this institution, on St. Catherine street. The dinner is given by the lady patronesses of the bazaar, of whom Mad. A. G. Raymond is the president.

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it did me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

Special Notice.

From Kingston.

N. C. Polson & Co., druggists, write that Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry has long been the best remedy for Summer Complaints in the market.

Piano Tuning and Repairing.

N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, have a fine staff of competent men for tuning and repairing in all the departments of piano work, either Grand, Square or Upright. All orders promptly and satisfactorily executed. Apply N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street. 259 2

A large assortment of Spring beds, Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters at H. J. Shaw's, 726 Craig street. 253 7

The best assortment of bed couches in the city is to be found at H. J. Shaw's, 726 Craig street. 253 7

Last Edition.

For Additional News See Sixth Page.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Ball of The Prince of Wales Rifles—St. Andrew's Day.

The Ball of the Prince of Wales Rifles will take place Nov. 10th. The number of invitations issued is very large and a great many prominent people have intimated their intention of accepting.

Among these may be mentioned Major-General Middleton, commander-in-chief, the Brigade staff of the 5th and 6th districts, Lieut.-Col. Dyde, C.M.G., A.D.C., Lt.-Cols. Wylie, White, 43rd regiment, Macpherson, Ottawa, Major Bond, Surgeon Major Campbell, St. John's Infantry School. Messrs. Thos. White, M.P., J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., M. H. Gault, M.P., C. J. Coursol, M.P., J. H. Bergeron, M.P., D. Sinclair, and the commanding officers of the entire 5th and 6th districts. The number of tickets for this affair is limited, and the friends of the corps have no time to lose to secure them.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

As St. Andrew's day approaches, more or less interest is manifested as to what method the sons of Scotia will take to celebrate it. A concert, a dinner and a ball have each been mooted; the latter, however, appears to be the most probable. In conversation yesterday with several members of the Society's Executive Committee a STAR reporter was told that nothing had been, or could be, said upon the matter definitely til after a meeting to be held a week hence. "This much is known, however," said one; "the tendency among Scotchmen in the city generally would seem to be in favor of a ball. Of concerts we have had too many, and we have to bring fitting talent from so far that they are a bother. Dinners too, what are they? a place where a lot of men sit down, devour haggis and glut themselves with food generally, and guzzle whiskey. A ball is what all can take part in; a ball is what we will probably have, and have it at the Windsor Hotel."

La Patrie contains the following: "The first grand ball of the season was given on Wednesday night by Mr. and Madame Joseph Duhamel, in their palatial residence on Sherbrooke street. An assemblage of pretty women, enchanting music and an elegant *réveillon* all combined, added to the exquisite politeness of the host and hostess, made this first ball an event which will be looked back to with pleasure by all those who had the good fortune to be present. Mlle. Duhamel, who took the occasion to make her *début* into the world of society, was above all much sought after, much *fêted*, and much admired."

THE JUNIOR SHAMROCK BALL.

About sixty couples responded to the invitation of the Junior Shamrock Lacrosse Club to attend their first annual ball at Weber Hall last evening. The enlivening strains furnished by a splendid orchestra served to keep the guests on their feet till midnight, when they retired to the supper room, where a bountiful repast was served by Cochenthaler. The President, Mr. D. Kiley, introduced Mr. M. Polan and Ald. Tansey, who both made short speeches. Everything passed off smoothly and the greatest credit is due to the two committees and Messrs. Kiley and Noonan for their efficient arrangements, the latter gentleman being a host in himself.

The Saltatic Quadrille Club has been organized with the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. H. Sefton; Floor Manager, H. Walker. Committee—Messrs. Scott, Smith, Childs, and Cowan. The members meet fortnightly at their club rooms, Mansfield street.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Treasurer of the Permanent Committee Refutes the Statements in Yesterday's "Star" as to the Financial Condition of the Committee.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Surely some one must have been perpetrating a Hallowe'en hoax, in furnishing such incorrect information as forms the foundation of your last night's article on the condition of the affairs of the Permanent Exhibition Committee. The statements it contains are almost without exception utterly untrue, and it is certainly a matter for regret that any person in this community should have so completely deceived you regarding the Committee's *financial* condition.

Had you taken the trouble to look at the report of the committee, made to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture after the previous Exhibition (1882), and published in his official report at the next session of the Legislature, you would have found that the committee's balance sheet shewed a surplus of assets over liabilities of $174,934.85. Since then they have expended many thousands of dollars in improving the grounds and buildings, the outlay for that purpose this year from May to October being over $12,000, made up as follows:

Improvements to grounds	$ 1,595 00
Repairs to buildings	1,600 00
New engine house	906 00
Engine and boiler	3,550 00
Belting account	470 00
Machinery and machinists' account	1,538 21
Paint and painting	2,254 24
Account for lumber and boards	136 57
	$12,050 02

on which there has been actually paid over $11,000, and it is universally admitted that the grounds and buildings are the best in the Dominion, and are now in as good order as they have ever been.

This being the state of matters, you will see that so far from being in a state of "abject destitution" as you put it, the committee are in such a good position, that little difficulty should be experienced in raising the amount necessary to clear off every obligation, and they are now endeavoring to accomplish that object. There is no "disagreement" amongst them whatever, on any subject that I know of, and the only resignation sent in to the Secretary is that of Mr. Benoit, M.P., who has removed from this district to take up his residence in the far north of this Province.

The parties named at the conclusion of your article as "waiting for the money which the Committee have not got to give," were all promptly paid for the works therein named, several weeks ago, with the exception of one whose account was only rendered lately, and has not yet been laid before the Committee on accounts.

May I ask you, in justice to the Committee, to be good enough to insert this *to-day*, in order to correct the false impression which your article of yesterday is calculated to produce upon the public mind, and oblige,

Yours, etc.,
A. A. STEVENSON,
Treasurer,
Permt. Exhn. Com.

Nov. 1st, 1884.

The report which appeared in yesterday's STAR was based upon information received from persons deemed to be perfectly trustworthy and in a position to speak as to the facts. We regret that our reporter should have been deceived in the matter.[ED. STAR].

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

How Did Arthur Laberge Come to His Death?

On Tuesday evening last a man named Arthur Laberge, residing at 393 Champlain street, left his home, since which time, and up to Thursday, no trace had been heard of him, when his body was found in the river at Pointe-aux-Trembles. The *habitants* who discovered the body, although they remarked there were evident signs of foul play and that the head was split open by some sharp instrument, buried the body without any further enquiries being made. The doctor of the village, however, hearing of the affair, notified Chief Paradis, giving at the same time a full description of the body. The chief in turn notified Deputy Coroner Lionais, who had the body exhumed and will hold an inquest this afternoon, too late, however, for the facts to be published. A brother of the deceased was seen by a reporter of the STAR to-day, but declined to give any further information than what is stated above until he was called upon to give his evidence before the Coroner. It is evident, however, from what he says, that he suspects his brother came to his death by foul play, and this suspicion is also participated in by the neighbors in Champlain street.

Deceased was a stonecutter by trade, and on the evening when he was last seen alive had been playing cards with a number of friends.

Fine Arts.

By special request Miss Brooks has consented to allow the exhibition of her paintings to continue on Monday and Tuesday next, at Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son. They have been visited by large numbers, and some of the works have been sold.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Dr. Tuke's Report Discussed by the Medico-Chirurgical Society—The Report Unanimously Approved of.

The report on the lunatic asylums of the Province of Quebec by Dr. Tuke has given rise to a great deal of discussion among the medical profession, and an emergent meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal was held last evening at the club rooms on Phillips Square, to discuss the matter. Dr. Cameron, the president, occupied the chair, and there were forty members present, including the principal medical men of the city. A very lengthy discussion of the report took place, in which Drs. Ross, Roddick, Cameron, Trenholme, T. J. Alloway, Kennedy and a number of others took part. All agreed fully with Dr. Tuke in the position he took. It was pointed out that the charges made by the doctor were nothing new, as the evils found to exist were pointed out by local medical men some years ago. All the speakers severely criticized the farming out system followed by the government, and exception was taken to a system by which it was endeavored to derive a revenue from the unfortunate. The Sisters at Longue Pointe and the proprietors of the Beauport Asylum were acknowledged to be perfectly free from blame in the matter, as it was nothing less but reasonable that private parties, such as they are, should undertake such responsibilities without hope of a reasonable return for their trouble and outlay. The amount, about $100 a year each, paid by the Government for the sustenance of the insane, was shown to be miserably inadequate. With such a small remuneration it was held that the existing asylum authorities had done remarkably well as it was, and it was urged that measures be taken to induce the Government to immediately assume the management of the institutions. It was said that no complaint could possibly be made against the medical men connected with the system, and a number of the speakers maintained that the powers of the medical officers should be increased greatly, and pointed out that Dr. Howard, the visiting physician at Longue Pointe, has merely the power to give the required certificates to commit persons to the asylum without any power to certify as to their later condition. It was claimed that a very grave omission in the lunacy laws is that the asylums are not required to keep registers showing the state and progress of the inmates. This is absolutely necessary it was held, if a system of medical treatment is followed, and would be invaluable as furnishing data for scientific investigation in regard to insanity. It was also pointed out that such registers have been found of great value in other countries in legal matters, as for instance to settle disputes regarding wills, etc.

Speaking of Longue Pointe specially it was pointed out that the resident physician was absolutely unable to attend to the two thousand patients in the institution in addition to his own practice and an instance was mentioned in which he was unable to visit some of the men's wards for a fortnight. The existing insane laws were criticized and shown up in no favorable light in comparison with those of Ontario. Resolutions were drafted expressing disapproval of the contract system and the necessity of a change of the insane laws, and embodying the views of the meeting as mentioned above. The discussion lasted until past eleven o'clock when the meeting adjourned without having arrived at any decision.

A few of the medical gentlemen seemed to be of the opinion that they were to blame in a manner themselves for not educating the people to understand what a proper treatment for lunatics consisted in. If this was done the people would have an interest in sending men to Parliament who would look after important matters of this kind. The feeling of the meeting was to the effect that the Government should take the whole responsibility and appoint a working board of *specialists*, not ordinary doctors, to take charge of the institution and work it on scientific principles. By this it is not meant to have the institution taken out of the hands of the nuns, but merely to work together with them, both as servants of the Government.

Dr. Henry Howard sent a communication to the meeting giving his views on the subject generally. In the main he agreed with Dr. Tuke, on other minor affairs he did not. From this report the idea conveyed was that many people interfered who knew next to nothing about the case.

A special meeting will probably be held in the early part of next week, for the purpose of resuming the discussion and preparing some definite statement to be presented at the regular meeting Friday evening next.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Failure of C. H. Cordingley & Co.—The Result of the Scott Act.

The old established firm of C. H. Cordingley & Co., wholesale dealers in wines and liquors and distillers, St. Dizier street, have found it necessary to make an assignment of their estate to Messrs. Riddle & Stevenson. About a year ago they bought out the business of Winning, Hill & Ware. Some nine months ago they arranged a composition with their creditors at 70 cents on the dollar, and have paid two dividends, but have failed on the third. The liabilities now are about $42,000, $22,000 being direct, and $20,000 indirect. The assets are not yet known, but stock is being taken, and they will probably be nominally little short of the liabilities. The cause of the failure is depression of trade, caused partially by the Scott Act. The volume of business has fallen off very largely this year, the receipts for October being 20 per cent less than those for the same month last year.

Messrs. J. T. Jordan & Co., dry goods, 281 St. Lawrence street, have assigned to Messrs. Kent & Turcotte, with liabilities $5,000.

Napoleon Roy, tailor, 1496 Notre Dame street, has assigned to Messrs. Thibaudeau Bros. His liabilities are small.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: The estate of J. A. Côté & Co., grocers, this city, was advertised to be sold by tender on Wednesday; stock $350; book debts $647. The assets of E. Bastian, job printer, also of Montreal, amounting to $1,000 worth of type, were sold last Tuesday. The household effects of ex-alderman Fairbairn are advertised to be sold by bailiff on the 3rd prox. Zotique Achim, dealer in shoes in a small way, Montreal, has assigned in trust to E. V. Larose. Sutherland & Quigley, confectioners, this city, are offering to compromise. The furniture stock of Michael Tighe, another local dealer, a Federal bank customer, is advertised to be sold by bailiff.

CHAMPION FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Challenge Cup—An Important Match.

This afternoon a football match took place in the cricket grounds between teams from the Montreal and Britannia football clubs of this city for the Montreal challenge cup. This contest was an important one and public interest has been centered in it for some time past, as both teams were in as fine trim as could be wished for. The following gentlemen composed the teams:

MONTREALS.—Capt. R. Campbell, A. J. Campbell, F. Cains, G. Cains, W. Cleghorn, J. Louson, A. E. Abbott, H. Drummond, W. Hodgson, W. R. Millar, P. Barton, J. N. Fulton, J. H. Rogers and R. Stirling.

BRITANNIAS.—Capt. S. M. Blaiklock, J. G. Ross, J. J. Arnton, C. Dufresne, K. D. Young, J. Patterson, R. M. Liddee, F. Scott, W. Munn, J. Prevost, R. McLeod, J. Craven, B. Stevenson, J. Baillie and A. Shearer.

The challege cup is a present held by the Montreal Football Club, which has won it for some years past. The Britannias also held the trophy for a number of years, and the contests for its possession have been principally between these two rivals, although the Quebec Club competed for it several times, without success. The game to-day was played under the old English rules, whereby a match is won by a majority of tries or goals, not by a majority of points. The game had not been finished when THE STAR went to press.

The Montreal Team goes to Toronto on Thanksgiving Day, November 6th, to play the team of that city, and on the following Saturday it is expected that the Torontos will come here to play the Britannias.

Lord Dufferin was entertained before his departure to a banquet in Belfast in honor of his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. In reply to the toast of his health his Lordship dwelt on the difficulties which surrounded his new position, and on the misunderstandings to which he would be exposed. The time had gone past when great reputations and great fortunes were suddenly acquired in India, and he considered that it would be his greatest triumph that his administration should be uneventful, and that he should have kept the Empire entrusted to him tranquil and secure. It was a satisfaction to him that the Foreign Minister of Russia was his personal friend, and he rejoiced that it had fallen to his lot to co-operate with so wise a statesman in imposing on Russian expansion towards the East its natural and permanent limits

THE MONTREAL HUNT.

THE MEET AT LACHINE THIS MORNING.

A Large Number of Crack Hunters Present.

It is a singular fact that the majority of the Saturday meets of the Montreal Hunt have been attended by very unpleasant weather, making the enjoyment of the exhilarating sport entirely out of the question for the ladies who might otherwise be disposed to mount. This morning proved no exception to the rule. Rainy and cheerless, with low and scurrying clouds overhead were sufficient draw-backs to throw a damper upon the success of the meet, which took place at Mrs. Hanna's, Lachine. About half a dozen members took the train leaving Bonaventure Depot at nine o'clock, the majority riding out by the upper road. Among those present were Messrs. A. Baumgarten, Master Andrew Robertson, Allan, A. Galarneau, Duncan Robertson, J. Alex. Stevenson, G. Zuhlcke, J. R. Cowan, W. H. Arnton, Tees, James Darling, Major, Col. Black, of Halifax, N.S., F. Penniston, S. Penniston, Master Force, A. Dawes, S. Tinning, T. Davidson and Alex. Strathy.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the guests sat down to a hot game breakfast, served in Mrs. Hanna's best style. When full justice had been done to the appetizing bill of fare a start was made for Dorval Coverts. When the writer left the scene, about 12.30, the pack had not secured a find.

The gentlemen mounted were: Mr. A. Baumgarten on "The Baron," Mr. Allan on "Clansman," Col. Black, of Halifax, Mr. Alex. Stevenson on "Chester," Mr. J. R. Cowan on "Cutler," Mr. W. H. Arnton on "Filemaker," Mr. A. Galarneau on "Oxford," Master Force, Mr. Tees on "Meteor," Mr. James Darling on "Dorricks," Alex. Strathy on "Elmbank," Mr. Major on "Woodman," Mr. E. H. Hannan on "Lassie Jane," Mr. S. Penniston on "Madelaine," Mr. F. Penniston on "Vesta," Mr. Sam. Tinning, Mr. Smith on "Ivy," and Mr. A. Dawes. In addition, two noted hunters belonging to Mr. J. P. Dawes, "Buckskin" and "Tubman," filly, respectively, and Mr. H. Bulmer's (jr), "May Flower" also joined the sport.

The meets next week are as follows: Tuesday, Lumkins' Hotel, 11 o'clock sharp; Thursday, Mile End, 11 o'clock and the Kennels at the same hour, when breakfast will be served. After the 25th inst. the Hounds will meet every week day at the Kennels, weather permitting. By-days will be advertised one day previous.

FROM OTTAWA.

Rumored Cabinet Changes—An Error Corrected.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—The visit of Messrs. Costigan, Bowell and Caron to New Brunswick is said to be in connection with the coming elections in that Province, Mr. Landry, M.P. for Kent, being about to be made a judge, and it is said Mr. Costigan is to get the Ottawa postmastership, making way for the entry of Senator O'Donohoe into the ministry. The movement to present the latter with a residence in this city is thought to favor the rumored changes.

The statement telegraphed from here to THE STAR on Wednesday that Messrs. O'Doherty & Co., dry goods, had failed was not in accordance with the facts. Messrs. O'Doherty & Co. have simply withdrawn from the management of the business which they were conducting for a Montreal firm, they not finding it satisfactory. Your correspondent in making this retraction regrets the unintentional wrong that has been done Messrs. O'Doherty & Co., and trusts this correction will have the effect of undoing it.

Business is very quiet, owing to the continued wet weather and bad roads.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Renewed Rumors of the Fall of Khartoum—Success of the Canadians in Passing the Rapids.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Dongola states that a Sheikh, who left Shendy on Oct. 7th, states that he is positive that Khartoum has fallen and that General Gordon is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. He admits, however, that his knowledge of affairs at Khartoum was obtained solely from rebel sources. The Government has received no official information confirmatory of the above story.

The success of the Canadians in passing the rapids of the Nile excites great admiration. Fifty of their boats daily, on an average, surmount the second cataract.

AMBUKOL, Nov. 1.—Three men who have arrived from Khartoum report that they saw Colonels Stewart, Powell and Herbin on board the steamer which was wrecked at Wady Garna. They report that Gordon's steamers have brought over 400,000 bushels of grain from Zenaar.

THE BEAUCE ELECTION.

The Conservative Candidate Returned by a Reduced Majority.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.—Latest news from Beauce gives Mr. Taschereau, the Conservative candidate, majority of 320. [At the last election Mr. Joseph Bolduc, Conservative, was elected by 1,122 majority, defeating Mr. George Lessard, Liberal].

AMERICAN.

THE WAR OF RATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It is said the West Shore road has reduced the fare to Chicago to $12, and its agents have orders to take business at the best obtainable rates. New York Central has authorised connecting lines to use one cent per mile as the basing rate in making their rates between all points. This indicates that the Central people believe the fight will be long and bitter. Scalpers say they will sell below the company's rates.

THE "HERALD."

Meeting of Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the *Herald* Printing and Publishing Company was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the affairs of the company and coming to some conclusion as to the carrying on of the business and the publishing of the paper. There were as many creditors present as represented three quarters of the liabilities of the concern, among them being Messrs. Andrew Boyd, of Buntin, Boyd & Co.; J. G. Young, secretary-treasurer of the Canada Paper Co.; Geo. B. Burland, Jesse Joseph, of the Gas Company; P. A. Crosby, Dominion Type Foundry; Geo. Bishop, Robert Miller, Lawrence and others.

After some minor matters had been discussed, the following committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and report at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, viz: Messrs. Burland, Joseph, Boyd, Crosby and Young.

Until Wednesday's meeting at least the paper will be published and the business transacted as usual, and it is altogether likely that it will continue to appear until a purchaser is found to undertake its control.

No other business presenting itself the meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

A MONSTER'S SEVEN WIVES.

The Pathetic Story Related of Some Tomb stones in an Old Cemetery.

I retraced my steps and again crossed the Salzbach. Up against the vertical granite wall of Monchsberg I found the cemetery of St. Peter—the oldest city of the dead here. The houses adjoining on either side were built up against the flat, perpendicular surface of the mountain, while high above, directly over their roofs, large forest trees were luxuriantly growing out of the rock. At the extreme top towered the giant walls of the old castle—now a fortification—looking as if they might at any moment topple over and entomb the tombs. As I was walking away I saw six iron crosses huddled together in a row near by, with the base of another which had been broken and removed. Upon inquiry I learned that this was not a second edition of the Seven Sleepers, but the melancholy spot where seven successive wives of a masculine monster had been interred. The pathetic part of the story is that the seven all enjoyed the novelty of death by having the soles of their feet tickled. It is interesting to record that the eighth spouse discovered the fate that was awaiting her, and delivered her fiendish consort over to the authorities, so that the previous deaths were avenged—albeit tardily.—*Salzburg Letter in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

In 1883 the sale of tobacco in France was 35,621,834 kilogrammes, representing a value of 371,217,489f., while the estimated value of the sales of 1884 is 373,590,000f. The average consumption of tobacco throughout the country is 945 grammes (about 2lb.) per head per annum, and the average product of sale on the same basis is 9f. 70c. An analysis of the consumption shows that there were 30,619 kilogrammes sold of Havannah cigars, 3,606,681 kilogrammes of French cigars, 893,720 of cigarettes, 14,747,000 of smoking tobacco, 6,757,000 of snuffing, and 703,000 of chewing tobacco. In these quantities no account is taken of tobacco used by the army or for export.

AN HISTORICAL MYSTERY.

Who Was the Man in the Iron Mask? What is Known About this Mysterious Person.

Although conjecture has long been exhausted as to the identity of the person in the Iron Mask, yet the fact of such a prisoner having been confined and dying in the Bastile, as first made public by Voltaire, has since been abundantly confirmed in all its leading points. The journal of M. de Jonca, who was many years lieutenant du Roi at the Bastile, gives an account of the prisoner being removed from the island of St. Marguerite on M. de St. Mars being appointed Governor of the Bastile. He says the prisoner always wore a mask of black *velvet*, a circumstance confirmed by several writers, although he has been called the *Iron Mask*, and that he died in the Bastile and was buried on the 20th of November, 1703, in the burying-place of St. Paul. In the register of this parish there is the following entry:—

"In the year 1703, on the 19th day of November, Marchiali, aged forty-five years or thereabouts, died at the Bastile. His body was interred in the burying-place of this parish of St. Paul on the 20th of the said month, in the presence of Monsieur de Rosarges, Mayor of the Bastile, and Monsieur Reilh, the surgeon, who accordingly sign this."

Father Grisset, in his "Traité de Preuves qui servent pour établir la Verité de l'Histoire," says nothing can exceed the dependence that may be placed on the journal of M. de Jonca. He adds that a great many circumstances relating to this prisoner were known to the officers and servants at the Bastile, when Monsieur de Launay was appointed mayor there; that M. de Launay, told him he was informed by them that, immediately after the prisoner's death, his linen, clothes, mattresses, and, in short, everything that had been used by him, were burnt; that the walls of his room were scraped and the floor taken up, all evidently from the apprehension that he might have found means of writing something that would have discovered who he was; and that Monsieur d'Argenson, who often came to the Bastile when lieutenant-general of the police, hearing that the garrison still spoke of this prisoner, asked one day what was said about him and after hearing some of the conjectures, observed, "They will never know."

It is related by others that, beside the precautions mentioned by M. de Launay the glass was taken out of the window of his room and pounded to dust, the window-frame and doors burnt, and the ceiling of the room and the plaster of the inside chimney taken down. Several persons have affirmed that the body was buried without a head; and M. de St. Foix, in his "Essais Historiques," informs us that a gentleman, having bribed the sexton, had the body taken up in the night, and found a stone instead of the head.

Voltaire, in his "Age of Louis XIV.," says, "Some months after the death of Cardinal Mazarine in 1661, there happened an event of which there is no example, and what is no less strange, the historians of that time seem to have been unacquainted with it.

"There was sent, with the greatest secrecy, to the castle on the Island of Marguerite, in the sea of Provence, an unknown prisoner, rather above the middle size, young, and of a graceful figure. On the road he wore a mask, with steel springs that enabled him to eat without taking it off. Those who conducted him had orders to kill him if he made any attempt to discover himself. He remained there until the Governor of Pignerol, an officer of confidence, named St. Mars, being appointed Governor of the Bastile, 1690, brought him thence to the Bastile, always covered with a mask. The Marquess de Louvois, who went and saw him at St. Marguerite, spoke to him standing, and with that kind of attention that marks respect. He was lodged at the Bastile as well as that castle would admit. Nothing was refused him that he desired. His chief taste was for lace and linen, remarkably fine. He played on the guitar. His table was the best that could be provided and the governor seldom sat down in his presence. An old physician of the Bastile, who had often attended him when he was indisposed, said that he never saw his face, though he had frequently examined his tongue and parts of his body; that he was admirably well made; that his skin was rather brown; that he had something interesting in the sound of his voice, that he never complained, or let drop anything by which it might be guessed who he was.

"This unknown person died in 1703, and was buried in the night, at the burying-ground of the parish of St. Paul. What increases our astonishment is, that when he was sent to St. Marguerite, no [illegible] of importance in Europe was [illegible] this prisoner certainly was of [illegible]. See what happened soon after his arrival there. The governor put the dishes on the table himself, retired, and locked the door. One day the prisoner wrote something with his knife on a silver plate and threw it out of the window towards a boat that was drawn on shore near the bottom of the tower. A fisherman, to whom the boat belonged, took up the plate and brought it to the governor, who, with evident astonishment, asked the man if he had read what was written on the plate, or if any person had seen it. He said that he could not read; that he had but just found it; and that no one else had seen it. He was, however, confined until the governor was certain that he could not read, and that no other had seen the plate. He then dismissed him saying, "It is lucky for you that you cannot read!"

The Abbé Papon relates "that a young lad a barber, having seen one day something while floating on the water, took it up. It was a fine shirt, written almost all over. He carried it to M. de Saint Mars, who, having looked at some parts of the writing asked the lad, with an appearance of anxiety, if he had read it. He assured him repeatedly that he had not; but two days afterwards the boy was found dead in his bed."

M. de la Borde informs us that M. Linguet in the course of his inquiries, found that when the Iron Mask went to Mass he had the most express orders not to speak or show himself; that the invalids were commanded to fire on him if he disobeyed; that their arms were loaded with ball; and that he therefore took great care to conceal himself, and to be silent.

Among the various conjectures respecting the Iron Mask, the most prevalent opinion is that he was the twin-brother of Louis XIV., born some hours after him, and that the King, their father, fearing that the pretensions of a twin-brother might one day be employed to renew those civil wars with which France had so often been afflicted, cautiously concealed his birth, and sent him away to be brought up privately.—*Bow Bells.*

IRELAND.

The Tipperary banch of the National League has passed a resolution prohibiting hunting.

A fatal affray recently occurred in Hare Island near Cape Clear, between an uncle and nephew both named McCarthy. A protracted conflict took place about the trespass of some cattle, and in the struggle the uncle frequently knocked down and beat the nephew, who in the course of a few hours expired.

Great regret is felt in the counties of Donegal, Down, and Tyrone where Col. Stewart had large estates yielding $30,000 a year rental, at his tragic death in Egypt. He was Lieutenant Colonel in command of the Eleventh Hussars. He was one of the kindest and most generous of men, sharing the greater portion of his large fortune among relatives and, in acts of charity, and reserving but a small portion for his own use.

The National League meeting proclaimed at Millstreet was not held in the town. Banners were displayed from some of the houses bearing mottoes such as "No surrender, Parnell for ever. The sword at Bunker's Hill." The public-houses were ordered to be closed as an additional precaution. Though numbers of country people came in, no attempt at disturbance was made, and under the watchful eye of the constabulary nothing like an appeal to the people was permitted.

A county convention has just been held at Dungarvan, in county Waterford. Besides passing a resolution to pay each of the county members £200 a year, the following, among other resolutions, was passed:—"That we advise the members of the Irish National League in the county to deal with members of the League and with them only, the more especially as a large number of the shopkeepers and traders in the county and city have done all in their power to prevent the spread of the organization, and have publicly denounced the members of the League."

The hostile spirit which the Land League and its successors have aroused on the part of the populace against the owners of property has recently shown itself in some acts of injury in the neighborhood of Dublin. The ornamental grounds at Killiney-hill, which Mr. Warren had generously opened to the public, and had fitted up expressly for their conveniences and comfort have been defaced and damaged by some person lately, who set fire to the furze and heather, and smashed some of the seats and other permanent fittings.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts recently paid a visit to the fishermen of Baltimore and Cape Clear in whose welfare she has taken considerable interest, and received a warm welcome. Flags and triumphal arches were displayed all along the road by which the Baroness journeyed from Skibbereen, and the populace turned out en masse to welcome her ladyship and Mr. Burdett-Coutts. Flowers were presented by the school children, and the Baroness was also the recipient of addresses from the Skibbereen Harbour Board and from the fishermen of Cape Clear, whither she journeyed in a steam yacht. After the visit was over the police at Skibbereen prosecuted forty persons for carrying tar-barrels and displaying emblems on the occasion of the visit. The solicitor for the defence described the prosecution as deplorable, seeing that the people were only paying honor to whom honor was due, and the bench dismissed all the cases.

ENGLAND.

The warfare between the Salvation and Skeleton armies at Worthing still continues, and a large force of police are required to keep peace. The Skeletons parade the town howling and yelling, and all Salvationists met with are mobbed.

The Duchess of Albany is intending to leave Claremont as she cannot live there on £7,000 a year, as the maintenance of the establishment costs £20,000 a year. She will occupy Kensington Palace which was recently occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

There is considerable excitement in the Lake district over the assertion of a gentleman that owing to the pollution of its waters by sewage from neighboring villages, Lake Windermere has become nothing less than a gigantic cesspool. The statement has been characterized as an outrageous libel by an indignant admirer of the lake.

The Rev. Canon Doxat, vicar of Wilmcote has got himself into trouble. Some nonconformists desired to bury a child in the graveyard, beside some other relatives of the family and to have the funeral rites conducted by their own minister. Although they had a legal right to do so, Canon Doxat declared that the sexton should not dig the grave, and that no Dissenting minister should officiate in "his" churchyard. A free fight in the churchyard between Dissenters and Churchmen was expected; but on a number of policemen being drafted into the village, the valiant parson's courage failed him. The matter will probably be brought before the attention of the Home Secretary in Parliament.

The historical section of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day (November 10th), when Alderman Nottage will succeed to the Mayoralty of London, will be very interesting. The procession, which will be headed with a person representing William the Conqueror, accompanied by a company of Norman knights, will consist of a series of tableaux, representing incidents in the history of the corporation. Richard Cœur de Lion, Edward III, Wat Tyler, Lord Mayor Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler, Dick Whittington, Sir Walter Raleigh, Queen Elizabeth, and other distinguished persons will take a part in the procession. The armor and costumes will be copied from ancient engravings in the possession of the city of London.

Leading Druggists on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

Special Notice.

Louis Hecklinger & Co., 208 St. James st., would call the attention of the ladies of Montreal that they take orders for ladies' Newmarkets, ulsters, and jackets, in the latest styles at moderate prices. Ladies wishing to furnish their own goods we will make and trim them in first class style.

The appearance of the plan of Messrs. Harriss' concert to take place on Tuesday evening next shows that the musical public of Montreal will sustain an honest effort to cater for their musical enjoyment.

The selections include over twenty of the leading masters and in the names of the artists which appear on the programme, the musical public has a guarantee that this second venture of the Messrs. Harriss will be worthy of their patronage. A beautiful programme as a souvenir of this concert has been prepared by Mr. Desbarats with a fine profile autotype of Madame Carreno. These lovely programmes can be had by the subscribers to the concert or the purchasers of tickets on application at the ticket office or at the New York Piano Co's. store. 259 2

FINANCIAL.

To-day being "All Saints' Day," but little business was done. The Stock Exchange was to have met for the first Saturday this season, but owing to the Holiday have taken another day's grace. In London the day is kept as a Bank Holiday, at least, and there were no financial reports. Sterling Exchange continues dull. Sixty-day drafts 7 15-16 to 8 1-16 between banks and 8⅛ over the counter, demand do., 8⅝ to 8¾ between banks and 8¾ to ⅞ over the counter. Cables, 9⅛, counter rate. New York funds 1-32 discount to 1-32 premium between banks and ⅛ over the counter. Posted rates in New York $4.80½ and $4.84; actual rates, $4.79¾ and $4.83¼ to ½. Cables, 4.83¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL.

At the Corn Exchange this morning the usual Saturday quiet prevailed. One sale was reported as follows: 100 barrels Spring extra flour at $3.80. Local receipts were as follows: By Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,400 bushels wheat, 364 bushels peas, 1,115 barrels flour, 69 packages butter, 206 boxes cheese, 100 barrels pork and 38 hogsheads tobacco. By Grand Trunk Railway, 2,450 bushels peas, 2,600 bushels oats, 2,150 bushels barley, 1,502 barrels flour, 270 barrels pork, 2,866 boxes cheese, 446 packages butter and 3 barrels ashes. By canal, 10,873 bushels peas.

AMERICAN.

The Chicago grain market opened this morning with wheat a little easier and corn a little strong. The quotations were as follows: Wheat 74⅛ November, 76 December, and 76¾ January. Corn 42⅛ November and 39⅛ for the year. Oats 25¼ November and 26 December. In provisions: Pork $11.52½ January. Lard $6.82½ November, $6.92½ January, and $7.02½ February.

The quotations for both wheat and corn have been about steady all day and closed as follows: Wheat 74¼ November; 76¼ December; and 77 January. Corn, 41¾ November; 37¾ January and 39⅜ for the year. Oats, 25¼ November, and 26⅛ December. In provisions, pork $11.52½ for the year; $11.55 January and $11.65 February. Lard, $6.87½ November, $6.90 January, and $7 February.

FOREIGN.

Beerbohm's report to-day was as follows: Cargoes off coast wheat dull. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage wheat neglected. Corn steady. Liverpool wheat, spot, slow. Corn firm. Standard Cala. wheat, including Club, 6s.7d to 6s.10d.

Horse Market.

This market for the past week has been quiet; one animal only was exported, duty paid, a mare sent to New York State for breeding purpose and which sold at the low price of $105. At the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, there is some local demand for carriage and driving horses, otherwise trade is quiet. One Clydesdale stallion, two years old, was sold during the week for $1025, one fine carriage mare for $275, one worker each $140 and $150 and one driver $152. About a car load of fine driving and carriage horses have been received and are now on sale at the Exchange.

Ashes.

Ashes are reported as dull and weak. Pots are quoted at $4 15 to $4 20. There are pearls in store, but no transactions passing, price nominal at $5.

Hops.

There is no change since last report, local dealers refuse to give prices, and quotations from New York are "nominal." The Scott Act is making Canadian buyers cautious, and Americans are waiting until the election is over.

Bonsecours Market.

FARMERS' PRICES.

At this market prices at the farmers' waggons are as follows: Dressed beef 4 to 6c per pound, sheep 3 to 5c per pound, lambs 4 to 5c, the latter price for fine, and veal 6 to 12c with 15c for extra quality. In poultry turkeys are bringing $1 to 1 75 per pair, geese $1 to 1 60 per pair. Fowls 50 to 60c per pair, and chickens 40 to 60 cents per pair. In game, partridges bring 40 to 50 cents per pair; black ducks, 60 cents per pair; tame do 60 to 75 cents per pair; small do 30c per pair; snipe, $1.50 per dozen; plover, 1.50 to $2 per dozen, and woodcock, 75 cents per dozen. In vegetables, potatoes bring 50 cents per bag; parsley, 30 cents per basket; tomatoes, 60 cents per basket; cabbages, 35 cents per dozen; squash, $1.50 per dozen; turnips 50 cents per basket; carrots, 40 cents per basket and beets the same price. In fruit, apples, 1.75 to $2.25 per barrel as to quality; crab apples, 60 cents per basket; oranges, $3.50 per case; grapes, 5.25 to $5.50 per case, and lemons, $8 per case.

LIVERPOOL—LATEST PRICES CURRENT, Nov. 1.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
				Barley	[illegible]	"	0 0
Flour, cwt.	10 0	to	11 6	Oats, 100 lbs.	5 5	"	0 0
Red W. Wheat	6 1	"	6 4	Peas	6 2	"	0 0
Red Wheat	6 6	"	6 7	Pork	75 0	"	00 0
No. 2 Cal.	6 5	"	6 7	Lard	38 9	"	0 0
No. 1	6 8	"	6 10	Bacon	52 0	"	00 0
Corn, new	5 5	"	0 0	Tallow	35 0	"	0 0
Corn, old	0 0	"	0 0	Cheese	56 0	"	00 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St. Francois Xavier street. November 1.

	Op'g	Cl'sg		Op'g	Cl'sg
W. U. Tel.	60¼	60¾	Reading	22	21¼
Lake Shore	65⅜	66¼	Kansas & T.	......	16⅝
Pacific Mail	52	52¼	Ches. & O.	......	......
Erie	....	13⅛	Can. South.	......	......
Do 2nd	......	51⅝	St. Paul & O.	......	......
Do Pref	......	......	Do Pref	......	......
Ohio & Miss.	......	......	O. R.	......	9¼
North-West.	85¾	86⅜	N. P.	......	18¾
Do Pref.	125	125	Do Pref.	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul	75	76⅛	Ont. & West.	......	......
Do Pref	......	......	Ohio & Cent.	2⅛	2⅜
Mich. Cen.	54	54	Erie & W.	......	......
Jersey Cen.	......	40⅞	Mob. & Ohio.	......	......
N. Y. Central	85¼	85⅝	Lou. & Nash.	......	25
Del. L. & W.	103⅝	104⅛	C.C.C. & I.	......	......
Del. & Hud.	......	84½	Texas Pac.	......	......
Rock Island	......	......	Cen. Pac.	......	38
Ill. Central	112½	113½	Mo. Pac.	92¾	92⅞
C. B. & Q.	117⅝	118	St. P. & M.	......	89
C. C. & I. C.	......	......	*Pullman Car	......	110⅝
Wabash	......	......	Or. Trans.	......	12⅝
Do Pref	......	......	West S. Bds.	41⅜	41
Union Pac.	53⅝	54½	Can. Pac.	......	......
H. T.	......	......	Exchange	480½	480½
Man. Ely	......	......	Money	......	1½

* Ex-Div.

New York and Chicago Prices Current.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Specially reported for THE STAR by MacIver & Barclay, 120 St. Francois Xavier street. Nov. 1.

GRAIN IN NEW YORK.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. 3.00 p.m.
WHEAT	Nov	$ 84	$ 84¼	$ 84	$ 84
	Dec	86	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞
	Jan	87⅞	88	87⅝	87⅞
CORN	Nov	52½	53	52⅜	52⅜
	Dec	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼
	Jan	48	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
OATS	Nov	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
	Dec	32½	32½	32⅛	32½
	Jan				

GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. 3.00 p.m.
WHEAT	Nov	$ 74⅛	74⅝	74⅛	74¼
	Dec	76	76½	76	76¼
	Jan	76¾	77¼	76¼	77
CORN	Nov	42⅛	42⅞	41¾	41¾
	Dec	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39⅜
	Jan	37⅛	37⅞	37⅜	37¾
OATS	Nov	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
	Dec	26	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
	Jan				

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 3 p.m.
PORK	Nov				
	Dec				
	Jan	$11.52½	$11.65	$11.52½	$11.55
LARD	Nov	6.82½	6.92½	6.82½	6.87½
	Dec	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.85
	Jan	6.92½	6.97½	6.90	6.90

Cash prices: Wheat, 74¼; corn, 41¾; oats, 25¼; pork, —; lard, $6.97½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Reported for THE STAR, by Jackson & Drummond, Brokers, 57 St. Fran. Xav. St. 3 p.m.

	Betw'n Bks.	Counter.	In New York. Posted.	In New York. Actual.
N.Y. fds	1-32d@1-32p	⅛		
Stg60d's	7 15-16@8 1-16	8⅛	4.80½	4.79¾
do dmd	8⅝@8¾	8¾@⅞	4.84	4.83¼@½
doCabl's		9⅛		4.83¾

OLD JEWELLERY MADE EQUAL TO NEW!

The best and cheapest place to get your Jewellery repaired is at the

"JEWELLERY FACTORY."

Established 22 Years.

HENRY GRANT & SON, PROPRIETORS,
258x 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

PERSONAL—T., RECEIVED WITH thanks; would like to know the sender.
259 1 P. H. B.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. GEORGE LODGE, No. 11 Q.R., A.F. & A.M., Are instructed to attend the Funeral of their late Brother WILLIAM McCONNELL, from 63 Nazareth st., on MONDAY, November 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. No Regalia.

J. A. PEARD,
259 2 W. M.

STRATHY BROS.,
STOCK BROKERS,
2 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold for investment or on margin.
Business strictly confined to commission. 148xeod f

EVERYONE SHOULD HEAR CHARLES WATTS PREACHING THE GOSPEL OF FREETHOUGHT.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

1 lot False Faces, 10c or 65c gross.
1 lot Brown and Grey Kid Gloves, 2-Buttons, 25c pair.
1 lot Fur Trimming, 25c yard.
1 lot Corsets, 50c, worth $1.00.
1 lot Busties, 25c, worth $1.00.
1 lot Ladies' Wool Underskirts, 50c each.
1 lot Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c each.
1 lot Boys' Shirts and Drawers, 25c each.
1 lot Toques, 25c each.
1 lot Blue and Black Striped Flannell, 20c yard.
1 lot French and English R. C. Prayer Books, cheap.
1 lot Table Linen, from 12½c yard up.
1 lot Striped Dowlas for Kitchen Towels, 9c yard.
1 lot Grey Lamb Caps, real skins, $1.00.
1 lot Men's Black do do $1.50.

GEORGE H. ROWELL,
259x 1695 Notre Dame Street, 2nd Flat.

HUBERT A. BAKER,

Concert-Flute and Piccolo Soloist; pupil of the eminent Flutist, Mr. Edward M. Heindel, (Mendelssohn Quintette Club) will accept engagements for Concerts, Parlor Entertainments, Church Socials, &c., at moderate rates. Lessons given in singing, Flute and Piccolo, Pianos tuned and repaired. Residence, 7 Drummond St. 259 1

ESTATE LATE THOMAS DANN.

Unreserved Sale of Property, Corner of WILLIAM and ELEANOR STS.

By order of the Executor, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Subscriber's Room, on

Monday Morning, 10th November.

For account of above Estate, the Valuable Corner, 258, 262, 264, 266 WILLIAM STREET and 39 to 49 ELEANOR STREET, with the Wooden House and Outbuildings thereon. LOT HAS A LARGE FRONTAGE ON BOTH STREETS, being about 96x118, area 10,485 ft. Splendid Corner for a factory, for corner store and block of houses. Very central. A fine property for a carter. Plenty of yard room.

NO RESERVE.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
259 Auctioneer.

HORSES, COWS, VILLAGE CARTS, Rockaway, American Buggy, Sleighs, Carts, Harness by "McLaren," Etc.

Sale by order of Adam Darling, Esq., (who is removing from "Thornbury") in rear of No. 463 St. Urbain street, on

Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 4th.

1 Fine Bay Mare, 1 Bay Gelding (fast roadster), splendid Brown Horse, accustomed to carry a lady, all fine drivers; also, 3 fine Thoroughbred "Ayrshire" Cows, two of them registered in Herd Book of Canada and United States. The Cows are in calf to thoroughbred stock, owned by Mr. Beaubien, Esq., M.P.P.; 1 Yearling Ayrshire Heifer, 2 extra fine 6 months Ayrshire Heifers, imported English Village Cart, cost £40 stg., Rockaway, American Buggy (new and specially made), Family Sleigh, Scotch Cart, Water Cart, Sets Brass Mounted and Silver Plated Harness, by "McLaren," Set of Clothing, valuable Imported Saddle, Lady's Saddle, Exercising Saddle, etc., etc. Sale at THREE O'clock.

259 2 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

WHEELER & WILSON CABINET Sewing Machine, with Siver Plated Mountings, (cost $85). Also, Lady's Sealskin Sack, trimmed with Mink Tails, large size, can be easily altered. Both first-class articles. Sale without any reserve whatever, at my Room, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th November, at Three o'clock.

259 3 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ST. HENRI.

Fine Dwelling and Land on the Main Road, Town of St. Henri, corner of St. Alphonse St.

☞ Also, those very desirable building lots situated at Cote St. Antoine, nearly opposite the Avenue leading to Ville-Marie Convent, and forming part of Official No. 214. Over 20,000 square feet English measure will be sold by auction at my Rooms, 235 St. James street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH NOVEMBER INST.,

At 11 O'clock,

for account of Estate Dickinson.

PARTICULARS MONDAY.

W. E. SHAW,
259 Auctioneer.

5 SETS FINE HAND-MADE CUSTOM work Driving Harness, plated mountings, Parlor Billiard Table, Splendid Collender Billiard Table, Stoves, Toys, Fancy Goods, Furniture, &c. Sale at my rooms, St. James Street, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

W. E. SHAW,
259 Auctioneer.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A PARTY WITH ABOUT $1000, to join advertiser in extending manufacturing business that will pay 50 per cent.: ready sale and no risk. Address "T 2687," STAR Office. 259 1

WANTED—RARE OPPORTUNITY, TO MAKE money by any respectable party having two thousand dollars. Apply to L. Harris, 720 Craig st. 259 6

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous; *changes the secretions and purifies the blood;* heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCH IS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that *it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time,* if not of too long standing. *It is warranted* TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE *most Confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not* to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. *It is warranted to be perfectly harmless* to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. *There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption,* when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, we would recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM a trial. *Sold by all Druggists.* 250x2 2aw

SHOP TO LET—109 MANSFIELD ST. Apply to Arch. McGoun, 197 St. James street. 259 3

HOUSE TO LET—CANNING NEAR ST. Antoine street; also two dry Cellars. H. Joseph & Co., No. 20 Sacrament st. 259 1

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FIRST-class and complete. Address "V 2725," STAR office. 259 1

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable Brick Cottage, situated on Clarke Avenue, Cote St. Antoine. Possession immediately. Will rent low for Winter months. Apply to

W. S. WALKER, Jeweller,
1711 Notre Dame Street,
259 2 Opposite Seminary.

TO LET—HOUSE ON McGILL COLlege Avenue, furnished or unfurnished. Address till Wednesday, "S. 2601," STAR Office. 259 2

TO RENT—OFFICE, HEATED BY STEAM. Apply to Geo. W. Gardner, 54 St. Francois Xavier st. 259 1

LOST—LEFT IN THE CRAIG STREET CARS, A child's pair of gold bracelets; a liberal reward. 444 St. Denis st. 259 1

LOST—THIS MORNING, JUST OPPOSITE THE Bonaventure Depot, a purse containing four dollars in bills and 49 cents in silver. Any person returning the same to 173 Dalhousie street, in rear, will be rewarded. 259 2

LOST—YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, ANSWERS to name of "Jumbo" all black hair and slightly inclined to curl. Please return to 1207 Dorchester, and be rewarded. 259 1

BOARD—GOOD TABLE BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEmen; locality desirable; family private; late dinner. Apply to "T 2477," STAR office. 259 2

BOARD—MRS. STARL, LADIES' DOCTRESS, HAS superior accommodation for ladies. 24 St. Monique st., opposite Latour st. 259 3

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO CHILDREN, GIRLS, 12 and 14, who will attend school, father also wishes room with partial board; must be in private family; locality preferred northern part of city and west of Philips Square. Address P. O. Box 129. 259 1

ROOMS—2 UNFURNISHED; FIRST FLOOR; HEATed; use of kitchen if required; good locality; terms moderate. Address "U 2712," STAR office. 259 1

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR Gentlemen. Apply at 51 Beaver Hall Terrace, corner Dorchester st. 259 1

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, WITH BOARD. 92 Champ de Mars st. 259 3

ROOM—COMFORTABLE, WITH HOT WATER IN room, hot air heated, meals if required, at 113 Champ de Mars, between Gosford and St. Denis St. 259 1

ROOMS—UNFURNISHED, BACK PARLOR, WITH Grate. 17 Belmont street, opposite Beaver Hall. 259 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WELL HEATED, WITH OR without board. 28 St. Antoine st. 259 1

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, double or single, warm, convenient, wardrobes, bath and w. c.; rent moderate. 14 Plateau st. 259 2

ROOMS—WANTED 3 OR 4 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, in good locality, for light housekeeping, b. and w. c. preferred; references given and required. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be low, to "W 2693," STAR office. 259 1

ROOMS—A LARGE COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for a gentleman. Apply at 4 St. Radegonde st. 259 3

ROOMS TO LET—ONE FURNISHED AND TWO UNfurnished, on same flat. 63 Aylmer st. 259 3

ROOM—WARM, WELL-FURNISHED, EVERY CONvenience; good locality; private family. 434 St. Dominique street, near Courville street. 259 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. 64½ ST. Antoine st. 259 3

ROOM—FURNISHED. 86 CATHEDRAL STREET. 259 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, with or without board. No. 12 Victoria st., opposite Academy of Music. 259 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, DOUBLE OR SINGLE, partial board if required; the house has modern conveniences, and is warm and clean, hot water, etc.; locality good in the Western part of the city. Address "U 2703," STAR office. 259 1

ROOMS—3 ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board. 23 McGill College Avenue. 259 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; PRIVATE family. 101 Bleury st. 259 3

ROOMS—TRAVELLERS, PARTIES VISITING THE city, and steady boarders, will find pleasant rooms, with good board and attendance, at 79 Bleury st. 259 5

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH WATER ON same floor, rent $3. 40 City Councillors st. 259 2

ROOMS—AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR MARried couple or two gentlemen; also, table board; bath and W.C. 60 Aylmer st. 259 3

WANTED—AT ONCE—FIRST-CLASS ROOM AND board, for a single gentleman, in the neighborhood of St. Catherine st., west. State particulars to "M," Box 2047. 259 2

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT CHICKERING PIANO, ALmost new, cheap. 36 Richmond square. 259 2

FOR SALE—COKE, $1.50 A LOAD. SAWED AND split wood, $1.50 a load, at 138 St. Urbain st. 259 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NICE SLEIGH, THREE BLACK Robes, Rug; all as good as new. 8 Plateau st. 259 1

FOR SALE—WOOD. $1 PER LOAD. APPLY 15 ST. Henry st. 259 1

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY GELDING, SOUND, five years old, by the celebrated steeplechaser Oysterman, out of a mare by Terror; has been hunted for three seasons, quiet in double or single harness. Apply to P. O. Box 1127, City. 259 3

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 UPRIGHT TUBULAR STEAM Boiler, Soap and Oil Kettles, Tanks, Soap Frames, Racks, Cutting Tables, Platform and Counter Scales, Coal Stoves, &c.; all in good order, in one lot or separately. Address "T 2670," STAR office. 259 1

FOR SALE—DRY KINDLING WOOD, $1.50 AND $2 per load; the largest loads for the money in the city; only a limited quantity. 819 [illegible] st. 259 1

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PONY; SUITABLE FOR ladies and children, at J. T. Morey's stable. 259 1

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES CHEAP. NEW Home, New Boston, Singer, Wilcox & Gibb's Hand Machines, Wax Thread Machines; all kinds repaired by the Lawlor S. M. Co., 1738 Notre Dame st. 259 1

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, A FINE young black and tan dog, 8 months old, from imported stock. Call at once, 239 St. Urbain. 259 1

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 COOKING STOVES, $4 AND $5 each; also Fancy Box Stove, with oven, only $5, and a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, with all the attachments, only $15. 121½ Vitre st. 259 2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RETAIL LIQUOR license for balance of year. Apply by letter to "U 2691," STAR office. 259 1

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND WILCOX & GIBB'S Automatic Sewing Machine. State price for cash. "V 2728," STAR office. 259 1

Twenty Shirt Ironers Wanted,

AT 96 ST. PETER STREET,

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.

SKELTON, BROS. & CO. 259 3

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY MONTREAL Stenographic Bureau, 181 St. James st., at 9 o'clock a.m. 259 1

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON THE STAR KNITting machine; work for all winter. Address 2196 Notre Dame. 259 1

WANTED—CAREFUL COPYIST, (LADY,) A BOLD legible handwriting, and accuracy in figures and manuscript are necessary. Apply in own writing stating experience, (if any), Insurance Co., P. O. 1951, City. 259 1

WANTED—TO WATCHMAKERS—A FIRST-CLASS steady workman, constant job; references required. Henry Grant & Son, 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 259 1

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 476 ST. URBAIN ST. Apply this evening. 259 1

WANTED—STOUT BOY, ABOUT 19 YEARS OLD, to make himself generally useful. Apply 481 St. Paul st. 259 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH CANAdian Clothing Salesman, must be first-class, none other need apply; city references required. Apply at 9 Chaboillez Square. 259 1

WANTED—A SMART GIRL, FOR A CONFECTIONer's Store. Apply 760 Dorchester st. 259 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A BABY; must sleep at home. Apply 65 St. Constant. 259 1

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, BEST OF REFERENCES required. Apply 154 Metcalfe. 259 3

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, one thoroughly acquainted with city and accustomed to Custom House work. Address, stating terms and qualifications, to "W," STAR office. 259 2

WANTED—A NURSE, ONCE ACCUSTOMED TO young children. Apply at 180 Mance st. 258 1

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, TO WORK IN A FARM house, 3 miles from the village. Apply to Russell, Jarvis, Claremont, New Hampshire. 259 5

WANTED—TAILORESS TO WORK NEW YORK Singer. 28 Union Avenue. 259 1

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ENGlish speaking assistants, to dress and mantle making; also, a quick and experienced Milliner. Apply to Mrs. Russell, 127 Bleury st. 259 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID with references. Apply 852 Dorchester st. 259 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AN ACTIVE PARTNER with $600 capital; profits sure between $10 to $20 a week. Apply 176 St. Andre st. 259 1

WANTED—COACHMAN. 856 DORCHESTER ST. 259 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD BARTENDER; married preferred. Apply No. 291 St. James st., ask for Mr. Heroler, between 7 and eight to-night. 259 1

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY TO A. CHISholm, 71 Hibernia Road. 259 1

WANTED—A MESSAGE BOY, 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD. Nelson & Curt, Architects, 229 St. James st. 259 1

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, OF six years' business experience, good references. Address "V 2723," STAR office. 259 4

WANTED—SITUATION AS SEWING GIRL, BY THE day, or seamstress and upper Housemaid. Apply 1050 Dorchester street. 259 3

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS MATRON in a school, a housekeeper or any position of trust. Address "V 2720," STAR office. 259 1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS; CAN teach French and Music, no objection to the country. Apply 1082 St. Catherine st. 259 1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, UNderstands making bread; without washing preferred. Apply Central E. A. Bureau, 1062 St. Catherine st. 259 1

WANTED—A SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; best of references furnished. Apply 8 Latour st. 259 3

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR COOKS, GENERAL Servants, Housemaids and Nurses. Apply at Mrs. Beech's Registry office, 601 Lagauchetiere st. 259 1

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY IN an office or store, quick at figures and speaks both languages. Address 72 Sanguinet st. 259 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND her daughter a situation in a hotel or restaurant, one as assistant cook, other as kitchen girl. Apply 32½ Chenneville Street, city. 259 2

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held on Monday Evening, usual place, at 7.30 p.m. Good attendance of Members is requested.

259 1 JOHN GAUNTLETT, Sec.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

A meeting of gentlemen who sympathize with the necessity which exists in this Province for a Hospital conducted on the most approved principles, for the treatment of the Insane, will be held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th Nov., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A large attendance is earnestly requested.

J. EDGAR HILL,
259 1 Chairman of Com.

EVERYONE
WHO LOVES HUMANITY
SHOULD HEAR CHARLES WATTS.

People are anxiously looking out for Strachan's "ELECTRIC" Soap. They won't have long to wait now. 259 1

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

AS A WINTER BEVERAGE

It is simply perfection, supplying heat in its natural state, stimulant in a thoroughly innoxious form, concentrated nourishment, rendering languid reaction impossible; and, above all, furnishing tone to the nerves, and substantial food for brain, bone and muscle. 257x

DIRTY WATER—THE WATER AT THIS season is extra dirty, and needs an extra good FILTER to purify it. Buy one of Cheavin's rapid water Filters from H. F. JACKSON, Chemist, St. Catherine St. 254x

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with use of Bath, can be had on moderate terms, at 24 St. Louis st. 258x6

A new Soap, the "ELECTRIC," will be put on the market in a few days by W. Strachan & Co. Look for it! 259 1

BEAR AND BULL

As the indications now point very strongly to the beginning of a movement in the Stock Market which will carry prices upward for some time, a study of the prices of the leading shares during recent years is peculiarly interesting. The following table gives the closing prices of thirteen of the most active stocks on September 30 of each of the past four years:—

	September 30. 1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Central Pacific	40	67⅞	91⅞	95⅞
Del. & Lac.	110⅞	121⅝	138⅝	127¼
Lake Shore	76⅝	102⅝	115	125
Louisville & Nashville	28⅞	50⅝	63⅞	96⅞
New York Central	95⅞	115⅝	133	142⅞
Erie	14⅞	31⅛	41⅛	44⅞
Northern Pacific	21⅞	33⅞	49⅞	39⅞
Northern Pacific pref.	46⅞	64	94⅞	79
Oregon Transcontinen'l	14⅞	53⅞	91	....
Philadelphia & Reading	27	51⅞	64	71⅞
Texas & Pacific	12⅞	28⅞	47⅞	52
Union Pacific	53⅞	89⅞	108⅞	119⅞
Western Union	65	79⅞	88⅞	85⅞

For over three years the market has been steadily declining, and nearly all stocks are very much lower than they were in 1881. While prices now are above the lowest prices for the current year, they are still very much lower than at corresponding dates in previous years since 1881.

To speculators in stocks, grains, &c., we offer same terms as New York firms. We issue contracts for New York stocks and grain in lots of from 10 to 100 shares and upwards upon as small a margin as $1 per share with stop order. It is, however, advisable to put up from 2 to 5 per cent. at starting, as it is much safer. Any deal may be held open for an unlimited period by remargining. Our offices are large and elegantly equipped, all leading market papers, daily letters, &c.

T. F. HANRAHAN & CO., Montreal Telegraph Co.'s Building, 36 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 238x

WILLIS & CO.,

—1824—

NOTRE DAME STREET,

Near McGill St.,

SOLE CONTRACTORS

GOLD MEDAL WANZER

"C"

Only Gold Medal and "Knight's Cross" Machine in Canada.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, September, 1884, an exhibitor, who received ten first prizes, had the samples all sewed on the New AUTOMATIC WANZER "C."

MR. WANZER has received over 300 Gold Medals, and is the only Knight of the Cross in this line under the British flag.

—THE—

GENUINE BELL ORGAN!

The Public are hereby notified that MESSRS. WILLIS & CO., of the WANZER MACHINE CO., are duly appointed by us (from date of September 12, 1881,) Sole Agents at Montreal for the

GENUINE BELL ORGAN.

We respectfully solicit, on behalf of our Agents at Montreal, the patronage accorded to the Genuine BELL ORGAN, of Guelph, Ont., in every part of the world.

W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, Ont.

N.B.—WILLIS & CO. are Sole Agents for the celebrated UXBRIDGE ORGAN, and for the leading Cheap, Medium and High-class PIANOS of the day, and the name of these Agents is as ufficient guarantee for the standard quality of the Goods.

247 4x 1aw.

CENTS FOR SALE

—AT—

STAR OFFICE.

The MONTREAL DAILY STAR, printed at 624 and 626 Craig street, and 131 Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 159 St. James street.