Last Edition. Eight Pages.

The Montreal Daily Star

Average Circulation 31,500.

VOL. XXII.—No. 114. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890. PRICE ONE CENT.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — RELIABLE LOCAL AND TRAVELling salesmen, positions permanent; special inducements now; fast-selling specialties; don't delay; salary from start. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. 45 52eod

WANTED—CIRCULAR AND BAND SAW HAMmerer, one accustomed to saw mills preferred, 3 months employment. Apply by letter P. O. Box 185, Buckingham, Que., with references, stating experience, qualifications and wages required.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NURSERY STOCK, salary or commission paid weekly, outfit free, special instructions to beginners. Write at once, E. O. Graham, Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont. 106 14

WANTED — CANVASSING AGENTS, IN EVERY town, R. Richardson, Warwick, Quebec. 107 8

WANTED, AGENTS—JUST READY A PROnouncing Parallel Family Bible. Every hard word accented so a child can pronounce them. The only Bible of the kind published. Other Bibles cannot be sold when people see this. Most comprehensive and best illustrated Bible in the world. Write for particulars. Bradley, Garretson & Co., Brantford, Ont. 108 12

WANTED—WE CAN GIVE STEADY EMPLOYment to persons of either sex, either at their own homes or to travel. Send references. Book and Bible House, Brantford, Ont. 108 12

WANTED, AGENTS—"WOMAN" IN ART, SONG, music, literature, health, marriage, motherhood, cookery, etiquette, business; as wage-earners, preachers, teachers, physicians, designers, engravers. A wonderful book: 10¼ long, 8¾ wide, 1¾ thick. Only $3.00. Canvassing book, 75 cents. Sells to everybody. Book sent on receipt of price to those who cannot canvass. The Book and Bible House, Brantford, Ont. 108 12

WANTED—A FEW SMART MEN FOR SOMEthing new yielding from fifty to one hundred dollars per month. T. S. Linscott, Brantford, Ont. 108 12

WANTED—A NUMBER OF LADIES OF GOOD character and fair education. Good pay. Bradley, Garretson & Co., Brantford, Ont. 108 12

WANTED—DRESS MAKER, FIRST CLASS, IN connection with store, good opening, established business. Apply to J. D. Thomson, Buckingham, Que. 111 4

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR NEW GOODS that sell at sight in every house, good pay. Address Little & Co., 36 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ills. 111 4

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GENERAL SERvant, small family, no children, good wages, references required. Apply 279 University st. 112 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, AT 39 Cadieux st., good references required. 112 3

WANTED—GOOD METAL GILDERS. APPLY at 594 Craig st. 112 3

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO CAN CUT and fit, 19 Oxenden ave. 112 3

WANTED — SMART BOYS. APPLY AT 594 Craig st. 112 3

WANTED—A COOK AND HOUSEMAID, WILLING to go (for the summer months) to the country. Apply to Mrs. John James Browne, 41 St. Luke st. 112 3

WANTED — A SMART STEADY LAD, TO ASsist in a restaurant. Apply 307 St. James st. 113 2

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, 26TH MAY, A good housemaid, with knowledge of table work, city references required. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. and 8 and 9 p. m., at 801 Dorchester street. 113 4

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FOR THE CITY, A competent bookkeeper, must be well recommended. Address B., Drawer 1976 P. O., stating age and where last employed. 113 3

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK TO WASH AND iron, four in family, wages twelve dollars a month. Apply to 851 Palace st. 113 3

WANTED—AT VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL, Point St. Charles, good cook and housemaid at once. 113 2

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO GO TO ST. Anne's for summer. Apply 824 Palace st. 113 3

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN TO ASSIST IN the kitchen. 219 St. James st. 113 2

WANTED — AT WINDSOR, A POTMAN FOR kitchen, only those who understand the work need apply, Chef, Stanley st. entrance. 113 2

WANTED — A METAL SPINNER, DOMINION Tubular Lamp Co., 214 Craig st. 113 3

WANTED — BOYS FOR THE CONFECTIONERY department, must be strong and willing to work. Apply The Lang Mfg. Co. 113 2

WANTED—BY JUNE 2ND, A GOOD GENERAL servant or working housekeeper, no washing nor ironing, best wages, small family. Apply 35 Mackay st. 113 3

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHer (Remington) preferred. Address "T 1875," STAR office. 113 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CHAMBERMAID, able to attend table, references required. Apply No. 241 Sherbrooke st. 113 2

WANTED—A CERTIFIED DRUG CLERK, SPEAKing both languages. Address "V 1885," STAR office. 113 2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS BOOKkeeper, and capable of estimating for a boot and shoe factory. Address P. O. Box 404. 113 3

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND TABLEMAID, references required, 293 Peel st. 113 3

WANTED — A GOOD SHORTHAND WRITER (gentleman), one capable of using typewriter preferred, some business experience. Address Box 984. 113 2

WANTED—AT ONCE, A LICENTIATE AND APprentice. Apply to A. D. Mann, 201 St. Antoine. 113 3

WANTED — A NURSE CAPABLE OF TAKING care of an infant, references required. Apply at No. 19 Ernest st. 113 4

WANTED—A SMART MAN FOR NIGHT WATCHman, must be perfectly temperate and reliable, also a young man for office work, speaking both languages. Apply at 144 William st. 113 3

WANTED — HOUSEMAID. APPLY TO MRS. John Cassils, 294 Peel st. 113 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WHERE there are no children. Apply 742½ Sherbrooke st. 113 2

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT FOR WHOLEsale medicine and drug business, applicant must be reliable, one acquainted with the business preferred. Apply in person to M. H. Brissette, 424 St. Paul st. 113 2

WANTED—ACTIVE SOBER YOUNG MAN, AGE 18 to 20, to drive horse and carriage (one who is careful and experienced doing so), must be neat in appearance and make himself generally useful about warehouse when not so engaged, references required. Apply in person, Pillow & Hersey Mfg. Co., head office, 94 Mill st. 113 2

WANTED—2 SMART GIRLS, 424 ST. PAUL ST. 113 2

WANTED — A MAN TO DRIVE AND LOOK after horses, also a message boy. Apply to P. Henderson, butcher, 808 Dorchester st. 114 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, COUNTRY girl preferred, references also. Call at number 327 St. Urbain st. 114 1

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID WHO UNDERSTANDS tablework. Apply to 77 Durocher st. 114 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, MUST BE well recommended. Apply to 113 St. Famille st. 114 2

WANTED—GOOD IRON TURNERS, AT THE Eagle Foundry, 34 King st. 114 2

WANTED—CLOTHING TRAVELLER, WITH first class connection in Eastern Townships and Province of Quebec generally, satisfactory arrangements made with a suitable man, P. O. Box 1417, Montreal. 114 1

WANTED—YOUTH FOR CORRESPONDENCE and general office work, good penman, must know shorthand. Address with references, stating salary expected, to "Y 1979," STAR office. 114 1

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENeral work, with references. 10 Upper St. Charles Borromee, off Bagg st. 114 1

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PAINTERS. APPLY No. 1 Shuter st. 114 1

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK, 842 Notre Dame st. 114 1

WANTED—AT ONCE A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 14 or 15, to assist with children, two other girls kept, washing given out, references required. Apply 426 St. Denis st. 114 1

WANTED—LIVE CANVASSERS FOR HOUSEhold article. Rochester Chemical Co., 759 Craig st. 114 1

WANTED—A MAN CUTTER FOR A FIRST class costume trade. Address "X 1950," STAR office. 114 3

WANTED — BOY ABOUT 15, TO DO GENERAL office work and collect accounts, must write well and be good at figures. Address P. O. Box 176. 114 3

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID. APPLY AT 49 UNION Avenue. 114 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, Protestant preferred. Apply at 136 Durocher st., after 7 p. m., references required. 114 2

WANTED—A COOK AND NURSE, WILLING TO go to Dorval. Apply to Mrs. C. P. Davidson, 74 McGill College Ave. 114 1

WANTED — OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS of age, one speaking both languages preferred. Apply in own handwriting, giving references, P. O. Box 1336. 114 1

WANTED—MAN FOR STABLE AND WORK about house, able to milk, wages $10 per month, also good painter. Apply 119 St. Francois Xavier st. 114 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of two small children and assist with housework. Apply 300 Stanley st. 114 1

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework. Apply at 2702 St. Catherine st. 114 1

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, NO washing, small family. Apply 2082 Notre Dame st. 114 2

WANTED—AT NEW YORK HOUSE, A FIRST man, sober cook, no second need apply, also bell boy. 114 1

WANTED—STRONG BOY AS APPRENTICE TO the bakery trade, "W 1931," STAR office. 114 1

WANTED—GOOD WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS. Apply Miss Hickman, 3 Phillips sq. 114 1

WANTED — FOR THE COUNTRY A COOK, TO wash and iron, also a house and tablemaid, city references, 436 Upper St. Urbain st. 114 3

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD YOUNG BUTLER, with references, 577 Sherbrooke st. 114 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, 777 ST. James st. 114 3

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. APPLY 12 St. Famille st. 114 1

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY SPEAKING ENGlish only, well educated, desiring to learn French, to teach English to young family. Address D. Z. Guay, Napierville, Que. 114 1

WANTED — A BOY TO LEARN THE CONFECtionery business. Apply at 12 Beaver Hall Hill. 114 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR LAchine, must have good references. For particulars. Apply to 40 St. Charles Borromee st. 114 1

WANTED — OFFICE BOY. APPLY WITH REferences to Trenholme, Taylor & Buchan, Room 44 Temple Building, St. James st. 114 1

WANTED—COMPETENT INVOICE CLERK FOR wholesale drug business. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and references, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal. 114

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, by a trained nurse, position to travel with invalid, good references. Address Nurse Edith, Lachine, Que. 111 6

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY POSITION AS bookkeeper (double and single). Is graduate Ontario Business College, had two years experience, best references, and have knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Address, "G 1533," STAR office. 111 5

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 30 years of age, who has had experience in the management of real estate and office work, position of any kind at moderate salary. Address "J 1570," STAR office. 111 5

WANTED—SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, WITHout washing or ironing, also work by the day of any kind, 172 Ottawa street. 112 3

WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED YOUNG Englishman, who has had some experience in office work, situation as assistant clerk, etc., well recommended. Address "G 1532," STAR office. 112 3

WANTED — A SITUATION AS CERTIFIED clerk in drug store, salary moderate, good character, J. A., 5 St. Genevieve st. 112 3

WANTED — SITUATION BY MACHINE OPERAtor, thoroughly experienced in all wax thread sewing machines. Address R. Amidano, 1152 Mignonne st., City. 111 6

WANTED-SITUATION AS GROOM OR STABLEman, understands care of horses, recently one of Her Majesty's Mounted Corps, England, Protestant and strictly sober, well recommended, "N 1688," STAR office. 112 3

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSer, a position to solicit advertising for a news paper or any legitimate advertising, none but those who are willing to pay a man what he is worth need apply. Address "N 1695," STAR office. 112 3

WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, position in an office, is a rapid shorthand writer and has experience in general office work, good references, moderate salary. Address "N 1704," STAR office. 112 3

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG WOMAN. Desires to accompany a lady to England as nurse or assistant; good references. Address M. T., 109 Union st., Kingston, Ont. 112 7

WANTED—SITUATION AS INDOOR SERVANT by competent person, best of references. Apply St. James' Hotel, opposite Grand Trunk Depot. 112 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOVERNESS OR lady's companion, French, English, music, drawing, etc., etc. Address "O 1735," STAR office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier, bookkeeper or saleslady, first class city references, Miller, 40 Aylmer st. 112 2

WANTED — BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, SITUAtion as storeman, driving, or any other work, knows city well, good city references. Address "P 1763," STAR office. 113 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED man, in cheese and butter warehouse, good references. Address "P 1766," STAR office. 113 3

WANTED—CARPETS SEWED AND REPAIRED by an experienced hand, willing to work in private houses or at home. Address 38 Arcade st. 113 4

WANTED — SITUATION BY LADY AS RESIdent governess, or lady's companion, English, French, music, best references. Address "Q 1790," STAR office. 113 5

WANTED — DRESSES MADE IN LATEST styles, $2.50 and $3, silks $4. 621 Upper St. Urbain st. 113 2

WANTED—BY CHARWOMAN, WASHING AND cleaning by the day. Apply 24 Munro Lane, Maisonneuve. 113 3

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY SEVENTEEN, a situation with a lady going to the sea shore, one who has not more than two children. Party can be seen by applying to 103 Osborne st. 113 3

WANTED — SITUATION AS COMMERCIAL OR city traveller, by a man with A 1 references. Address "V 1899," STAR office. 114 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GOOD MEAT and pastry cook, accustomed to restaurant. Address "V 1897," STAR office. 114 2

WANTED — BY A YOUNG FRENCH MAN, speaking and writing both languages, knowing bookkeeping, a situation in commercial house or office, good penman and holding Business College certificate. Address "V 1898," STAR office. 114 3

WANTED — FAPERHANGING, PAINTING, tinting, graining, blinds painted, put up, personal and postal orders promptly attended, Baker, 105 Felix st., off St. Antoine st. 114 2

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING AND MACHINE stitching. Apply at 24 Union ave. 114 3

WANTED—POSITION IN AN OFFICE OR STORE, by young lady. Apply 387 Sherbrooke st. 114 3

WANTED—PLACES FOR COOKS, GENERAL servants, tablemaids, housemaids, etc. Apply at 65 St. Antoine st. 114 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, charge of gentleman's house during the summer months. Address "X 1951," STAR office. 114 3

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT AS A GENERAL servant, can cook well, to go to the country. Apply No. 2, in rear of 38 Alexander st. 114 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, FIRST class city references, "W 1923," STAR office. 114 2

WANTED — A SITUATION AS NURSE, CAN furnish good references. Apply to 468 Guy st. 114 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING AND writing French and English, situation in a wholesale or retail business, good references. Address "W 1922," STAR office. 114 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, from the old country, situation as coachman, willing to make himself useful. Address G., 68 Monique st. 114 2

WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN (28), of good character, position in any business, would begin on salary of $7 per week. Address "A 1997," STAR office. 114 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS first-class dress, jacket, ulster and sealette maker, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting. 100 Fortier st., City. 114 3

WANTED—AT HER OWN HOUSE, CHILDREN'S clothes and plain sewing. Address "A 1996," STAR office. 114 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A REspectable woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant, Protestant family preferred. Address Mrs. Brook, 70 Gain st. 114 2

Business Chances.

FOR SALE — HOTEL, SALOONS AND ALL other kinds of businesses, also houses and stores to let, different parts of city. L. Harris, 44 Victoria Square. 111 6

FOR SALE—A WELL ASSORTED STOCK FOR general store, in the fast growing town of Sudbury, Ont., can be had at a bargain, premises rented. Apply to S. Fournier, Sudbury, Ont. 110 6

FOR SALE — BUSINESS. THE WELL KNOWN American Jersey and Cloak Factory is offered for immediate sale at favorable terms, good opportunity for an enterprising party with capital. Apply to G. Lewis & Co., 1746 Notre Dame st. 114 3

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED — SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING pupils, private lessons. Apply 13 Brunswick st. 114 3

Board.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DURING confinement, private. 78 St. Dominique st. 105 23

BOARD — FOR LADIES, WITH ATTENDANCE during confinement at 258 St. Antoine street. Private. Federal telephone No. 1447. 110 5

BOARD — VACANCIES AND FINE LARGE FURnished room. Apply 33 German st. 112 3

BOARD—BOARD AND ROOM, FOR ONE OR two persons, table board by the week or meal. Apply 43 St. Dominique st. 112 4

BOARD—$2.50 PER WEEK, ALSO LARGE ROOM for young couple, table board $2 per week, 30 St. Louis st. 112 5

BOARD—2 GENTLEMEN WILL FIND COMfortable room and board, first-class locality, $30 per month. Address "P 1752," STAR office. 113 3

BOARD—VACANCIES, ALSO DAY BOARD, 10 Jurors st. 113 4

BOARD—AND ROOMS AT LONGUEUIL. GENtlemen will find good board and well-furnished rooms at 16 St. Charles street, first house past the wharf. For information enquire at J. S. Thomson & Co., 184 St. James st. 113 3

BOARD—TWO RESPECTABLE MEN CAN BE accommodated with nice front rooms and board. 1049½ St. James st. 114 2

BOARD—AND ROOMS. 774 PALACE STREET. 114 2

Board Wanted.

WANTED—BOARD, AT DORVAL, TWO BACHelors, who are willing to pay liberally for comfortable rooms and good board (private family preferred), and to whom convenient stabling for horses would be a consideration, may be addressed P. O. Box 653, City. 111 5

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, in the vicinity of Beaver Hall, not to exceed $40 per month. Address "P 1764," STAR office. 113 2

WANTED—BOARD, WITH LARGE BEDROOM and one large sitting room, with English family, locality near C. P. R. Windsor Depot, or west of Depot, for lady and gentleman, with two small children, state terms. Address 173 Vinet st., St. Cunegonde, or H. Williams, conductor C. P. R., Windsor st. station. 114 2

WANTED—SUBURBAN BOARD WITHIN EASY distance of the city, for a family of 5 persons, 2 adults and 3 children. Address giving terms, etc, "A 2003," STAR Office. 114 1

Lost.

LOST—$5 REWARD. AN ENGLISH GRAY TERrier, plated collar on red leather, answers to the name "Jack." Street Railway office. 114 2

LOST—WHILE DRIVING ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, three tickets (orchestra stalls), for Friday evening, at the Academy. Reward on returning to S. Cross, Standard Building. 114 1

Found.

FOUND—A FAT RED COW. APPLY AT THE Public Pound of the Municipality of St. Louis of Mile End. 111 6

FOUND—GOLD NECKLACE AND BRACELETS, also some lady charlotte gelatine. First claimant gets them. 114 1

Miscellaneous.

DR. FULTON, 2444 ST. CATHERINE ST., NEAR Windsor Hotel, cures Piles, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Enlarged Glands, Skin and Chronic Diseases. Enquiry free. Visiting hours, forenoons. Consulting hours, afternoons and evenings. 32z

DOMINION VERMICELLI AND MACARONI Manufacturing Company of Canada is now ready to receive orders at its office, 1450 Notre Dame st. at lowest prices and warranted of 1st quality and manufactured with latest improved machinery.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS—LARGE WELL FURNISHED, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, hot and cold water, with or without board, 41 Mackay st. 107 10

ROOMS—LARGE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, at 33 Berri st. 109 14

ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, COMFORTABLY FURnished, with or without board. 1795 Ontario st., near Mance st. 109 6

ROOM — TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHed, with partial board if desired, 226 St. George st. 110 6

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, ON first flat, with board, also transient board, 2 Victoria st., first door from St. Catherine st. 110 6

ROOM—A LARGE FRONT ROOM NICELY FURnished, suitable for a single gentleman, family private, no other rooms let, near Phillips Square. Apply 18 Cathcart st. 110 7

ROOMS—TO LET ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single, hot, cold water bath, board if required. 21 Mansfield st. 110 6

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED, 511 DORCHESter st., behind the Court House. 111 6

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, hot and cold water, not moving in May. Apply 868 Palace st. 111 6

ROOMS—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON BATHroom flat, newly tinted and painted, no children. Apply 285 Upper St. Martin st. 111 6

ROOMS—NEWLY AND COMFORTABLY FURnished; all improvements, with board. 6 Donegani st., opposite Windsor Station. 111 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED TO LET, MARRIED OR single, at 1875 St. Catherine street, with all conveniences. 111 6

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE WITH GOOD board, also table board, at 68 Beaver Hall Hill. 111 4

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, singly or en suite, bathroom flat, private family. Apply at 190 Mountain st. 111 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED FOR ONE OR TWO gents, also single room on bath flat. "G 1521," STAR office. 111 4

ROOMS—BED AND SITTING ROOM, WITH board, suit one or two young gentlemen, 4 Dufferin ave., Richmond st. 111 6

ROOM—NEAT PLEASANT, GAS, BATH, ETC. same flat, gentlemen, moderate. 41 Genevieve, cor. Palace. 112 5

ROOM — FURNISHED TO LET. 15½ ST. Charles Borromee st. 112 3

ROOM—WITH GOOD BOARD, ALSO TABLE boarders wanted. 784 Palace st. 112 5

ROOMS—NEWLY CLEANED, WELL FURNISHed, single and double, gas, hot water, bath and closet same flat, breakfast if required. 862 Palace st. 112 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, gas, bath, etc., facing Viger sq. 29 St. Hubert st. 112 5

ROOMS-TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, SUITABLE for gentlemen or light housekeeping, use of kitchen and parlor, 37 Richmond sq. 112 4

ROOM—LARGE ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, for one or two gentlemen, on bathroom flat. 34 Albina st., opposite St. Louis sq., in private family. 112 4

ROOM — LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, WELL furnished, on bathroom flat, 2 doors from Windsor Hotel. 132 Peel st. 112 6

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with first-class board, terms moderate. 31 McGill College ave. 112 5

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, DOUBLE AND single, also sitting room on bathroom flat, hot water, every convenience. 25 St. Edward st. 112 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, DOUBLE and single, at No 46 Cathcart st. 112 5

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED BEDROOM, 87 Union ave. 112 5

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, No. 9 Brunswick st. 112 5

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished in a French family, no children, use of piano. Address 39 St. Elizabeth st. 112 6

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, double and single, with first class board, every convenience, 142 Mansfield st. 112 5

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH BOARD, MARRIED couple preferred, 264 St. Martin st. 112 3

ROOMS — NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished, private family, without children, bath, gas, hot water. Apply 298 St. Hubert. 112 5

ROOMS—2 FRONT ROOMS UNFURNISHED, married couple, without children, bath room flat, suitable for housekeeping, rent moderate, 664 Dorchester st. 112 3

ROOMS—VACANT, 22 McGILL COLLEGE AVE. 112 5

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM, for one or two gentlemen, few minutes walk to the Balmoral, 2003 Notre Dame st. 112 3

ROOM — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor bedroom, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, home comforts, modern conveniences. 17 Shuter st. 112 5

ROOM — NEWLY FURNISHED BEDROOM, ON Mackay st., with breakfast and tea, for gentlemen, home comforts. Address "Q 1780," STAR office. 113 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED TO RENT, modern conveniences, 727 Sherbrooke st. 113 3

ROOMS — LARGE FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, comfortably furnished, with board, hot and cold water, bath, also several other rooms, table board, 29 Beaver Hall Hill. 113 5

ROOM—TO LET, AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room, in a private family, No. 69 St. Denis st. 113 6

ROOMS—TO LET. 17 RICHMOND SQUARE. 113 3

ROOMS—TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, with or without board, all modern conveniences. Address 2338 St. Catherine st. 113 2

ROOMS—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FRONT, FURnished rooms with all modern conveniences, 6 University st. 113 2

ROOMS — A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED PARlor, with mantel bed, also 3 nice rooms on bathroom flat. 2286 St. Catherine st. 113 4

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, also one furnished. 65½ St. Antoine st. 113 2

ROOMS—TWO LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let, private family, 71 Anderson st., 1st door from Dorchester. 113 2

ROOMS — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and one on bath room flat, for one or two gentlemen, 709 Dorchester st., one door east of Bleury. 113 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED BEDROOM, BATHROOM flat, with hot water, and unfurnished parlor, 3 minutes' walk from Windsor. "S 1828," STAR office. 113 3

ROOMS—NICE LARGE FRONT ROOMS, DOUble and single, suitable for gentlemen or light housekeeping, rent moderate. 148 Peel st. 113 4

ROOM—LARGE AND COMFORTABLE, WITH all modern conveniences, close to City Hall, 114 Champ de Mars. 113 4

ROOM—TO LET, NEATLY FURNISHED, $3.50 per month, gentlemen only, 578 Lagauchetiere st., near St. Urbain st. 113 3

ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE, WITH EXCELlent board, 49 McGill College avenue. 113 4

ROOMS—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, LARGE and clean, suitable for light housekeeping, at 43A Barre st., clothes press in rooms, also b. c. on same flat. 113 2

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board. 48 Cathcart st. 113 2

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, SUITABLE for gentlemen, with board, also table board, 102 Mansfield st. 113 2

ROOMS—TO RENT, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Apply at 111 Union ave., hot water and gas. 114 2

ROOM—LARGE FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, with board, also other rooms. Apply 22 Cathcart st. 114 3

ROOM—ONE LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, IN PRIvate family, no children, breakfast if desired, Park ave., near Sherbrooke st., "W 1917," STAR office. 114 3

ROOM—LARGE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, gas and all other modern conveniences, 8 Plateau st. 114 3

ROOM—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, ON BATH room flat, suitable for one or two, hot water in bath. 134 Peel st. 114 1

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AT 105 Union ave., private family. 114 1

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. Apply to 35 Mance st. 114 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED, 96 ALEXANDER ST., corner Dorchester. 114 2

ROOM — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR bedroom, in private family, 344 Lagauchetiere st., 1st door from St. Hubert. 114 3

ROOM — TO LET FURNISHED, PRIVATE family, no children, rent four dollars month. Apply 751 St. James st. 114 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, DOUble and single, for permanent or transient boarders, also table board. No. 4 McGill College ave. 114 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, 147 ST. George st. 114 3

ROOM—FURNISHED TO RENT, ON BATHROOM flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply to 153 St. George st. 114 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, also table board, terms moderate, 777 St. James st. 114 6

ROOMS — ONE OR TWO FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, 2065 St. Catherine st. 114 3

ROOMS — NICE LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED, double or single, with or without board, family English, terms moderate, 214 A St. Lawrence street. 114 5

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A ROOM OR PART of small shop, for home made bread business. Address "Q 1788," STAR office. 113 2

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, A ROOM with board, in central locality, private family preferred. Address "V 1881," STAR office. 113 2

Stores, Hotels, Etc., to Let.

TO LET—MACHINE SHOP, WITH USE OF lathe, tools, etc. Apply at Hudson Bay Knitting Co., 743 Craig st. 111 6

TO LET—GOOD STABLE, NEAR BEAVER HALL. Address "V 1903," STAR office. 114 1

TO LET—THAT SPLENDID STORE, NO. 89 ST. James st., with or without cellars, George Bury, 85 St. James st., Telephone 1253. 114 3

Flats to Let.

TO LET—FLOOR, TO LET PART OF THE FIRST floor of our building, heated and power if required, or very suitable for sample room. Hughes & Stephenson, 747 Craig st. 13 tf

Offices to Let.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, HEATED BY steam, central position, over Star business office, St. James st., rents moderate. Apply at STAR office. 29 eod tf

Property for Sale, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN THE EASTERN TOWNships. For particulars apply to Thomas Trihey, 26 St. James street. 80 tf

FOR SALE — FARMS, AT NEW GLASGOW, thirty miles from Montreal, two good farms less than 2 miles from railway station, beautiful summer resort. Apply to J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame st. 104 12

FOR SALE—BUENAVISTA HOUSE, COWANSville, one of the best houses and outbuildings (all nearly new) in the Townships. For further particulars apply to L. L. Chandler, Cowansville, Que. 111 6

By Charles Holland,
Real Estate Agent.
249 St. James Street.

FOR SALE—698 SHERBROOKE ST.
80 UNIVERSITY STREET.
116 UNIVERSITY ST.
199 ST. HUBERT ST.
AND OTHER RESIDENCES.
ALSO BUILDING SITES.

TO LET— 70 McTAVISH STREET.
258 UNIVERSITY ST.
14 ST. FAMILLE ST.
2679 ST. CATHERINE ST.

For particulars apply to
CHARLES HOLLAND,
47z eod tf 249 St. James st.

TO LET — AT DORVAL, A SEMI-DETACHED brick villa, directly opposite the Island of Dorval. For particulars apply to
CHARLES HOLLAND,
92 z eod tf 249 St. James st.

By F. McMann,
Real Estate Agent.
138 St. James Street.

HUTCHISON STREET—SITUATED BETWEEN Durocher street and Park avenue, from Sherbrooke street, a few of those very desirable lots for sale on this much appreciated street, near business parts. Size 25x85 to lane. The said street has been deeded to the Corporation, who will open same as soon as possible, putting in drain, footpaths, and macadamizing street, etc. Call to see plan.
F. McMANN,
110z4 eod 138 St. James Street.

CATALOGUE—CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE of Properties for sale.
F. McMANN,
112z3eod 138 St. James st.

By William E. Doran,
85 St. James Street.

TO LET—THAT FINE SHOP, 119 BLEURY ST., plate glass will be put in, rent low. Bakery in rear, having also entrance from 708 Dorchester st., will be rented with store or separately
WM. E. DORAN,
69 tf 85 St. James st.

Houses to Let.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, COUNTRY and city combined, heated with hot water. T. Ligget, 1884 Notre Dame. 51 eod tf

TO LET—NEW HOUSES, AT CORNER OF Bayle and Fort sts., hot water furnaces, kitchen on ground floor, five or six bedrooms, rent from $360 to $400 and taxes. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 110 5

TO LET—126 AND 132 MANSFIELD STREET, two full size stone front houses of 13 rooms each, every convenience, hot water furnace, etc., in good order, moderate rent. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 110 5

TO LET—1 MORLAND STREET, A COMFORTAble nine roomed stone front cottage, in good order, rent only $17 per month, no taxes. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 110 5

TO LET—2296 ST. CATHERINE ST., AN UPPER dwelling, containing 9 rooms, in good order, good situation, low rent to good tenant. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 110 5

TO LET—694 SHERBROOKE ST., NEAR BLEURY st., a full size stone front house, 12 rooms, heated by furnace, in good order, low rent. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 110 5

TO LET—2774 ST. CATHERINE ST., A NICELY arranged 9 roomed stone front cottage, in good order throughout, low rent. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 110 5

TO LET—COMFORTABLE TENEMENTS, IN different parts of the city, also a good workshop, on Hermine st. Apply L. Harris, 44 Victoria sq. 111 6

TO LET — HOUSES ON MARLBOROUGH ST., Hochelaga, near the Canadian Pacific Railway Work Shops, well finished, water and water closets, &c. Apply on the premises, or to 364 St. Paul st. 113 4

TO LET—AT LONGUEUIL, NO. 28 LONGUEUIL st., splendid brick cottage, 7 rooms, w. c., large fruit garden, etc., situated near the market. Apply 38 St. Charles st., Longueuil, or 1895 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 114 3

TO LET—COMFORTABLE UPPER TENEMENT, in good order, eight rooms, nice situation, rent $9 month, no taxes. Apply 157 Clarke st., off Rachel. 114 3

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 ROOMS, seven dollars a month, J. Darlington, 66 Manufacturers, Point St. Charles. 114 1

TO LET—COTTAGE ON SHUTER ST., FOR THE summer months, well furnished, terms most reasonable to a reliable party. Apply D. Ross, 169 St. James st. 114 1

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—FOR SUMMER MONTHS IN THE country, part of furnished house, use of kitchen, easy of access, for lady and two daughters. Address "R 1811," STAR office. 114 3

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE NEW UPRIGHT pianos will be sold at factory prices, during alterations in my new premises, 2274 and 2276 St. Catherine st., George J. Sheppard. 108 6 eod

FOR SALE—AWNINGS, AWNINGS, AWNINGS, new and second hand, for city or country, Demers & Co., Montreal Indian Stores, 1658 Notre Dame street, 252 and 254 St. Paul street. Bell Telephone 2463. 66ztf

FOR SALE—500 BALANCED PULLEYS, SHAFTing, hangers, planers, moulders, sawing machinery, 5 engines and boilers, no reasonable offer refused, Mullin & Co., Papineau Sq. 113 4

FOR SALE—A SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS, cheap for cash, 647 Dorchester st. 113 2

FOR SALE—1 LARGE JEWEL RANGE NO. 8, IN perfect order, just one year in use, cost $55, with hot water attachments, will be sold cheap. Address "V 1889," STAR office. 113 2

FOR SALE — ENCYCLOPEDIA, BRITANNICA, English, 9th edition, 24 volumes, cost $125, in perfect order, will sell for $75. Address "V 1890," STAR office. 113 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEWING MACHINES, $5, $10, $15, warranted pianos and organs from $25 upwards, 467 St. Hypolite st. 114 1

FOR SALE—A FINE HUMBER DOUBLE TRIcycle, in perfect order, cheap for cash or on time to a reliable party. To be seen at Mr. Lunn's shop, 751 Craig st. 114 1

FOR SALE—BABY CARRIAGE WITH RUNNERS, also rattan cradle in good order. 52 Latour st. 114 1

FOR SALE—WHITE LETTERS FOR WINDOWS, put on and warranted not to fall off, copper back and pure white glass surface, the only two materials combined which cannot be affected with heat or cold, two inch 11 cents, three inch 15 cents, four inch 22 cents, to be had only at the original S. H. Martel's, sign and show card painter, 239 St. James st. 114 1

FOR SALE — A CAST IRON FOUNTAIN, NINE feet in diameter. Apply to No. 637 Craig street. 114 3

Horses and Carriages.

FOR SALE — AN ENGLISH SADDLE HORSE, very fast and stylish, would perhaps exchange for a good working horse. Apply 978 St. Lawrence st. 109 7

FOR SALE — YELLOW CART, SUITABLE FOR pony or cob. Apply 27 Ontario Avenue. 111 4

FOR SALE — A 4 YEAR OLD STALLION, SIRED by Harry B. Apply at Livery Stable, 9 Hermine st. 112 3

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE HORSE and elegant large gilt mantel mirror. Apply in forenoon at 595 Sherbrooke st. 114 1

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN WORTH noticing. $225.00 will buy the handsome fashionable-bred family or road horse, Duke, son of Iron Duke by Cassius M. Clay, dam Kate Crockett, dam Lulu, record 2.15. Duke is handsome and rising six years old, and without fault, spot or blemish of any kind. He can road twelve miles an hour and will trot a mile in 2.40, and is warranted in every particular. No horse traders need apply, as he will only be sold to a private party. For further information please call on John, my groom, number 20 Victoria sq. 114 3

FOR SALE — PAIR OF BAY MARES, 15-3, GOOD roaders, well matched, 6 and 8 years old, black horse 5 years old, can trot 2.40. Apply 50 St. Charles Borromee st. 114 1

WANTED—HALF TOP TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, also double harness. Address "W 1932," STAR office. 114 3

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gents' cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, carpets and furniture. Address "P 1086," STAR office. 109 25

WANTED—TO PURCHASE JOB GOODS, AND samples of drygoods, clothing, hardware, jewellery, furs, etc. Address "P 1085," STAR office. 109 25

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OUT their old furniture, household effects, etc., can get market prices for same at Halley Bros.' Auction Rooms, 16 Victoria sq. 112 3

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF ladies' and gents' cast off clothing, furniture and stoves, carpets, highest prices paid, and all orders promptly attended to by I. Goldberg, 37 and 39 Gosford st., corner Craig. 113 3

WANTED—CHUCK FOR LATHE, 24 TO 26 INCH, state price and where it can be seen, to "P 1765," STAR office. 113 3

WANTED — SECOND HAND UPRIGHT STEAM boiler, size 10 feet high and 4 ft. 6 inch shell. Address R. M. Stocking, Quebec. 113 6

WANTED—A TROUT ROD, WEIGHING FROM seven to eight ounces, Greenheart or Lancewood, must be in first-class order. Address "V 1905," STAR office. 114 3

WANTED—TO BUY GAS ENGINE, CHEAP. Address "X 1960," STAR office. 114 3

Pennyroyal Wafers.



Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is specific for perfect and successful regularity. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies, ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

For sale by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 94z eod

Specific Articles.

AH! De LORIMIER! Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, made to order. 1700 Notre Dame St. 110z

A. A BIG SALE OF WALL PAPER NOW going on at W. E. Potter's, 1433 Notre Dame Street. Colored papers from 3c; Gold papers from 10c. per roll. Come and see. Samples sent free. 74z

BOECKHS' STANDARD BRUSHES. Quality and Size guaranteed. For sale by all Leading Houses. 72z

ELEVATOR FLOOR STOP AND LOCK. (Holden's Patent). Stops and locks platform automatically at each landing. Miller Bros. & Toms, Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada. 100x

FITS!—ALL FITS STOPPED FREE BY DR. Kline's great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Phila., Pa. For sale by J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street. 94z eod

J. RABONE & SONS TAPES, LEVELS AND Rules are the best. Ask your hardware dealer for them. Agent for Canada (wholesale only), T. J. PARKES, 63z Montreal.

TAKE NOTICE—L. J. A. SURVEYER'S HARDware Store will remove from Notre Dame street to 6 St. Lawrence street, 3rd door from Craig. Bargains in Stoves, Hardware, etc. 94z

Second-Hand Machinery for Sale.

Horizontal Engine, 10x20, complete, with independent fly-wheel and pulley. Corliss valve, modern type, steel rods, in first-class order.
Buffing machine, nearly new, for brass finishing and plated work.
Scotch Derricks (new), to work up to three tons; newest and most approved pattern. Miller Bros. & Toms, makers.
104z13eod J. & H. Taylor, 16 St. John st.

LACHINE, DORVAL, VALOIS, &c.
Waggon will leave Saturday, at 8 a.m. for above points.
Customers will kindly leave their orders any time up to Friday Evening.
J. B. H. RICKABY CO.,
Grocers, Wine Merchants,
And distributors of high class goods,
63 BEAVER HALL. 114z

FOR CHILDREN! DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. The most pleasant and reliable Worm Remedy ever offered to the public. (Recommended by Physicians.) For sale Everywhere. 25 cts. a Box.

Financial.

R. J. Kimball & Co.,
(Established in 1865),
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 AND 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
BOTH OF OUR FIRM ARE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Robert J. Kimball. Alfred B. Lounsberry. 109 1moz

Monopole Sec Champagne
THE WINE OF WINES.

COMMERCIAL.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT, May 15.

Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat rather easier, corn quiet, but steady. California wheat promptly to be shipped, 35s 9d; do, nearly due, 35s 9d. Mixed American maize, promptly to be shipped, 17s 9d. French country markets turn dearer. Liverpool wheat spot, firmer; corn, steady. No. 2 club Calcutta wheat ex-ship, 35s 3d, present and following month, 33s 6d. Arrivals of wheat cargoes one, waiting one. Number of maize cargoes waiting two. Australian wheat off coast 36s, present and following month 35s 6d. Chilian wheat off coast, 35s, present and following month, 34s 3d. Walla Walla wheat off coast, 35s, present and following month, 34s 3d. The Liverpool public cable says: New wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately. Corn quiet, under a poor demand.

Wholesale Grain and Provisions.

There has been no improvement in the local grain market, business having continued quiet, and in the absence of any transactions prices are nominally unchanged. Cable advices to-day were quiet and easy and prices were a trifle lower on some grades of wheat, while others were steady. The Chicago wheat market opened stronger and ⅛c higher at 92c July. The tone of the flour market continues strong, and we have to note a further advance of 10c to 25c on some grades, while others are firmly held. The demand has been better and a moderately active business is reported on local account, including sales of some fair sized lots of extra at $4.75, and straight roller at $5.10. There has been some export enquiry, but we do not hear of any sales being effected as yet. In local provisions the feeling is firm and prices have been sustained all round. The stock of pork has been reduced considerably of late and holders now are firm at $17 and it is doubtful if a round lot could be bought at any less money. American lard is firmly held at $1 80 in round lots, while Canadian is offering at $1 70 to 1 75. Hams and bacon have ruled quiet and steady, with only a small jobbing trade. The receipts of eggs continue large, for which the demand has been good, and the market has been kept well cleared up of stock. There was little enquiry to-day, owing to the fact of it being partly a holiday. Prices are steady at 12 to 12½c per dozen. In butter business was rather quiet, but the feeling continues steady and prices are unchanged. There has been some demand from lower port buyers for old stock and several lots have been taken at 7c to 10c. There were no new features in the cheese market, business having continued quiet and of a jobbing character at 9¼c to 10c, owing to the light arrivals. At Woodstock yesterday two car loads were offered and sold at 8⅝c to 8¾c. The Liverpool public cable was weak and 6d lower at 52s 6d.

Toronto Prices Current, May 15, 1890.

The market is unsettled. Sales of No. 2 autumn wheat outside at $1 03, No. 2 spring outside at $1 00 to $1 02; No. 1 hard Manitoba at $1 22, Peas outside at 56 to 58c, and oats on track at 35 to 36c.

WHEAT—No. 2 autumn, $1 04; No. 2 Spring, $1 03 to $1 05; No. 2 red winter, $1 07 to $1 08; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1 22; No. 2 hard Manitoba, $1 20. Barley—No. 1, 50c to 51c; No. 2, 47c to 48c; No. 3 extra, 44 to 45c; No. 3, 39c to 40c: Peas—No. 2, 60 to 62c. Oats—No. 2, 35c to 36c; Corn, 42c to 44c. Flour—Extra, $4 10 to $4 15; straight roller, $4 40 to $4 60; strong bakers, $5 00 to $5 25.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, May 15, 1890.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Spring wheat	7 3	to	7 3	Pork	54 9	to	54 9
Red w. do	7 ½	to	7 ½	Lard	32 3	to	32 3
No. 1 Cala	7 2	to	7 2	Bacon, l. c.	31 0	to	32 0
No. 2	0 0	to	0 0	Bacon, s. c.	31 0	to	31 0
Corn	3 6¼	to	3 6¼	Tallow	24 6	to	24 6
Pea	5 3	to	5 3	Cheese	52 6	to	52 6

The Cattle Market.

MONTREAL, May 15.—During the past week there has been an easier feeling in the cattle market and prices have declined ¼c per lb, which is due to the liberal receipts of the past two weeks. The demand for export cattle on spot has been slow and few sales have been effected owing to the fact that shippers had sufficient stock on hand to fill the space taken, consequently business in this line has been quiet. Cable advices from abroad have been firmer and the prospects are more encouraging for Canadian cattle, although no advance in prices has taken place. At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles this morning the offerings of cattle were about 225 head. The demand for export cattle was slow and no sales were made, but prices may be quoted at 5 to 5¼c. There was a good inquiry for butchers stock and a fairly active business was transacted. Good beeves sold at 4½ to 5c, fair at 4 to 4½c, common at 3½ to 3¾c, and culls at 2½ to 3c per lb live weight. Sheep were in good demand but the supply was small and prices firm at 4½ to 5c per lb live weight. Live hogs sold freely at $5 75 to $5 90 per 100 lbs.

UNITED STATES CATTLE MARKETS.

New York.

Cattle—Beeves, receipts, 1680 head. No trading; feeling steady. Calves, receipts, 582 head. Market slow. Veals at $5 to $5.25; buttermilks at $3 to $4. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2814 head. Sheep steady; lambs lower. Sheep at $5.25 to $6; lambs at $7.50 to $8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5486 head. Market 10c lower at $4.25 to $4.60.

Chicago.

Cattle—Receipts, 7000 head. Market strong and 10c higher. Beeves, $5 to $5.35; steers at $4 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.75 to $3.75; Texas grass steers, $3 to $3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head. Market strong and 5 to 10c higher. Mixed, $4.05 to $4.25; heavy, $4.05 to $4.30; light, $4.05 to $4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6000 head. Market strong. Natives, $4 to $6.40; western, $4.80 to $6.35; Texans, $4 to $5.50; lambs, $5.50 to $7.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Receipts, 1240 head. None on sale; feeling for butcher cattle strong and in good demand at full prices. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2000 head. None on sale; feeling firm. Hogs—Receipts, 2800 head. Market lower. Selected medium weights and selected heavy ends $4.35; mixed, $4.30; selected York weights, $4.40; mixed pigs and light Yorkers at $4.15 to $4.25.

THE LABORER'S BILL.

MESSRS. PARNELL AND BALFOUR

Speak on the Measure—The Second Reading Passed Amid Irish Cheers—A Government Defeat

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Joseph Francis Fox, Nationalist, moved the second reading of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Bill. The bill proposes the use of the church surplus of £6,000,000 to assist in the erection of laborers' cottages. Mr. Johnston, Conservative, moved the rejection of the bill on the ground that the surplus was not sufficient to cover the charges of the Land Bill and of the Laborers' Bill. Mr. Plunkett accused the Parnellites of trying to snatch the division. He said they had assembled in their full force at 2 o'clock, when the bulk of the Government members were absent, in order to get the bill read a second time. The object of this was to destroy the laborers' clauses in the Land Bill. He reminded the House that Mr. John Dillon had protested against the appropriation of the church surplus in the Land Bill as being purely an Irish fund, which he wanted for educational purposes

WHEN HOME RULE WAS OBTAINED.

Yet here were Parnellites combining to devote this surplus to the building of laborers' houses. Mr. Russell, Unionist, moved an adjournment. He said that not a single clause of the bill had been explained. It was an attempt to stab the Land Bill in the back. Mr. Balfour commented on the silence of the Irish leaders on the measure, while nobody seemed to think it necessary to explain the provisions of the bill. In view of this state of affairs, he would support the motion to adjourn. Mr. Russell's motion was defeated, 94 to 68. The result was received with cheers by the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell then moved that the question of the second reading be now put. The Speaker declined to put the motion, the House desiring to continue the debate. Mr. Balfour then charged the Parnellites with introducing the measure through mere desire to embarrass the Government. The member who had moved the second reading of the bill and the member who had seconded the motion had taken up between them them only ten minutes. Their conduct was unmistakable; they did not mean to obtain advantages for the laborers, but to injure the Land Bill. The conditions, under which the bill had been debated, would deprive any vote that the house might come to of all significance. Whatever the decision was the Government would attach to it no importance. (Parnellite cheers.) The second reading of bill was then agreed to without division amid prolonged Irish cheers.

TORONTO TOPICS.

The Nun of Kenmare on the Martin Disappearance—Campaign Tactics.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, May 15.—The Nun of Kenmare, (Miss Cusack) says she does not believe the mystery regarding the disappearance of expriest Martin is yet solved. She says: "Mr. Martin was either driven back to Rome through pecuniary difficulties, as others have been, or he did not know his own mind. I received a lengthy communication from him, a few weeks since, asking if I would arrange for him to translate my new book 'Life inside the Church of Rome,' into French, and expressing his perfect agreement with all my statements."

A leading feature of the Ontario election campaign is an affidavit made by Captain Kirwan, formerly of Montreal, testifying that Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, approved of the publication of a political pamphlet entitled "Facts for Irish electors," soliciting votes of Roman Catholics in the provincial contest of 1883, and that the printers' proofs of it were sent to him before its appearance. Mr. Meredith declares that he never heard or knew of the pamphlet till after the elections and never authorized its preparation.

MORIN INTERVIEWED.

Calm and Ready to Die—He Remembers Nothing of the Murder.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. THOMAS VILLAGE, Montmagny, Que., May 15.—A STAR correspondent had an hour's interview with Morin yesterday. The prisoner had not received the news that a postponement of his sentence had been granted by Attorney-General Turcotte. Morin, who is a man of prepossessing appearance, is very calm, and declared that he is ready to die. He also declared he remembered nothing of the night of the murder; that he had no animosity against his victim, with whom he had been drinking all the previous day. During all the conversation Morin never showed the slightest emotion, although he could plainly hear the hammering of men employed building the scaffold. The hangman was afterwards seen superintending the carpenters at work. He is a middle-aged man who is not regularly employed by the Government, but hopes his situation will be made permanent.

BEHRING SEA MATTERS.

Mr. Tupper en Route to Canada—No Decision Reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The negotiations relative to the Behring Sea fisheries have, for the present at least, come to an end. At all events, young Mr. Tupper, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion Government, who has been here for some weeks as a coach for Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, and as an expert in fisheries matters, left here last night for Canada very much discouraged. It is known that Sir Julian and Mr. Tupper have informed the Secretary of State that the propositions which he has made on behalf of the United States are not satisfactory to Canada, and that if the suggestions of Canada are to be entertained they will not be accepted. However, Secretary Blaine has stated that the propositions which he has made are those by which he will stand.

SUBPŒNA ON ALBANI SET ASIDE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., May 15.—Charles Millar, solicitor for Madame Albani, in the action brought against her by Mr. J. T. Thomson, applied to-day to the Master-in-Chambers to have the subpœna served on Madame Albani and Mr. Gye, during the diva's engagement at the Grand Opera House set aside. The subpœna commands Madame Albani to appear before Mr. Justice Macmahon, at Osgoode Hall, on May 12, 1891, and thereafter from day to day. Mr. Millar contended that there were no sittings of the court on that date, at which this case could be tried, that the subpœna was served for the purpose of harassing and annoying the defendant, and that she could not obey the subpœna without great financial loss, owing to her engagements in Europe. The Master, on these grounds, set the service of the subpœna on Madame Albani aside, with costs to be paid by Mr. Thomson.

A MATRIMONIAL EVENT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—A London special to the *World* says: "The Marquis de Lenville authorizes a positive statement of his marriage with Mrs. Frank Leslie, which will take place next month. Mrs. Leslie was seen yesterday, lunching at the Grosvenor Hotel with the Marquis. She took the reporter into a private room and told him she did not deny the rumor. For the past five years she had had great regard for the Marquis and time had not weakened that feeling. She added: 'You may draw your own conclusions, but I prefer not to discuss the matter at present.'"

Is This Monroe Doctrine?

BRUSSELS, May 15.—The American plenipotentiary contests the competence of the Anti-Slavery Conference to allow the Congo State to tax imports.

Doran Wright Co. Finally Suspends.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Times* says: This morning the announcement of the collapse of the big brokerage firm, the Doran Wright Co., limited, will be made. The liabilities, it is announced by the President of the Company, will be between $300,000 and $400,000, none of which is owed in New York. The Company had a meeting late yesterday afternoon and decided to suspend business. There are no assets to speak of.

Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The 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., 114z20 106 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Summer Resorts.

SEA BATHING.

INCH ARRAN HOUSE!

Dalhousie, Baie des Chaleurs, N. B.
THE HEALTHIEST PLACE IN CANADA.

This favorite summer resort, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, opens June 15th. Beautiful scenery, good bathing, boating, fishing and driving, together with a good table and the other comforts of a City Hotel.

The sanitary arrangements are perfect, pure water, thorough drainage, with all modern conveniences, Bath rooms supplied with hot, cold and salt water. Communication with all points of interest is easy by rail or steamer.

For further information address,
JEROME F. HALE, Manager,
101z INCH ARRAN HOUSE, Dalhousie, N. B.

ECONOMISE THIS SEASON AND GO WITH YOUR FAMILY TO

Caledonia Springs.

That Popular Summer Home, and banish all prospect of
—RHEUMATISM OR DYSPEPSIA!—
The GRAND HOTEL CO., Caledonia Springs, Ont., will send a Guide to any address.
Season opens June 11th. 108z

LAKE-VIEW HOUSE,
KNOWLTON, QUE.

This well known and popular Hotel, located in the beautiful village of Knowlton, on the border of Brome Lake, has been thoroughly renovated throughout with especial regard to the comfort of Summer guests. Its pure air, beautiful drives, splendid boating and fishing, renders Knowlton one of the most desirable resorts in Canada.

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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

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

MR. MURRAY'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

A Famous Epigram—The Village of Waterloo—Leap Year—Objectionable Words.

A Famous Epigram.

M. D. (Montreal) remembers the point but has forgotten the words of an eight-line complimentary epigram (written, he believes, by Pope) 'on presenting a rose to a lady.' He desires to obtain the verses, and some information about them. I have much pleasure in answering fully my correspondent's question. The four best modern collections of Epigrams are: I. "The Epigrammatists of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Times, with Notes, Illustrations, etc., by the Rev. Henry Philip Dod." II. "The Book of English Epigrams, selected and arranged by W. Davenport Adams." III. "Epigrams, Ancient and Modern, edited by Rev. John Booth, B. A., Cambridge, and IV, "A Commonplace Book of Epigrams, analytically arranged by Charles Stokes Carey." These four volumes are now lying before me; but the epigram to which my correspondent refers is found only in the first two volumes just mentioned. At p. 343 of his book Mr. Dod gives some epigrams from the pen of William Somerville, born 1692; died 1742. The first epigram quoted has the following absurdly long title: "Lines supposed to have been written in the 15th century by the Duke of Clarence, of the House of York, and sent with a White Rose to Lady Eliza Beauchamp, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, of the House of Lancaster."

"If this pale rose offend your sight,
It in your bosom wear;
'Twill blush to find itself less white,
And turn Lancastrian there.

But if thy ruby lip it spy,
To kiss it should'st thou deign,
With envy pale, 'twill lose its dye,
And Yorkist turn again."

Mr. Dod's remarks on this epigram are as follows: "The first only is Somerville's, one of several on "Presenting to a Lady a White Rose and a Red on the Tenth of June." The second was added by Congreve. (See Sir Henry Halford's "*Nugæ Metricæ*," 1847.) Somerville probably adopted the idea from Herrick, who has an epigram on the way roses became red:

Roses at first were white,
Till they could not agree
Whether my Sappho's breast,
Or they, more white should be.

But being vanquished quite,
A blush their cheeks bespread,
Since which, believe the rest,
The roses first came red.

In Sir Thomas Moore's epigram translated from the Latin, a different account of the red rose is given:

While the enamour'd Queen of Joy
Flies to protect her lovely boy,
On whom the jealous war-god rushes:
She treads upon a thorny rose,
And while the wound with crimson flows,
The snowy flow'ret feels her blood and blushes!

An epigram by Dr. John Carey, "Origin of the Red Rose," is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, No. 89, Part 11, 67:

As erst, in Eden's blissful bowers
Young Eve surveyed her countless flowers,
An opening rose of purest white,
She marked with eyes that beamed delight.
Its leaves she kissed; and straight it drew
From beauty's lip its vermeil hue.

At p. 290 of the "Book of English Epigrams" is citedthe epigram, with the following shortened title, "A Yorkist Prince to a Lancastrian Lady with the Present of a White Rose." He adds the names of the two authors with their dates, viz., William Somerville (1672-1742) and William Congreve (1670-1729); and, like Mr. Dod, refers the reader to Sir Henry Halford's *Nugæ Metriceæ* for further information.

Waterloo—Leap Year.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Please answer the following questions in your valuable department of Saturday's STAR: 1. Was the name 'Waterloo' known previous to 1815, or was it derived, as some contend, from the cries of the wounded French and British soldiers on the field of battle, the French crying "L'eau!" and the British "Water! Water!" 2. Will the years 1892 and 1900 be leap years? I have heard it asserted that 1892 will not be a leap year; but I had always thought that it was only such years as 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., although divisible by 4, that were excluded from the list of leap years. THOMAS SHANKS.
(Moose Creek.)

1. The derivation of the name "Waterloo," as given by my correspondent, must have been evolved from the brain of the craziest of cranks." Waterloo, as every one knows' is the name of a village of Brabant in Belgium, 12 miles S. E. of Brussels. By the side of the chapel of Waterloo, which was uninjured by shot or shell on June 18, 1815, Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces, August 17, 1705. The conquerors on the same field are the only British commanders whose career brought them to Dukedoms. I am not in a position to state at what date the village acquired its name. II. The year 1892 will be a leap year, but 1900 will not. The year 2000, however, will be a leap year. Brande in his "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art" writes as follows: "Every year of which the number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a leap year, excepting the centesimal years, which are leap years only when divisible by 4 after suppressing the two zeros." For full explanation see Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," p 468.

Objectionable Words.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Could you not, with your wide knowledge of literature, and desire for the proper cultivation of the best forms of language, enter a public protest against the adoption by the press of Canada of words such as "platform" and "ticket," vulgarly used on the other side of the line in connection with political contests? Also, the curious expression, "to loan," and such repulsive and brutal terms as "gaoled," "suicided," "burgled," etc. I am sure by so doing, you would render a great service to the English language both of the present and future. NEMO.

I have some remarks to offer my correspondent on the words "platform" and "ticket." The other three are, of course, unendurable.—[Edit. of N. and Q.]

"The Mother of Invention."

While referring to a back number of the STAR the other day I came upon an article which begins thus: "Necessity is a prolific mother. Her maternity is not always recognized even by her own offspring. A happy apophthegm, highly favored by copy books, newspapers and other pedantic institutions, reminds the world, or rather will not suffer the world to forget, that "necessity is the mother of invention." As I have lately been asked the source from which this phrase is derived, I take the opportunity of saying a few words on the subject. The exact words "Necessity, the mother of invention" may be found in Act I, Sc.—of a play entitled "The Twin Rivals," by George Farquhar (1678-1707), but the aphorism (on which Bartlett, Grocott and Hani Friswell throw no light in their books of quotation) may be traced still farther back. In section 8 of St. Augustine's "*Enarr. in Psalmum LXXXIII*," the following passage occurs: "*Omnium enim actionum humanarum mater necessitas. . . . . Arare, Seminare, novellare, navigare, talia omnia opera, quæ parit nisi necessitas et indigentia?*" This may be translated: "For of all human actions necessity is the mother. * * * * * * What but necessity and want is the origin of ploughing, sowing, tilling new fields, sailing and all such operations?" The saying, however, may be tracked to the time of Plato, and may be found in Book II, XI of "The Republic." The beginning of the passage is thus given in Professor Jewett's translation: "Necessity, who is the mother of our inventions, etc., etc." The idea, though perhaps not the same words, may be unearthed from innumerable authors. Virgil in his "Georgics," as students may remember, dwells at considerable length on the same idea. The mention of the saying reminds me of an anecdote, according to which the saying was publicly denied in an amusing manner. Jennings at p. 248 of his "Anecdotal History of Parliament" tells the following story: "When Shiel had learnt by heart, but forgotten, the exordium of a speech beginning with "Necessity," which he repeated three times, Peel added, "is *not always* the mother of invention."

Author Named.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Will you kindly tell me who was the author of "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder?" I read an article concerning it shortly after its production, but am unable to remember it. A wager has been made here that H. Rider Haggard is the writer, but I think not. Enquiries have been made of several authorities, but so far to no purpose. E. E. RICE.
Boston, Mass.

The author of "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder" is, I believe, the late James De Mille, M. A., who wrote several other successful novels and also an excellent work on "The Elements of Rhetoric." He was a professor in the Lower Provinces.

The Pope and the Vatican, Etc.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly answer the following questions: A friend of mine maintains that the Vatican, the residence of the Pope in Rome, occupies a space as large as Montreal. I stated it to be no larger than about two squares of this city. Further, that the inhabitants of the Vatican number twenty-five thousand, including five thousand soldiers. I stated that the Swiss Guard of the present Pope comprises about 500 men and that the Vatican and grounds comprise about 1500 inhabitants. Third, that the Pope receives from Canada alone eight millions of dollars every year and a fixed succour from the Italian Government. I maintain that the Pope receives nothing from the Italian Government in the shape of an annual allowance; even if the Government had voted it, the Pope would accept nothing from the Italian Government; that his income is derived from voluntary gifts and from the well-known Peter's Pence, which is collected at stated periods in all countries and remitted to Rome. A. VON HUGEL.

I have no means at hand of answering the Baron's questions. The Vatican is said to contain 7000 rooms, and Pistolesi's description of it, with numerous plates, was published in 1829-38. Some correspondent will, I trust, reply to the queries of my friend.

Waterloo Fought on Sunday.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—It has been asserted in quite a number of public journals that the battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday. Is this a reliable historical fact? I have the impression that the battle occurred on Sunday. Tennyson says: "On that loud Sabbath shook the spoiler down." It can be solved in this way; the number of days since the 18th of June, 1815, till Thursday, the 9th of January, 1890, is 27,234. Dividing this by 7 I get 4 over and counting four days back from Thursday makes it fall on Sunday. Am I correct? A. B. C.
Thorne Centre, Co. Pontiac.

There is no doubt that the battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, and Tennyson, of course, is right, as he always is. A. B. C.'s calculations, therefore, are not worth the trouble of being verified.

The Day of a Date Fixed.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Would you be so kind as to inform me through the columns of your paper on what day of the week the 13th of May, 1854, fell. You will confer a great favor on a SUBSCRIBER OF THE DAILY "STAR".
Montreal.

May 13th, 1854, was a Saturday.

Street Cars in New York.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Can you inform me what sort of street cars are in use on Broadway, New York City, whether "busses" or those similar to our City Passenger cars here? You will greatly oblige by answering in Saturday's STAR.
Montreal. F. C.

The following extract from a Montreal paper will answer my correspondent's question:

Mr. Lusher is back from the Empire City. In a conversation with a reporter this morning the Street Railway Manager said: "There are only two lines in New York running cars superior to ours, the 23rd street cross town and the Broadway and 7th avenue lines.

"What about cars with seats on top?"

"There are none. Nobody wants them here, anyway. Then as to open cars—why, there is only one line in New York running them."

"Did you see any single tracks?"

"Things are more compact there. Take the Broadway and 7th avenue road. It has 2600 horses; its stables, offices, workshops, etc., are all under one roof. It's the simplest matter in the world to run a line like that. They just go straight down and back; not like ours, with four stables ten miles apart!"

"Did you find the cars very clean at New York?"

"Clean! I didn't see anything cleaner than here. Some are not kept as clean as ours. In fact I should be ashamed to see our cars as dirty."

"And that's saying something!"

"May be it is, but if you want a good service, a service equal to any in New York, all I have to say is, give us streets equal to New York and we will give the service!"

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Being very much infatuated with a young lady whom I have met but a few times, is it proper for me to ask the pleasure of calling, she giving me a little encouragement, or need I wait for her to request it? FRANK.

ANS.—A request of this kind should come from the gentleman. If you wish to call you may with propriety ask the young lady to allow you to do so.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Where there are no bridesmaids at a wedding, and the bride has a bouquet, who holds it during the ceremony, or is it left in the vestry, and does she carry it with her to the church and to the altar? By answering this you will greatly oblige E. A. B.

ANS.— We think the bouquet should be carried by the bride. In the absence of a bridesmaid it may be held by a friend during the performance of the ceremony, at the conclusion of which it should regain its place of honor in the hand of the bride.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Is it proper for a young lady to bow to a gentleman who has called on her during her absence? If not, is it necessary for her to acknowledge his call in any way, and how? Meeting him and being in doubt as to what she should do, she did not bow. What should be done on second meeting should he call again? HAL B.

ANS.—It is not usual to bow under such circumstances, but you might invite the gentleman to your house, should you desire to make his acquaintance. He would hardly call again unless some such recognition was made of his first visit.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Would you kindly inform me if it is customary for the groomsmen to present the bridesmaids with gloves and a bouquet, also who inserts the marriage notice in the papers and who is supposed to pay for their insertion? By answering the above you will much oblige IGNORAMUS.

ANS.—This "pleasurable duty" does not devolve on the groomsmen. It is the bridegroom's place to provide bouquets for the bridesmaids as well as that for the bride: it is not necessary for either of them to provide the gloves. These notices are inserted by the father or chief member of the bride's family and they are also paid for by them.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. In giving an evening party of about thirty guests where room does not permit of spreading a table, what refreshments would you consider proper to be passed around? 2. At an evening party given by the daughter of the house, is the father expected to furnish cigars in the gentlemen's room? 3. When a gentleman returns a party-call, is it the correct thing for the young lady to insist on his taking off his hat and coat and spending the evening, and is he right in so doing? DORA.

ANS.—1. Any of the following can be passed round and easily managed, as they do not require cooking: Oyster patties, salads, sandwiches, cakes of different kinds, jellies, ice cream, and bon-bons. 2. It is usual to make provision of this sort, cigars and cigarettes being available in the gentlemen's room. 3. She may request him to do so, but should be careful to avoid anything like insistance. It is not usual, however, to invite afternoon visitors to remain for the evening. When the invitation is given the gentleman is at liberty to accept it.

SPRING.

Cheerless the day and wintry, gray and chill;
No gleam of sun; no breath of balmy air;
Within the woods the trees stand gaunt and bare,
Around them Winter's desolation still;
But yet, within those bare and leafless trees,
Though all unseen, do hidden life-germs lurk,
Astir, each hour, in silent ceaseless work;
And on the chilly wind there faintly breathes
A whisper of bright days to come ere long,
When wood and field in beauty shall be clad,
And rich and full shall rise the joyous song
Of birds; and hope anew makes all men glad,
One balmy breath the Winter's charm to break,
And Nature from her long cold sleep will wake!
—*Chambers Journal.*

GOD HELP THE BOY.

God help the boy that never sees
The butterflies, the birds, the bees,
Nor hears the music of the breeze
When zephyrs soft are blowing.
Who cannot in sweet comfort lie
Where clover blooms are thick and high,
And hear the gentle murmur nigh
Of brooklets softly flowing.

God help the boy who does not know
Where all the woodland berries grow,
Who never sees the forest glow
When leaves are red and yellow.
Whose childish feet can never stray
Where nature does her charms display—
For such a helpless boy I say
God help the little fellow.
—*Chicago Herald.*

MAY.

Whom seek ye, Warder, at such eager pace?
And swift he answered: "From strong guarded place
The fairest Month of all this year, this day,
On wayward fancy bent hath stol'n away.
This strange enchanted power she doth possess,
That wheresoever her light feet do press
Swift every living thing doth bud and blow;
And where she lingers I erelong shall know.
For by the yellow daffodils aflame
And by the lilac blooms, she this way came."

The Warder vanished down the budding way,
When lo, from 'neath the daffodils, fair May
Crept from her hiding, and with either hand
Flung drifts of apple blossom through the land.
—*Lucy E. Tilley in the Independent.*

AN OLD SOLDIER

TELLS HOW TO FORM A CADET CORPS.

Some Practical Hints For School Boys Who Think of Making up a Company—Go Slow The First Principle.

[Exclusive Rights in Canada to the MONTREAL STAR.]

So you are about to start a military company, boys, and want to talk with an old soldier. Now, do you know, the very first thing I shall tell you is one that will be a surprise, perhaps not a pleasant one. I fancy I can see your keen, young faces all around the room as I talk to you, and have talked to my boys time and again. Just as sure as shooting, if you start your own way you'll start wrong. I have seen boy companies raised for nearly forty years, and I know exactly what you were going to do the very first thing. You meant to begin by getting officers and choosing a uniform; did you not? Now, boys, there is just where you are all wrong. Get, if you like, a loose flannel shirt, and trousers of dark blue or gray. That's all the uniform you'll need for some time to come, if I am to be your adviser. But whatever you do, have no officers yet awhile. Wait; I'll tell you why.

In the first place, you want no uniform because before you get half ready to wear one some of you will have got so tired of the course of sprouts through which I propose to put you that you won't remain long enough in the company to need it. On the other hand, in the next place, I don't want you to get a uniform until you can carry yourself properly in it. Never do I go travelling around this country without coming across boys from some military school or other, and the way boys from some of those schools carry themselves is enough to give me cold shivers.

Before you go into a uniform at all learn to stand erect, your heels together, your shoulders square, your back flattened, your chest thrown out, the stomach drawn in, the head erect, eyes straight to the front, chin drawn in, arms falling naturally to the side, but the hands and elbows well back and close in. All that you will find in its proper place in the drill book.

Don't be in a hurry about getting guns. I'm not going to let you touch a gun until you have learned what "setting-up" means, and the school of the soldier, marching, wheeling, turning, quick and double time, every portion of the school of the company too, in fact, before you touch a musket at all. The reason of this is that were I to let you, before your muscles are set and your frames are hardened, begin drilling with a musket—which seems to be the first ambition of a boy getting into ranks—your right shoulder would acquire a permanent droop, and instead of having a well-balanced, well-poised body you would be misshapen instead of benefited by the instruction I should give you. No, boys, you are going to learn to march and to be soldiers, and you are not going to touch a musket for six months. You are going to drill twice a week, and not more than an hour and a half at a time then.

Now, do you think you can stand it? If you can, now is the time to say so. But let me tell you, boys, that never yet have I seen a company started that at least one-fourth did not get tired of it and fall out before the end of the second month, even when they were allowed to get their uniforms and have officers from the start. In fact, the first to get tired of it and quit were pretty sure to be those who hoped to be elected for some office or other, and were disappointed in their aspirations. Only one man in a company can be captain, only two lieutenants, and only four can be sergeants, and so on; and those who do not obtain these positions, for which perhaps they had hoped and were envious, as all boys—and all men, for that matter—will be envious of the better fortune of their neighbors, it often results that a great number of them feel a certain degree of dissatisfaction over the choice, and the interest, which was keen when they started, soon becomes dulled and stagnant. But I don't mean to lecture you on these points all night.

One word more about this matter of choosing officers. I told you by no means to do that at the start; to wait until we have been drilling two or three months; all of you to be privates in the ranks for that time. I'll be your captain and first sergeant. Then, as we progress towards company movements, I shall appoint temporarily from among your number some promising boys as sergeants and as lieutenant and to act as captain, and then give others of you opportunity. Let those young fellows, who, by study of the tactics, who by steadfast attention to all the drills and duties, have won the respect of the entire company—let those young fellows come to the front. Next to the captain, in my opinion, the most responsible and, by long odds, the most telling position in the company is that of first sergeant. Therefore do I say to you, don't think of such a thing as having your officers until you have been hard at work at least three months. Then you will have found by the end of that time who are and who are not "standing up to the work."

Now the first thing you want is some sharp, quick instructor. By that I mean some young man who is himself thoroughly drilled and who has the faculty of imparting instruction and maintaining strict discipline. If you can, enlist the services of some young officer. You will probably make the best choice possible under the circumstances. Do not attempt to drill one another, or to have anybody but an expert handle you. It is only time thrown away. It is only learning what you will have to unlearn. It is far easier for a good instructor to take raw boys who have never been drilled in their life and make good soldiers of them in a short space of time than it is for him to take boys who have been carelessly or indifferently drilled and get them out of all the bad tricks and manners that they have learned, and bring them round into the proper methods.

I found great difficulty in that respect once in going to drill a company that had been very inefficiently handled for a year previous. The first thing I had to do was to work hard for a month to rub all the old "slouchiness," as I call it, out of the boys and straighten them up. Starting them side by side with a perfectly new set, the new boys at the end of the month were far ahead in every way of those who had been drilled a year under a man who didn't know much about his business. It was a matter of great chagrin, too, for the old boys. So much for this matter of instructor.

Now, a word about what you have to do when once in rank. Recollect, in the position of a soldier after the command "Attention!" has been given not a muscle must move, not an eye, except at the word of command, otherwise there will be unsteadiness and demoralization in the whole company during the drills or parades which you may be called upon to perform later in your career. The first thing that you have to learn in ranks is absolute immobility. Your instructor must give you frequent rests at first, because your position will be constrained. But if he is the right sort of man and gives you abundant setting-up drills in connection with the salutes and facings, the balance step and so on, you will pass from one movement to another with such rapidity that the feeling of constraint will soon wear off, but, oh, how sore your muscles will be for the first few days after the first few drills! But then that will pass away and a new feeling of elasticity will take possession of you.

Recollect, therefore, no uniform, no officer. Three months' probation for each and every one of you. Two drills a week, and to be practised night and morning at home. The salutings, facings, balance-step, alignments, marchings, quick and double time, and finally company movements, all without arms, until every boy has acquired an erect, graceful carriage, quick, soldierly movements and hardened muscles. Then we'll see about cadet rifles, uniforms and election of officers.

Now, one word as to what comes after each drill. I assume that you mean to have them, say two evenings a week, from 8 to 9.30. You will be in a glow and the perspiration will be streaming from every pore by the time you are through. Lose no time now. Stop nowhere for any purpose. Go straight home and to your rooms. Strip, take a coarse towel and rub yourself down thoroughly. Then go to bed. A month will make you feel like an all-round athlete, and if you happen to have taken the measurements of your chest, arms and legs, you will see how you are gaining.

CHARLES KING.

CRAZED BY THE SUN.

The Terrible Crime Committed by a Demented Coachman.

A Paris despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph*: A dreadful scene was witnessed on Saturday in a house in the Rue de Saint-Petersburg. A coachman employed by one of the tenants received a sunstroke eight days ago as he was cleaning the carriages in the court-yard. The man was placed under medical care and was accommodated in a room on the sixth floor. On Saturday evening he was suddenly seized with brain fever, and half-naked leaped from the bed, armed with a large kitchen knife. Shouting and shrieking, he smashed everything that he stumbled against. His employer's wife tried to calm the unfortunate man, but he did not know her, and struck her four times with the weapon he was brandishing. She fell to the ground screaming for help.

Several persons rushed in and endeavored to pacify the lunatic, but he turned against them in mad fury. He hit with his knife one of the servants, and also a workman, who had his right hand and cheek cut badly. The man then threw aside his knife and seized hold of a woman—the cook—dragging her towards the window. He scrambled over the protecting bar, and, with his terrified victim, jumped into the courtyard. The two were picked up covered with blood. Nevertheless, the maniac seems to have been the least injured, but two of the women he attacked are in a serious state, particularly the cook. The others were not so badly wounded.

MEALS ON A STEAMSHIP.

A Sea-sick Traveller's Complaints About the Way That Dinner is Served.

An American correspondent of the London *Star* says: The first thing that struck me on board the steamship, as I came across, was the splendid discomfort that was organized in all the regulations of the vessel. What! no improvement since thirty years ago when I sailed with old Judkins on the "Persia?" I want to know! At eight o'clock in the morning a fellow comes along the corridor, passing every stateroom banging on a gong. The sea-sick passenger had scarcely composed herself to sleep when the red tape fiend stirs her up to a due sense of her misery. What for? Why not content with waking her, she smells an insult to her stomach. Breakfast prevails in the close air of the ship. Had she been left by sleep to recover some little strength? But no, sir, there are 250 passengers; of these 243 are sick, seven appear at table. The gong is for those seven. Two hundred and fifty breakfasts have been prepared 250 dinners will follow, for it is

NOT POSSIBLE TO RECKON

on the weather, and at the first smooth day all or nearly all the sick will suddenly put in an appearance. But this day is rough, and 500 meals are more or less wasted. Doesn't this come of the boarding-house system, and that system the worst that can be applied to passengers at sea? The best part of the ship is sacrificed to accommodate 300 passengers at table. At the best they appear there for an hour in the morning and an hour at dinner time. The saloon is deserted during the rest of the day, for if the weather is fine the folks are on deck, and if it is stormy they are in their staterooms. Ain't it reasonable that people at sea should have their food when their stomachs require it, and that they should choose what, they do require? Is it reasonable that

THEY SHOULD BE SERVED

with greasy, ill-cooked, tepid food at hours when they don't want it? If the restaurant system were established, there would be fewer people in the saloon at a time. A smaller saloon would be sufficient and better service ensured. If some thousands of restaurants can be successfully served in Paris, and certainly more than 300 dinners are provided, admirably cooked, cannot the same system be pursued on board ship, I want to know? Even in Paris and Switzerland, where hotelkeeping is carried on as near perfection as I can imagine, the table d'hote system is a failure. In London the public dinners have long been a standing joke—I mean the great civic banquets and those given at Freemason's Tavern. Split those endless tables, divide the whole business into parties of eight, separate the service, let each order from the bill of fair as they do at the restaurant, and there will be a different result. What's the matter with that suggestion, I want to know?—*London Star.*

CHILDREN TRAVELLING.

How to Amuse the Little One on the Railroad Train.

There is much written nowadays concerning the home amusement of children. Would it not be well if suggestions were offered for the entertainment of the little people while travelling? Any one who has made a long railway journey must have had her sympathies aroused for the tired little mortals, for whom no provision had been made for varying the monotony of the trip. The mothers or aunts accompanying them were provided with books or knitting work, but the poor children had not even strings to play cats-cradle. No wonder that under these circumstances they fidgeted and wearied their companions, until travelling with children was voted a bore. If a new picture book, a pencil and paper, a game or a small doll had been provided, to be brought out at the first appearance of restlessness, the vote might have been different.

A lady starting on a long journey with two children placed in her satchel some pieces of cardboard, scissors and lead pencils. After the novelty of car riding had worn off this wise woman produced her treasures. One child cut the cardboard into pieces three-quarters of an inch square, the other printed on each square a letter. The alphabet was repeated many times. Then each formed words from the letters and gave to the other to make out. In this way they amused themselves for hours.

The mother might have taken the game from home with less trouble to herself, but well she knew there would be more satisfaction in making it for themselves. Paper dolls were cut and extensive wardrobes fashioned from bright-colored paper that had been thoughtfully provided. At the end of the journey the passengers declared the children wonderfully well-behaved and wished they might always travel with such happy little people. The fact was, the children were ordinary children, but their hours had been so pleasantly occupied there had been no opportunity for becoming weary and then disagreeable.—*Good Housekeeping.*

BURIED GOLD.

French statisticians are making a curious calculation of the amount of gold which is annually buried in the United States. M. Victor Meunier asserts, after careful enquiries, that the American dentists insert in American teeth the enormous amount of eight hundred kilogrammes (about eighteen hundred pounds) of the precious metal, which represents nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This gold is never recovered, of course, but is buried with the persons in whose mouth it is placed. Making allowance for the rapid increase of the population of the United States and for the continued deterioration of American teeth, it appears that in less than a hundred years American cemeteries will contain a larger amount of gold than now exists in France. This is no fancy sketch, as the pockets of every dentist, and especially every dentist's patient, will attest.

GERMANY COMPARED TO ISRAEL.

History repeats itself. The German youth who is now emperor would do well to ponder over the following episode in the record of King Rehoboam:

"But he forsook the counsel of the old men which they had given him, and consulted with the young men that were grown up with him.

"So Israel rebelled against the House of David until this day. * * * There was none that followed the house of David but the tribe of Judah only."

For Rehoboam read William, for David read Hohenzollern, for Israel read Germany, and for Judah read Prussia.—*London Truth.*

NOT AS I WILL.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go.
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law, unseen and still,
Unfathomed purpose to fulfil
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait—
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late,
Too heavy burdens in the load,
And too few helpers on the road;
And joy is weak, and grief is strong,
And years and days so long, so long;
But this one thing I learned to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still,
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will!"—the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat,
"Not as I will!"—the darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will!" because the One
Who loved us first has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all His love fulfil—
"Not as we will."—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE NATURE OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Land Purchase Act and Mr. Parnell's Proposition—The License Bill—Irish Exhibits at Edinburgh.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUBLIN, May 3.—Every matter of news, political and social, gives place this week in Ireland to the great strike of the officials and workmen on the Great Southern line. To many of your readers, it may be necessary to state that this line runs straight from Dublin to Cork, and thence to Queenstown and Youghal, throwing out important feeding lines on either side as it wends its way. It passes through the richest, most prosperous and most fertile districts in Ireland; carries the American mails from Dublin to Queenstown, and in point of wealth, resources, traffic, and speed, is the best, most ably conducted, and important railway in Ireland. Its services have been always splendidly conducted and rival those of the best English lines in comfort, speed, and punctuality. It is on this line the strike has taken place. On yesterday week the signal men, guards, porters, etc., with only a few hours' warning, abandoned their posts to the number of some 1500, and at once stopped the traffic. There had been a previous threatened strike for wages some weeks since, which had been settled by the directors conceding to the men, in the main, the advances for which they applied. Some time after, the men joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in England, and on some small pretext, the dismissal of two men by the directors for refusing to take goods from an objectionable carrier, the men with, as it is believed, entirely insufficient notice, came out. The directors were at once thrown on their beam ends, and the trade of the south of Ireland entirely disorganized. What made the matter particularly dangerous was that a strong rivalry and jealousy had long existed between Milford, Liverpool, Southampton and other English ports, and Queenstown in this matter of carrying the American mails and unceasing attempts have been made to direct the passage of the mails; but the service of the Great Southern was so invariably good that no decent excuse could be offered for the taking of them away. The source of prosperity was imperilled by the action of the men. The directors, however, rose equal to the occasion, and by taking the clerks from their offices and improvising such guards and signalmen as they could, a limited passenger traffic was carried on, the passengers in all cases having to carry their luggage themselves. Of course the goods traffic has been, and is, entirely stopped. The result is the trade of the South of Ireland

HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY DISORGANIZED.

Mills have been closed for want of the raw material, shops have been closed for lack of goods, and the butter markets of Cork and the other dairy centres of Munster have had their business suspended. To make matters worse, the men of the Clyde Shipping Company, which has great trade with the former town, struck work too; the shipping company withdrew their vessels; so a further paralysing influence was at work. It will be scarcely possible to compute the loss sustained on all sides, in consequence. After a day's reflection, however, the men began to see that they had acted precipitately, and seemed ready to come to terms. The Archbishop of Dublin and Michael Davitt interfered as mediators, but the directors steadfastly refused to come to terms or permit them back without a public apology for their "inexcusable" conduct. This, however, the men refused to offer, and so the dead-lock continues. What embitters the matter is that the directors believe the strike was instigated from London, the committe of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants having decided to test the powers of their organization and resolved on selecting an Irish railway for the purpose. It most possibly occurred therefore to the directors that as the quarrel had been forced on them, it was quite as well to fight it out now as in the future. For that purpose the strike was converted into a lock-out, and what the upshot will be it is quite impossible to determine yet.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL

still holds the place of importance in the House of Commons. The leading politicians on both sides have, in the course of the debate, given their views on it—as usual, the "Ins" approving of it and believing it to be the most ameliorative bill ever brought in for the good government of Ireland; the "Outs" denouncing it in the most unmeasured terms as a most flagrant act of robbery and a disaster to the land. As I mentioned before, it may be epitomized as an act for enabling landlords to sell outright and tenants to buy, the sum of thirty-three millions being advanced for that purpose. Mr. Parnell, in his speech during the debate, and whilst showing up the weak and dangerous portions of the bill, made some suggestions of his own of a novel and important nature. They were to the effect that the advances should not be made for the entire purchase, but that they should be loans made to the landlords to pay off their mortgages and encumbrances on condition that they should remit, say, a third of their present rents to the tenants. This would be an all round benefit. The landlords, on whom the pressure of debt is hanging like a millstone round their necks, compelling them to exact rack rents, would be eased of some of their burthens, and the tenants would be relieved by a large and permanent reduction in their rents. It would have the further benefit of retaining in the land a cultured class that would otherwise be driven out. It takes a great many classes of people to make a nation, and perhaps one of the most important is that which the accidents of social position, education and culture, have placed in an elevated position. It is a class which no country can afford to do without; and this the landlords, if their teeth for evil were drawn, would supply. The French people have felt and still feel the serious want occasioned in their social economy by the abolition of the old landocracy. In the United States, writers have pointed out, English writers particularly, the sordid, money-getting, hard-grained characteristics likely to arise among agriculturists left mainly to their own resources, and in the absence of a refining influence amongst them. Therefore it is that Mr. Parnell's proposition hits a defect palpable in all land measures and schemes previously developed. On the other hand, however, there are many who look upon this scheme as more or less an act of retrogression, an abandonment of the cry for abolition of the landlords, a throwing over of the theory of peasant proprietory. Meantime the bill has passed the second reading by the substantial majority of eighty. It is, however, likely to be much altered in its passage through committee, as there are said to be over a thousand amendments on the notice paper.

THE LICENSING QUESTION.

A very important act of Parliament has also passed the second reading in the House of Commons, the Licensing Act. It compels the total closing of public houses in Ireland on Sundays, and shortens the time for keeping them open on Saturday nights. Previously the former condition of things was in operation, save in the five exempted cities, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, etc. In these there was permission to open on Sundays from two to seven p. m. From and after the passing of this act there will be, unless some amendment should be yet introduced, no place in Ireland in which drink can be obtained on that day. The shortening of the hours on Saturday night would be an immense gain to the working classes. It is during the later hours on this night that much of the workmen's wages go to fill the purses of the public-house keepers in our great cities, that misery and squalor is brought to the toilers' homes, and that the thirst is engendered which makes drink on the succeeding day a necessity. The passing of this act will be to the artizan classes pretty much as great a boon as a good land act to the farming population.

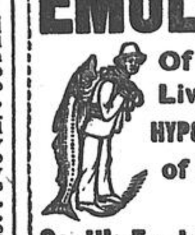
THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on Thursday, May 1, formally opened the Electrical and Industrial Exhibition. The weather was beautiful, and visitors to the historic Scotch capital say that the ceremony passed off with immense eclat. The handsome buildings and splendid streets looked at their best in the sunshine of the May morning. Ireland is very well represented thereat, many of the exhibits being supplied from Dublin and Belfast. A great sensation, however, was created after the ceremony of opening was over, when it became known that, while the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were absent from their hotel, the jewels of the Duchess were stolen from her room. Information was at once communicated to the police, and detectives were soon in pursuit of the thieves; but no clue was obtained. The jewels are stated to be of very great value, some of them being marriage-gifts from the late Emperor of Russia, the Duchess' father. The hotel being crowded with visitors, it is to be presumed some of the light-fingered gentry managed to turn the crush to good account whilst the hotel officials were busy. It is seldom a *Chevalier d'Industrie* gets so good an opening, and reaps so abundant a harvest; but the question is: How will he dispose of them? Royal gifts are not things offered for sale or pawn every day.

JAMES MURPHY.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

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"THE BEST ARMOR AGAINST DISEASE IS GOOD DIGESTION."

It is a hard, uncontrovertible fact that more disease is directly attributable to disorders of the Stomach than to all the other organs combined; this is not hard for even the unprofessional to understand when we take into consideration the mass of food that it is made the receptacle of for a time, there to be churned, digested and so assimilated.

MALTOPEPSYN

(an artificial gastric juice—formula on every label) will aid the weak stomach and so cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia etc. In fact, it is a good aid to digest a hearty dinner, and can do no harm, as it is only adding an extra amount of gastric juice, does not stimulate, and so there is no reaction. Endorsed by physicians. Send 3 cts. in postage for valuable book to HAZEN MORSE, INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, ONTARIO.

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THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST

A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

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

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PILES. ITCHING PILES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is sold by druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cts. a box; 3 boxes, $1.25. Address letters, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WEAK MEN MADE STRONG FREE TO ALL MEN! Sealed Treatise, explaining absolute and perfect CURE without stomach drugging, for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Development, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc. Address THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Debility, Anemia, Infantile Diseases are successfully cured by FUCOGLYCINE GRESSY

This Syrup agreeable to the taste is the only remedy containing all the principles of COD LIVER OIL.

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From Liverp'l	From Derry.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montr'l.	From Quebec.
24 do	25 do	Polynesian	14 do	15 May
1 May	2 May	Parisian	21 do	22 do
8 do	9 do	*Nova Scotian	27 do	direct
15 do	16 do	Circassian	4 June	5 June
22 do	23 do	Sardinian	11 do	12 do
29 do	30 do	Polynesian	18 do	19 do
5 June	6 June	Parisian	25 do	26 do

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NOTE.—The Parisian is lighted throughout with the electric light.

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From Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns & Halifax.	From Queenstown.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Baltim're via Halifax to Liverp'l.	From Halifax via St. Johns N. F., to Liverp'l.
29 Apr.	30 Apr.	Carthaginian	20 May	26 May
13 May	14 May	Corean	3 June	9 June
27 May	28 May	Caspian	17 June	23 June

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal to Glasgow on or about
1 May	Canadian	17 May
8 "	Siberian	24 "
15 "	Buenos Ayrean	31 "
22 "	Pomeranian	7 June
29 "	Norwegian	14 "

These Steamers do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal to London on or about
1 May	Brazilian	22 May
15 do	Assyrian	5 June
29 do	Grecian	19 do

These steamers do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

For freight, passage, or further information, apply to H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common st., Montreal; 80 State st., Boston. 234

ANCHOR LINE.

Atlantic Express Service.

LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Steamship "CITY OF ROME" from New York SATURDAY, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 23. Saloon Passage, $60 to $100; Second-class, $30.

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Steamers every Saturday from New York to GLASGOW and LONDONDERRY.

Cabin Passage to Glasgow, Londonderry or Liverpool, $50 and $60. Second-class, $30. Steerage Passage, either Service, $20. Saloon Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Drafts for any Amount issued at lowest current rates. For Books of Tours, Tickets or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York; or DRUMMOND, McCALL & CO., 16 Custom House Square; or H. G. ELLIOTT, Cent. Vermont R.R.; or D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street; or A. B. CHAFFEE, Jr., 266 St. James street, or W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

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EXPRESS SERVICE between New York, Southampton and Hamburg by the magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse-power. *This Line holds the record for fastest trips to and from Southampton and the Continent.* Actual ocean voyage only SIX DAYS. Steamers unexcelled for *safety, speed and comfort.* Through tickets to London and Paris. Apply to Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 Broadway, N. Y. GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS: C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, New York. J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354, 358 St. Paul st. 59zeod

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

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Station		8.00
Leave	Levis	14.30
Arrive	Riviere du Loup	18.15
do	Trois Pistoles	19.25
do	Rimouski	21.07
do	Little Metis	22.10
do	Campbellton	1.20
do	Dalhousie	2.25
do	Bathurst	3.30
do	Newcastle	4.57
do	Moncton	7.30
do	St. John	11.10
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THE OLD FASHIONED FRENCH REMEDY FOR Children's Ailments.

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SANTAL-MIDY

Is used in the Paris Hospitals to arrest discharges from the urinary organs.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, or Injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

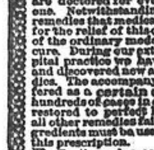
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SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility. Youthful Indiscretions. EARLY DECAY. Be Your Own Physician!

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.

℞—Erythroxylon coca, 1-2 drachm.
Jerubebin, 1-2 drachm.
Helonias Dioica, 1-2 drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
Glycerine, q. s. Mix.

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

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

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A full account of a QUICK AND ABSOLUTELY UNFAILING CURE for Nervous and General Physical Debility and Decay. The effects of Errors and Excesses, Weakness of Body and Mind, Nervousness, Partial or Total Impotence, cured for all time. Also the only natural and successful method to treat Weak, Undeveloped Organs of the Body. These and other Remarkable Discoveries in Medical Science fully explained in our little book, which will be mailed free to those who write for it and mention the *Montreal Star.* Address

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MUSIC TURNED TO POWER.

He Explains How He Obtains It.

SWITCHED ON TO THE POLAR CURRENT.

The Motor Wizard Tells His Story of Invention, and His Theories are Endorsed by High Authorities.

THE WOMAN WHO FURNISHES THE MONEY.

It is many years since the public first heard of John Keely of Philadelphia and his wonderful motor. They were told that he had discovered a new force and was completing the mechanism necessary for its utilization. He claims to have completed his labors and perfected his wonderful motor. The secret he tells to the New York *World* which says:

I have succeeded in hitching on to the polar current!

Was I dreaming? Had the centuries rolled back to the age of Paracelsus? Was it Archimedes who stood before me with a lever in mind by which he could move worlds? Did this spectacled Galileo defy the Church and rebel against all known laws of the physical universe? Or was this a Cagliostro redivivus, who had hypnotized Nature and stolen the mystery of the nineteenth century?

It was a straight, almost gaunt, big-boned and solemn-looking man, this Prophet of a New Force, who stood in the inner sanctum of his workshop at No. 1922 North Twentieth street, in Philadelphia, and proclaimed the accomplishment of the dream of his lifetime, the fulfilment of an undertaking so vast that philosophy has pooh-poohed it and unbelieving science laughed it to scorn! His words meant a great deal to him. If they did not convey the idea at once to a brain benighted by the fogs of prejudice and cauled in incredulity, it was no matter.

"I have finished my work! I have discovered my force! I have accomplished my task!"

It was Keely who talked—Keely the Impostor or Keely the Pioneer on unknown scientific heights. For the first time he proposed to explain his invention to the world, so far as it could be explained in words and so far as the world so understood his mystic message. He continued:

"Henceforward there is nothing for me to do but to wait until the mechanics can make me a perfect machine. When that is done I will at once demonstrate my discovery to the world. That is my great and, indeed, my only difficulty now! The apparatus with which I am compelled to work is and has been mechanically defective. When it is correctly made I will challenge the world to deny what I affirm with and through it!"

John Ernest Worrell Keely stood with his elbow resting on one of his "sirens," the name he gives to a machine which sings, he says, and makes the atoms of universal ether dance. It was the first time I had seen him alone, face to face. I had gone first out of idle curiosity to see "the monumental humbug of the nineteenth century." I had pored over the pages of that wonderful book, "Sketches of Imposture, Credulity and Deception" in all ages, wondering which of all the knave-fools and fool-knaves therein held up to the detestation of posterity this "Philadelphia impostor" was like!

Here he was, six feet one in height, I should say; heavy black eyebrows over deep-set, earnest brown eyes; high cheekbones, over which rested the legs of the "artificial eyes" his researches had long since reduced him to; a thick, black shock of hair, slightly streaked with gray; slightly bent across the broad shoulders, and looking me straight in the eyes, with an expression at first guarded, almost crafty, soon opening into apparent confidence.

It was three days ago, a rainy day in Philadelphia, with nothing to break the silence of the street outside save the jingling bells of an occasional car. The air of the workshop, outer and inner sanctum, was as still as the murk of a tomb is supposed to be. "I have succeeded," he said calmly, "in linking on to the polar current, sympathetically, and in so sensitizing machinery as to be able to operate it (the machinery) from that force!"

Here was the first idea I had been able to get of what "Keely's force"—if he had one—was. But what was and is "the polar current?" "The earth," says James M. Wilcox, author of "Experimental Philosophy," and a large, even ponderous-looking scientist himself, "is enveloped in magnetic currents as an orange is in its rind. Mr. Keely claims his force to be the result of an interference with this magnetic rind." There it is in "plain United States," and everybody may study over it for himself. I acted simply as a telephone into which Keely on this occasion, and Keely and several scientific men, including Dr. Joseph Leidy and Robert M. Wilcox, talked on another previous occasion. The telephone has no opinions of its own. It simply receives and transmits vibratory impressions.

But a telephone may be conceived to ask questions. "Tell me again," I asked, "what the Keely force is?"

"It is," he replied, "a condition of sympathetic vibration associated with the terrestrial polar stream positively and negatively."

"But what known force does it most resemble? Give some standard of comparison."

"It is not like steam," said he, "nor electricity, nor compressed air, nor galvanism—it is none of these, and it is not akin to any one of them."

IS IT INDESTRUCTIBLE?

"I am now running," said Keely, "a vibratory disk, with a magnetic needle, attached to my transmitter. The disk has been so attached, by a platinum-silver wire, for seventeen weeks. The force whirling that disk around at the rate of 120 revolutions a second has not varied or been changed or tampered with during those seventeen weeks. I have repeatedly measured the velocity of its rotations, and that velocity has remained and is to-day the same."

I examined the compass; there was the wire, a section of which I brought away with me, fastened to a button at one edge of a metallic base on which the disk rested; the disk seemed to revolve so rapidly I had difficulty in seeing it. The other end of the wire was attached to the sympathetic transmitter, or "syren" at a button in the cylinder at its top.

"What is the force, now, which makes the needle revolve so rapidly from left to right?" was asked.

"I negatize the polar current," said Keely—"this is a negative transmitter—and produce depolarization; that rotates the compass!

"The rotation of the disk is continuous. 'Why?' you ask. This is my answer: There is a triple sympathetic order of vibration diverting the positive and negative currents to one general polarized centre; this rotary action is continuous when sympathetically associated with the polar stream."

There! That stands for just what it means to the thoughtful reader. It is Keely's language, read over to him after being committed to writing. I didn't understand it, but nobody ever understood the differential calculus or even the Abracadabra in a day or two days. Let the scientific men walk the floor and wrestle with the problem of its significance. For here is the first actual notice to the world, in Keely's own words, that he has finished the exploitation and experimentation of his force, that he has discovered it and knows what it is. Here, indeed, is his own description of it.

"When will you announce this formally to the scientific world, with explanation of its principles—the principles that underlie your new force?" I asked.

"That will be in my book. I am at work at present on two books; the one which will announce my force to the scientific world will contain from 1500 to 2000 pages, with 50 or 60 charts, describing the whole thing symbolically. It will appear in 1891."

It did not seem so wonderful to a nonscientific mind that the magnetic needle should be spun around by something or other said to be communicated to it by the platinum-silver wire from the transmitter.

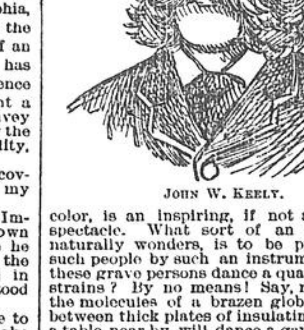
But this transmitter is the force-generator, so-called, in which it is claimed that whatever power is used in most of Keely's experiments is generated. These experiments have on two recent occasions, at one of which I was present, been witnessed by scientific experts. It is proper therefore to describe the transmitter.

The transmitter is the force generator, and it is a cupboard about thirty inches high, on which stood a cylinder of what looked like bronze fitted with a series of upright tubes one-half inch in diameter, also of the same metal and radiating from a common centre; the cylinder was surrounded at its base with a series of graduated horizontal rods, solid and evidently of some resonant metal and capped by a bell-shaped metal cup, in which appeared to be several tuning forks about four inches long, set parallel to each other. The cupboard door was open. Inside it appeared a curious-looking harp and a glass bell.

The other end of the wire, which is attached in all his experiments to the objects he moves or works on, is fastened either to the cylinder of this transmitter or to the harmonica. These are the engines in which his operative force—if there is any—is developed.

So many persons and personages have been quoted as denouncing Keely and denying that he has or could have discovered any new force, that the names of some of those who have watched his recent experiments and have not denounced him or denied the force become of interest. Those who saw the "dance of molecules," as somebody called it, to the music of the mouth-harmonica, with no other machinery in use than a wire and a bronze globe, as far as anybody could see, were Dr. Joseph Leidy and Robert M. Willcox.

To see a bearded, spectacled man of a serious cast of countenance play on a mouth-organ before a group of grave spectators, college professors, scientists and what not, with a woman of the world sprinkled here and there among them to give the group



JOHN W. KEELY.

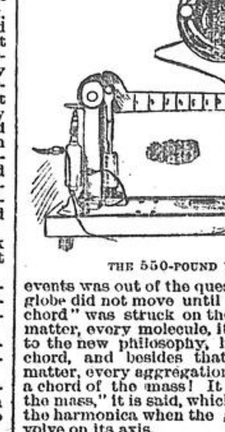
color, is an inspiring, if not a diverting spectacle. What sort of an effect, one naturally wonders, is to be produced on such people by such an instrument? Will these grave persons dance a quadrille to its strains? By no means! Say, rather, that the molecules of a brazen globe, mounted between thick plates of insulating glass on a table near by, will dance a gavotte. Now for the molecule gavotte!

Keely takes one end of a silk cord ten or twelve feet long and attaches it to a button at one end of the harmonica. There is a small copper-colored metal cylinder, say five-eighths of an inch in diameter, fastened along one side of the harmonica. The button to which the cord has just been fastened is nearly at the extremity of this cylinder.

Before Keely begins to play on the harmonica he walks to a table in the corner of the room and fastens the loose end of the silk cord to the projecting end of the axis, on which a bronze globe, evidently hollow, is hung between plates of greenish glass nearly an inch thick. A similar plate of glass lies under the supporters of the globe, between their bases and the table. The glass is almost if not quite transparent; but nobody sees through the experiment.

Webster says a harmonica is "a small, flat wind instrument of music, mostly used as a toy for children." These "children of a larger growth" looked amused when Keely, after a preliminary blast or two into the harmonica—to see, no doubt, if it was all there—began playing in a minor key "Home, Sweet Home," Patti's "favorite piece." If Mr. Keely had not lived such a retired life during all the years of his manhood's prime he would be able perhaps to set his molecules to dancing to some livelier and more modern air. But let that pass: the audience and the molecules did.

The air was rapidly lost in tentative, questioning minor chords. Keely explained that when the proper "sympathetic note" was struck the bronze globe would begin to revolve. Presently it did so begin. At that time he was standing at least ten feet from the tables; there was the silk cord, stretching from his harmonica to the axis of the globe; examination showed that the cord was not hollow, and one or two of the eminent scientists present said the insulation was perfect and that electricity at all



THE 550-POUND WEIGHT.

events was out of the question. The bronze globe did not move until the "sympathetic chord" was struck on the harmonica. All matter, every molecule, it seems, according to the new philosophy, has a sympathetic chord, and besides that, every mass of matter, every aggregation of molecules has a chord of the mass! It is this "chord of the mass," it is said, which Keely struck on the harmonica when the globe began to revolve on its axis.

WHERE THE MOLECULES DANCED.

The faster Keely played the faster the globe whirled.

"Some day," said Dr. Leidy, "I suppose a young lady will be able to play on the piano and set her father's mill to grinding. I see no possible source of deception. This demonstration is wonderful. There is no explanation of the effect thus produced, except by a vibratory force such as Keely assigns as the cause."

Dr. Leidy spoke with an air of conviction. "Would you care to be quoted to that effect?" he was asked. "I have no objection," said he.

THREE WONDERFUL DROPS OF WATER.

"Last Saturday a week ago," said Keely on the occasion of our last interview, "Mr. Baker, of the *Engineering News*, was here and Dr. Leidy also. I then performed the experiment of disintegrating water and developing from it a gaseous force which exerted a pressure of fifteen tons to the square inch. (That experiment you have not yet seen.) I also performed before them the experiment of moving dead-weights at will up and down through water 'annihilating gravity,' as has been said. That I have shown you."

"How do you disintegrate water?"

"I applied to the transmitter (see cut herewith) one end of the silver platinum wire which you have seen used in all experiments with the transmitter. The other end of the wire—here's a coil of it; examine it and see if it is hollow, as Prof. Roland asserted when he refused to witness the experiments—I attached to a shell of gunmetal, weighing two and a quarter pounds and of one cubic inch capacity. Into this shell I put three drops of water. I developed the vibratory force in the transmitter; it was communicated to the shell of gunmetal and so enormous was the force generated by the instant disintegration of those three drops of water that the gunmetal shell was rent into a thousand pieces, some of which, as fine as birdshot, you see there in the frame of the skylight, where they were imbedded in the wood by the violence of this strange force. Before applying the force to the shell of gun-metal I had screwed its two valves as closely together as a vise would screw them, had then fastened them in a larger metal cylinder, and exhausted my mechanical skill to secure the shell in as immovable a position as possible. You see the result."

"It is that force, produced by the disintegration of water, is it not, by which it was once said you were to accomplish such marvels? For example, with a hand engine, which you could bolt to the floor anywhere, and move about at will, you could, it was stated, by pouring a pint of water into the proper receptacle develop considerable horse-power. And in the same way, on a larger scale, run a train of cars from Philadelphia to New York. What about that?"

"The power and possibilities of the force generated by the disintegration of water," he replied, "are almost inconceivable. But I can develop my force in the air, in a vacuum, in the ether itself—I do not need even a pint of power to develop power enough, when my machinery is perfected, to run a train of cars from Philadelphia to New York."

What are you to think of such a man?

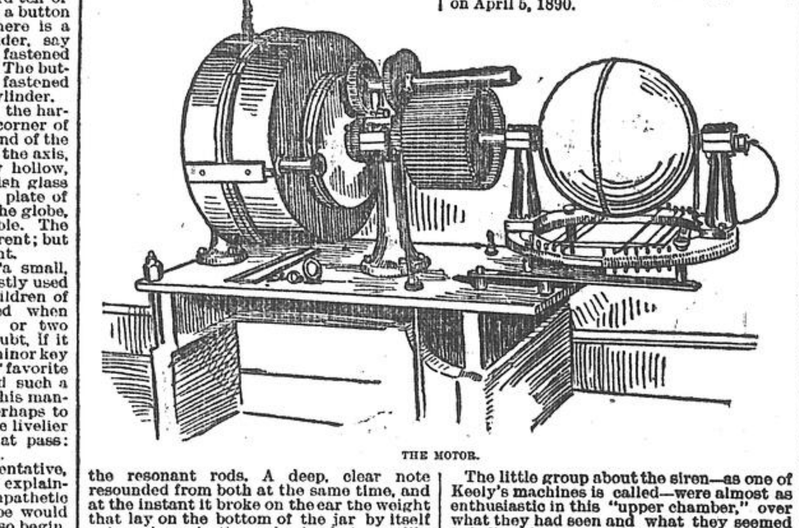
This is the way Keely develops his "force" in the transmitter (see the cut). To illustrate it, let the reader watch him through my eyes as he "annihilates gravity" in the great glass cylinders shown in another cut.

The prophet of the new force attached one end of his platinum-silver wire to his transmitter. The other end he fastened in the metal cap that covered one of the glass jars (cylinders) shown in the cut. This was a glass jar such as chemists use, set on a heavy wooden table about five feet away from the transmitter. The jar on examination proved to have a solid glass bottom; it was about 40 inches high and 10 inches in diameter. It was filled with what looked, smelled and tasted like Schuylkill water. On the bottom of the jar, clearly visible through the water and resting directly on the glass, lay three iron disks, a two-pound, a one-pound and a half-pound weight, such as one sees in the scales of a grocery store. The weights were examined and weighed by several of those present, and were found to be what they purported to be.

Then he took a bit of string out of his pocket, and winding it—as a boy winds the string about his top—around the little brass spindle in front of the cylinder on the top of his transmitter, jerked the loose end and set the spindle whirring. Then he sat down by the transmitter and began striking the strings of what looked like a harp in the cupboard-like base of the transmitter (see cut of same). While one hand was playing on the strings of this "harp" the other was moving tentatively about on the resonant rods on tops of the base of the transmitter, just beneath the cylinder where the spindle was whirring. When the same note on both rods and harp strings was struck the force was at that instant, he said, generated, or set in action. But what did it act on?

Perhaps there was a false note. The mass of weights at the bottom of the jar of water only quivered; one of them toppled off and fell to the bottom. Then all remained motionless. Again with his gnarled fingers—the joints of the first two fingers of his right hand are as big as walnuts—he sounded the "harp" in the cupboard and the resonant bars on top of it. "What are you doing now?" asked Dr. Leidy. "I am trying," said Keely, "to get the mass-chord of those weights. Every aggregation of molecules or of matter, I claim, or, in other words, every mass of matter, has a sympathetic cord, through the medium of which I can operate my vibratory force."

The chord was not found for some minutes. Again the spindle was spun by the help of the twine and its whizz was distinct in the silence of the room. The search for the mass-chord continued on the "harp" and



THE MOTOR.

the resonant rods. A deep, clear note resounded from both at the same time, and at the instant it broke on the ear the weight that lay on the bottom of the jar by itself quivered and then slowly but steadily moved up through the water, as if impelled by some irresistible force, until it impinged on the top of the jar.

But perhaps this was an optical delusion!

"Why there is the force of gravity as plainly overcome, and, indeed, annihilated, as it is possible for a human being to imagine," exclaimed a woman of the world. Dr. Leidy was asked this question: "Doctor, is it true that this unknown force, or what is here manifested as such, has actually before your eyes overcome the force of gravity, with which we are all familiar?"

And the answer, slowly, deliberately, was: "I see no escape from that conclusion!"

Different mass chords were struck, and the three weights were in turn sent booming up to the top of the jar, halted midway in the column of water and moving up and down apparently at Keely's will.

KEELY IS NO SPIRITUALIST.

"Are you a Spiritualist, Mr. Keely?" I asked him.

"That is one of many lies propagated about me," he answered. "It has been said I started life as a carpenter (though that is not a slander), but I didn't; I never was a carpenter. Instead of being a Spiritualist myself, I once exposed Spiritualistic mediums in St. Paul, Minn., in 1857, 1859 and 1861, and I was nearly run out of town for doing so. Everything their mediums did in the dark, I did in the light, and that naturally enraged them. I do not believe in Spiritualism or in anything of the kind. I am, I hope, a Christian, and a regular member of the Methodist Church.

"I have been told that I am a 'powerful medium.' But if there is in me any secret force such as resides in no other man, the



THE MOUTH HARMONICA.

first manifestation of which to me when I was twelve years old drew my attention to the channels in which I have since worked, that force is in no way akin to Spiritualism.

"I know I am going to succeed—that I have, indeed, succeeded. In the last twelve years I have spent from $75,000 to $80,000 on experimental machines. I have had 2000 of them!

"Now, if outside mechanics can make my instruments, I am all right. If they can't, I will have to wait until I find one who can. I am now having a compound siphon made by Helmholtz, near Paris. I like his work."

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

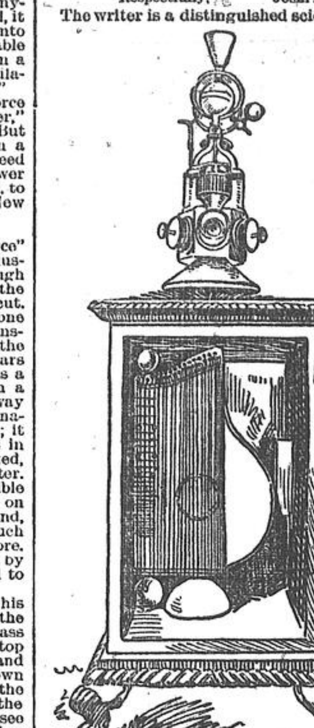
1302 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1890.

Mr. J. P. Bocock.

MY DEAR SIR,—Through the kindness of a friend I was invited to witness some of Mr. John Keely's experiments, and since my first visit, through the kindness of Mr. Keely I have frequently repeated my visits. The results were of an extraordinary character and seemed to me to prove that Mr. Keely had discovered some previously unknown force of great mechanical power, and which promises to be of great future utility to mankind. You had the opportunity this afternoon of seeing some of the same experiments, which I think you will admit were very wonderful, and not to be explained on ordinary principles. I have heard that Mr. Keely's performances were fraudulent, but I must say that to me personally he has appeared to be honest; nor have I ever been able to detect the slightest evidence of fraud in his experiments. To be sure, I am no expert in physics, and what Mr. Keely does may be explained by others; but to me the whole thing is a wonder and mystery.

Respectfully, JOSEPH LEIDY.

The writer is a distinguished scientist and



THE TRANSMITTER.

a member of the leading scientific societies of America and Europe.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

I saw the following documents executed:

Agreement made between Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore and Mr. John Ernest Worrell Keely:

Being fully convinced in my own mind that I can better serve the interests of the stockholders of the Keely Motor Company's shares by following out the programme mapped out for me by Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore in the autumn of 1888 (since which time I have learned more of the laws governing the operations of the force that I have discovered than in the twenty preceding), I hereby bind myself not to give any more of my time to the construction of a commercial engine until my experimental researches have given me such mastery of the principle as to make the construction of a patentable engine possible.

Here followed the signature of Keely, duly witnessed.

In consideration of the above agreement I hereby pledge myself to furnish Mr. Keely with the funds which he needs to pursue his researches up to the time of the building of the engine for the Keely Motor Company, when that Company must resume its responsibilities, or make such terms as shall be satisfactory to me and to Mr. Keely.

Here followed the signature of Mrs. Clara Jessup Bloomfield-Moore. The document was executed by them both in my presence, on April 5, 1890.

The little group about the siren—as one of Keely's machines is called—were almost as enthusiastic in this "upper chamber," over what they had seen and what they seemed to believe it all meant, as were certain other disciples of a new and ridiculed faith nearly 1900 years ago. And one of them, to give still greater evidence of her belief in the gaunt, serious apostle of the new force, then produced a legal-looking document, of which the following is a typewritten copy:

510 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1890.

I, Clara Jessup Bloomfield-Moore (widow of Bloomfield Haines Moore), of Philadelphia, Pa., United States of North America, now temporarily residing at No. 12 Great Stanhope street, Mayfair, London, England, hereby declare and publish the following as a codicil to my last will. I give and bequeath to John Ernest Worrell Keely an annuity of $3000, payable in advance, in monthly instalments, as long as he needs the money to continue his researches, and up to the time that he gains sufficient control of the unknown force that he has discovered, to enable him to construct a patentable engine, machine, or instrument, in the interest of the Keely Motor Company, the stockholders of which have had their interests sacrificed hitherto, in my opinion, by the action of its "managers" in requiring the building and operation of unpatentable engines to exhibit the same for speculative purposes in part and to raise money for the support of the enterprise.

Furthermore, I direct that, in addition to this bequest, all bills for instruments made for Mr. Keely's experimental researches shall be paid by my executors as long as he receives no pecuniary assistance from the Keely Motor Company.

A pen having been found on Keely's desk with which she could write—like most men who write a good deal he had a vile lot of pens around him—Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore then and there, on the top of the siren itself, executed this codicil to her will and had it duly witnessed and signed by two of the little Company, one of the attestants being Dr. Leidy himself.

If, as believes, Keely is the discoverer, the prophet and apostle of a new force—forces are mightier to-day, perhaps, than faiths—Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore has evidently proposed to be so faithful and efficient and valuable a patron that posterity shall hold her name in as great honor as that of the struggling, abused, ridiculed inventor, whose name has for years, in the public prints, been a by-word for hopeless effort, a synonym for Utopian investigation. Here—Fame shall write on her scroll—was the one "amongst the faithless only faithful found!"

Looking at his gnarled fingers, the joints of which have been dislocated, it is said, in his combat with "the genie of the molecule," one would not suppose Keely to be anything of a scribe. But there is good evidence that he is quite handy with his pen. "I have two books on hand," he said to me, "one of which, to come out within a year, possibly sooner, will tell all that I know about my new force."

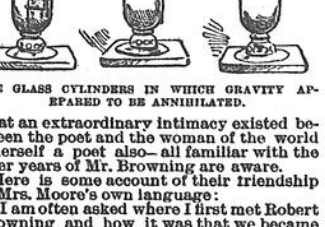
Following are some curious extracts from proof-sheets prepared by a friend from Keely's manuscript books:

"The "ætheric field" is only another name for God—sympathetic flows are the very breath of God, permeating the vast volume of space. We must become conversant with this philosophy before we can realize the infinite degrees of pleasure in the future state, as made known to us in the solution of this subtle and greatest of all problems, sympathetic flows. The higher order we attain in our earthly connections the higher will be the tenuous conditions after liberation from the physical. The degrees of future happiness, high or low orders, depends upon our line of graduation in the physical or earthly state. It is not possible that a crude organism, susceptible of only the low orders of graduation, can soar, after its liberation from its earthly tenement, to a condition of as high an ætheric assimilation as one of a much finer order. Our lives are graduated here by the good or evil we assimilate. If our natures are crude, we are susceptible only of a crude graduation. We can only be fitted to our future ætheric position according to the capacity of our natures here, whether high or low.

Writing of the formation of worlds in the ætheric space, Keely says that no finite mind can conceive how "the introductory attractive rotating impulse was induced or fixed in this ætheric atom by the Creator to enable it to become its own accumulator or independent centre of accumulation; yet, that by this attraction the molecular structure was built and the molecular additions given to it by the same power, forming it after many ages into a sphere of a size and character that demanded recognition in the planetary system." He continues: "I think of it as the same force which gives the introductory impulse in the inter-ætheric, characterizing the action of the mind or will. I lose myself in my conjectures when contemplating this wonderful power, and feel them to be a partial sacrilege; for who can fathom the ways of the Most High? No finite mind can reach up to infinity; but it is given to us to appreciate much that we cannot understand." Of "independent centres," Keely writes: "The atomic spheroids cluster in triplets, and rotate in that order of subdivision which I call inter-ætheric or fourth order; the interstitial flow of which I recognize as independent centres, having that inconceivable rotatory attraction that gives to each the power of self-accumulation."

MRS. BLOOMFIELD-MOORE AND BROWNING.

It has been said on the authority of friends of both of them that this remarkable woman would have married Browning, the great English poet, had he lived long enough.



THE GLASS CYLINDERS IN WHICH GRAVITY APPEARED TO BE ANNIHILATED.

That an extraordinary intimacy existed between the poet and the woman of the world—herself a poet also—all familiar with the later years of Mr. Browning are aware.

Here is some account of their friendship in Mrs. Moore's own language:

"I am often asked where I first met Robert Browning and how it was that we became such good friends. He called upon me in London when I was stopping at Claridge's Hotel in 1879—before I had found time to deliver a letter of introduction given to me by a common friend who wished to make us known to each other. Our friendship dates from that first evening of our meeting, although I had not at that time fully awakened to his inspiration as a poet, my full appreciation having centred upon the poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. From the publication of her first volume in America her poems were next to my Bible, and there have been times when I had found more comfort in the utterances of her sorely bruised spirit than in the Psalms of David.

"It was not until deeper insight came to me that I recognized in Browning a genius, who, in his hours of inspiration, revealed the unknown to his readers, as had Shakespeare when before Harvey's birth he wrote of the circulation of the blood. "Childe Roland" is one of these inspired poems. Years after I first met Mr. Browning we were walking in Hyde Park one Sunday afternoon in June, and had seated ourselves far away from "The Row" on a bench under the wide-spreading branches of a tree. I asked the poet what he had symbolized in the dark tower and Childe Roland's bugle-blast, thinking that he had intended to represent by the tower the stronghold of scepticism of unbelief, of materialism, which would be razed to the ground when science comprehends that the law which develops sound develops every natural law in the universe, and that at the first blast which she blows, with this knowledge, the dark tower must crumble, opening up such fields of research beyond its walls as the imagination of man has not yet conceived to be possible—even to the understanding of the sympathetic attraction which holds the stars in their places and controls their advance and recession.

Mr. Browning replied that "Childe Roland" was "only a *fantaisie*, that he had written it because it pleased his fancy." As I interpreted to him its meaning in the light of Keely's discoveries, he listened with



WHERE THE MOLECULES DANCE.

interest and a smile of doubtful meaning played over his features, for Mr. Browning never expressed any faith in this "modern Prometheus" as to his commercial success, which I fully believe in. Keely's success as a discoverer is already attained and insured to him by the acknowledgment of the leading scientist in America (the writer alludes to Dr. Leidy) that Keely has positive control of some unknown force. The successful application of the discovery to mechanics is only a question of time; but whether the dark tower of materialism falls in one day or stands until this generation has passed away; if "effort, not success, makes the man," as Browning wrote, shapes his soul, forges his character, all glory to the discoverer who, in years upon years of "dead work" is paving the way for the triumph of spirit over matter.

"My letters from Robert Browning," Mrs. Bloomfield Moore continues, "were dated Nov. 9, Nov. 18 and Nov. 26, the day before he fell ill, reaching me the night he was dying, allowing for the difference of time between Venice and Philadelphia. In his letter of the 9th Mr. Browning alluded to a cablegram which I had received, before I left London, from Dr. Joseph Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, informing me that in his opinion 'Keely has command of some unknown force of most wonderful mechanical power.' Mr. Browning wrote: 'Seeing must be believing in my case; still, for your sake I should be contented most cheerfully to pass with those who disbelieved in the steam-engine and electric telegraph. When Keely proves himself to be Vulcan I consent to be Momus.'"

It is believed that Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore alludes to herself when she says that to "one of his chosen friends who was unexpectedly called away from the place where the poet, the sister and the friend were passing the summer together" and who said to Browning:

"Remember, I have loved you with the best and most endearing love, soul-love," the poet replied:

Not with my soul, love!—bid no soul like mine
Lap thee around nor leave the poor sense room!

TO THE END OF THEIR LIVES.

Indeed, she goes so far as to say: "It was at his request that I made my home in London, in order, he said, that we might live near to each other to the end of our lives upon earth. Christmas Day I was always to dine with them, and even when I had relatives stopping with me at Christmas they were invited to the Christmas dinner, and met with a warm welcome from him and his sister. Our plans to meet at San Moritz in the summer of 1888 were interfered with by all that happened to me that fateful year, but I returned to London in November, 1888, taking my last Christmas dinner at his house in De Vere Gardens, and planning for our summer together at San Moritz. But again wave after wave of trouble swept me off my feet, and I was too much of an invalid to carry out my plan.

"The poem 'On the Heights,' in my last volume of verses, was written to Robert Browning on Easter Sunday, 1882.

"Among the gifts which Robert Browning made me I value greatly the autograph letters written to him and to Mrs. Browning by men and women of genius—among them one of Tennyson to himself, and one of George Sand to Mrs. Browning. As each volume of the last edition of his poems came out he brought it to me, inscribing his name at my request. Scarabæi which Mr. Barrett, his brother-in-law, brought from Egypt, intaglios collected in Italy, quaint old books that he thought would interest me, daintily-bound commentaries on his works, which had been sent as gifts to him, exquisitely gotten-up 'Bits from Browning,' bottles of rare Tokay from Hungary, were shared with me.

"Robert Browning's son writes to me from London, on the same date as his wife: 'My father died without pain or suffering other than that of weakness or weariness. His death was what death ought to be, but rarely is—so said the doctor. My father was a very true friend of yours, and you were in his mind during his last hours.'"

This is a Keely experience.
Such is Keely's secret.
Such is Keely the inventor.
Such is Keely the man.
Such is Keely the author.

Is he the Phenomenal Imposter of the Century or the Greatest Genius of Modern Times?

DESERTED WIVES.

Abused Children, Wronged Women—Cases Before the S. P. W. C. A.

Illness prevented Mr. S. Carsley from attending the regular monthly meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children held Tuesday, and Mr. Charles Alexander presided. There were also present: Messrs. Samuel Finley, F. E. Grafton, D. McMillan, Rev. Jas. Paterson and Rev. C. R. Flanders. The minutes of the last meeting contained references to the petition recently presented to the Governor-General-in-Council and to both Houses of Parliament, asking that the law respecting minor women to be changed in several respects. The society recorded its thanks to Senators Abbott, Drummond and Sedgewick, and to Mr. Cameron, who presented the petition in the Commons, and to Senator Murphy, who laid it before the Senate. A letter was read from Mr. H. A. Barnard tendering his resignation as a member of the Board, necessitated from the press of business, and the resignation of Mr. J. R. Dick, of the Boy's Home, was also received. The secretary reported that the action taken by Mr. W. W. Moore, skating rink manager, against the Society and the secretary for libel had been placed in the hands of their attorneys, who would defend the case. The secretary then read his report of the work carried on during the past month. It was a recital of the stories of wives deserted by their husbands, abused children and wronged women. In the case of the man Gordon, prosecuted for not providing for his wife, and who now claims that they were never married, the secretary reported that they had learned from Liverpool there was no record of the marriage and it was thought the woman had been tricked by a sham marriage. The man, however, would be prosecuted for not providing for his children. In the Ryan bigamy case the secretary reported that the first wife was in Newport, R. I., and that steps would be taken to secure her attendance at court.

PROTESTANT NEEDS

In Connection With the Care of the Insane—An Appeal for Help.

Speaking of the fire at the Longue Pointe Asylum and the Protestants' needs, a lady says: "Yesterday I found my young friend safe, and while I cannot say too much in praise of the Sisters who are doing their utmost for these poor patients at the Fullum Street Asylum, I can assure you it shocked me to see our Protestants, some who are not really insane, hoarded with those who are really incurables. I know if one dozen gentlemen in Montreal whom I could name were to go where I went yesterday, before night you would have the requisite sum for the asylum. From this moment every Protestant in the Dominion should stir himself and not rest until our asylum is opened."

Another writer, speaking of the Protestant Asylum, says:

"The workmen in the C. P. R. shops at the East End have sent a liberal contribution. If the G. T. R workmen and those employed in other workshops in the city would follow their good example the managers would have sufficient funds to open the hospital at once for, say, fifty or sixty patients, and in this way a beginning would be made. In fact, if all Protestants would subscribe fifty cents each the hospital would soon be completed and ready for occupation. If the present sad condition of things does not arouse Protestants throughout the province to a sense of their duty towards those who are now afflicted in a double sense, it is of little use writing appeals to newspapers. If religious or humane motives fail to move us, a sense of shame should do it. Let us all come promptly to the help of the helpless and remove the reproach which now hangs over us. Let the littles 'come in quick and thick,' and then others may be constrained to help with larger sums."

Wanted to Control the River.

"The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, I am satisfied, would never have contested this claim, if the 'St. Francis' had not been lost and wrecked in the Lachine Rapids," said Mr. Justice Wurtele, in the Supreme Court, in giving an interlocutory judgment in the case of R. Bickerdike against that company for thirty-five shares of the Lake St. Francis Navigation Company, which he claims he bought for the late L. A. Senecal as president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, and which the latter now alleges were for Mr. Senecal personally. "The object of the Richelieu Co. was," said His Honor, "to gain complete control over the St. Lawrence navigation, and they did not want to have that small company competing with them between Valleyfield and Montreal. Not only did they buy up the stock of that company but by some means that are not explained they got hold of the boat. The evidence so far shows that Mr. Senecal received in one year some $40,000 for the stock of the St. Francis Co., and again $2700 are debited against him." All these facts the Court held were sufficient to show that oral evidence should be given to throw light on the transaction, and His Honor therefore dismissed the objection made by the Richelieu Co. against the production of witnesses.

Montreal Dispensary.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Dispensary took place Tuesday afternoon. The annual reports showed that the applications for surgical and medical relief during the year amounted to 13,074, of which 10,237 were from Roman Catholics, a total increase of 1194 over the previous year. The assets amount to $8046.80, and the liabilities to $4000. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. Y. Gilmour; vice-presidents, J. S. Shearer and C. P. Hebert; treasurer, T. V. R. Brown; secretary, Dr. Thomas D. Reed; committee of management, Messrs. J. H. Burland, E. E. Rothwell, S. Finley, I. H. Stearns, W. Drysdale, J. M. Slessor, Drs. Leprohon, Smith, Proudfoot and Spendlove; life governors, Messrs. E. Goff Penny and W. W. Halpin; ordinary governors, Mrs. Selina W. Evans, C. P. Sclater, James Darling, — Treygang, W. King, J. H. Redfern, S. H. Ewing, Fred Wilson, P. A. Peterson, E. Rawlings, W. Macmaster, G. Weir and A. S. Ewing; medical staff, re-appointed, but Dr. Alloway resigned.

Retail Grocers and Licenses.

A petition presented by the retail grocers to the Finance Committee asks that where a store and a dwelling house are together, the latter be separated from the former in the assessors' valuation, as by putting them together, as at present, the license, which is based on the rental of the store, is made higher. Mr. Lebourveau, secretary of the Citizens' League, says this would be contrary to the law, as the License Act provides that the valuation upon which the license fee is fixed is not only on the part of the building used specially as the store, but also on all other buildings attached, occupied by the same party for any purpose whatsoever.

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

JOINING TWO COUNTRIES TOGETHER.

How the Work of Connecting Ontario and Michigan by an Underground Passage is Progressing.

The construction of the great tunnel under the St. Clair River, between Sarnia and Port Huron, is attracting much interest among the great trade carriers between the West and East. The completed tunnel will be over one mile in length, 2310 feet being under the river; 1810 feet under dry ground on the Michigan side, and about 2000 feet on the Canadian side. Fifteen hundred feet of the portion under the river will be almost level, falling eastward slightly to cause any water that may get into the tunnel to run to the Canadian side. The total length of the ascent on the Michigan side will be about 4900 feet, and on the Canadian side about the same. The length

OF THE OPEN CUTTING

at the Michigan end will be 2820 feet, and at the Canadian side about 3200 feet. The depth of the lowest part of the tunnel from the mean level of the river will be 81 feet, which is much higher than at first anticipated, but the borings showed such good material that it was decided that the tunnel could be built so much higher. The minimum depth of the top of the tunnel below the bed of the river will be about fifteen feet. It will have a clear internal diameter of twenty feet and will have a single track. It was at first proposed to construct a two-track tunnel, but careful estimates of the cost showed that two single-track tunnels could be built, more cheaply than one double-track tunnel. If this tunnel is a success and the traffic demands it, the company will build a second one alongside of it. The Michigan portal of the tunnel will be about two miles from the centre of Port Huron, and

SOME CHANGE WILL BE NECESSARY

in the running of the trains. The Canadian portal of the tunnel is within the corporation of the town of Sarnia. The work is being pushed ahead day and night under the supervision of Thomas Murphy, who is a practical underground man. The shield is the tunnel digger and weighs about 80 tons. It is driven by 24 hydraulic jacks of 125 tons pressure each, but half the capacity has never yet been required to move the shield. It is moved ahead by pumping water into the jacks and forcing the rams out against the tunnel walls. The desired distance required, about eighteen inches, having been obtained, the jacks are then sent home the same way. The water is caught in barrels. A ring of iron is then put up the lower half with a crane, which is attached to the rear of the shields and operated with a crank by four or five men. A key is put into the crown of the arch and the ring is finished. Preparations are then made for another advance. In the meantime the diggers (about twenty-five men) are ahead of the shield making

ROOM FOR ANOTHER ADVANCE.

The clay is all passed through the shield and loaded on small cars, which are hauled to the portal by horses, hoisted up by derricks, and dumped on flat cars to be taken away. The shield is about three inches larger than the tunnel, and, as it is being pushed ahead, the vacancy which it leaves between the iron lining and the surrounding clay is filled with cement grout, to prevent any movement of the tunnel. There are two tracks of narrow gauge in the tunnel for convenience in hauling material. The whole works are lighted with electric lights, the incandescent system being used. The doubt may be expressed about the possibility of making the two shields meet truly in line, but those concerned have no anxiety on this point. Mr. Hillman, the engineer in charge of the construction of the tunnel, takes lines and measurements every day, and prepares a diagram therefrom, showing the location of the shields, which is handed to the workmen, and the shields are shifted according to the diagram by using jacks more or less on either side, or at the top or bottom, as may be required to keep the true line. When the clay is very soft it is more difficult to keep the shield in line, but so far the clay has been fairly good. The material has been a little easier to remove on the Canadian side, which accounts for the somewhat better time made lately on that end. Over twelve feet of tunnel have been made some days on the Canadian side. On the American side the average is from seven to nine feet per day.

Huntingdon Hotelkeepers.

The hotel keepers of Huntingdon are making a determined fight against the municipal by-law recently passed by the town council prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within its jurisdiction. They have taken action to set aside that by-law and the point has been argued before Mr. Justice Belanger, counsel for the hotel keepers arguing that a prohibitory law appertains to the Federal Government, and Messrs. R. C. Smith for the council, with Mr. S. A. Seers intervening for the Attorney-General, held that municipalities had the right to pass prohibitory by-laws by the Act of Confederation. Decision reserved.

Montreal Quoiting Club.

The next monthly meeting of the Montreal Quoiting club takes place in the club room, on the grounds, Windsor street, this evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to be present at the meeting, and for practice an hour previous.

Constipation, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them and you will be convinced.

A man never realizes what perfect idiots women are until he hears his best girl laughing at some other fellow's jokes.

Mrs. Joseph Baker, of Johnson, Vt., was greatly afflicted with phthisic for twenty years, and was pronounced by physicians as incurable. Two bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry afforded her much relief, and five completely cured her.

"Yes," said the President to the office-seeker, "your face is familiar, but I can't place you."

You can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. Only one pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Woman is the cork of many a bottled secret.

Special Notices.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords grateful relief.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's straw hats, original prices from $1 to $3, to be cleared at 25c each. Call early and secure first choice. Henry Morgan & Co. 112 3

De Lotbiniere House, Vaudreuil.

This magnificent summer hotel will be re-opened on the 15th of May under the new management of Mr. E. J. Fenton, formerly of the Union Square Hotel, New York.

This hotel is fitted with all modern improvements, elegantly furnished and strictly first-class in every respect. Electric light, billiards, bowling alley, large ground, etc.

Parties wishing to secure rooms can apply Room No. 16, Glenora Buildings, Balmoral Hotel Block, 1886 Notre Dame street, where plan of the hotel will be shown, between the hours of 1 to 4 p. m.

Left a Legacy.

Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unlocking the secretions and removing all impurities from the system.

Henry Morgan & Co. have secured a job lot of ladies' straw hats and bonnets, which will be offered at 25c each. 112 3

Any one doubting as to the quality, quantity and workmanship of the entire outfit, in walnut or oak furniture, which we are offering to the public for $198.00 under the heading of $1000 Reward, would do me a great favor by paying us a visit, and if goods are not as represented we will refund them the cost of street car fare or cab hire. F. Lapointe, 1445 to 1451 St. Catherine street east. 109 tf

Job lot of ladies' straw hats and bonnets, in a large variety of shapes and colors, to be cleared at 25c each. Henry Morgan & Co. 112 3

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

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

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

Agents for French advertising are Messrs. Amédee Prince & Cie., No. 36 Rue Lafayette, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending May 10th, 1890.

Monday	30,177
Tuesday	30,097
Wednesday	31,442
Thursday	31,611
Friday	31,355
Saturday	33,828
Total	189,410

Present Daily Average

For the Week ending May 10th, 1890,

31,569.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

IF the Province of Quebec had as good a government as that of Ontario, its people would be too happy to even dream of a change. The trouble with certain sections in the sister province arises from the fact that they don't know when they are well off.

SOME funny things are coming up in the Ontario election contest. In Essex, Mr. Pacaud, a French Canadian supporter of Mr. Mowat, is objected to by his opponents of his own nationality because his wife is a Protestant. After this it must be admitted that there is indeed need for education in Ontario.

A REMARKABLE cordiality seems to exist between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake. On more than one occasion during the present session the leader of the Government has acquiesced in phrases of studied courtesy with the views expressed by the ex-Liberal leader. There may be nothing more than Parliamentary prudence in this, but it is no secret that Mr. Blake is not classed by the Opposition as a follower of Mr. Laurier.

TEN years ago one of the patients at Longue Pointe Asylum set fire to her bed. Six years ago another patient set fire to his bed. On several occasions another of the patients has threatened to burn herself, and there is every reason to believe she finally carried out her threat. Apparently for many years the lunatics and their attendants have been securely locked and barred in a fire trap from which there was scarcely a chance of escape in case of fire and some of the patients plotting arson all the time.

IT is not unnatural that a man of quick thought and ready action, accustomed to deal with the black savages of Africa, should find himself out of tune when suddenly transferred to the midst of the white savages of Europe. Henry M. Stanley we see judged by these latter according to their standards, just as he has been judged by the former according to theirs. One must consider, not the man, but his environment, and take into consideration the difference between the ideas that prevail on the Congo and on the Thames.

HIS MAJESTY of Dahomy, with whom the French are at war, was educated at Paris, but on returning to his native land declared that he preferred its manners and customs to those of France. This exhibition of bad taste, not to mention ingratitude, was probably the secret cause of the invasion of his dominions, for the French agree with the English midshipman that of manners the Dahomians have none, and their customs are beastly. His Majesty is now suing for peace. The Dahomian Amazons have surrendered, not to the superior arms, but to the superior charms, of the invaders!

OBJECTIONS raised in Canada to the railway policy of the Dominion Government find no echo in the West. The papers of Minneapolis, for instance, are full of admiration of a policy which will open the Canadian Territories to settlement and trade. The *Tribune* of that city, after giving a list of the railways to be aided by government grants, says that six hundred miles will be added this year to the railway mileage of Manitoba and the North-West, aiding immensely in the development of the country, bringing the settled portions within reach of markets, promoting colonization and giving access to timber and coal lands of vast extent. The cash outlay for the year on railways in the regions named is estimated at twelve million dollars. Business as a consequence must flourish and settlement follow as the roads are built, for it is well known now that the Canadian West offers far better inducements than the territories of the United States.

A REPUBLICAN politician reviewing the situation at Pittsburg the other day declared that the campaign of 1892 will be largely a newspaper campaign. Any observer, he said, must have seen with interest, almost with astonishment, the marvellous manner in which the newspapers and magazines are monopolizing the field of political discussion to the immense advantage of the ideas advanced by the Democrats. This may be regarded as a compliment both to the press and the people, for the same gentleman ruefully declared that "the days of parades and demonstrations have passed away. The torchlight procession and the brass band can no longer induce an educated people to vote for a party that has not touched their convictions." If this be true, a great revolution has been wrought in American electioneering methods. In Canada we arrived at this stage some time ago. On polling day a man votes, as part of his day's duties, without heeding the rabble, and the number who do so is increasing every election.

MR. PACAUD, editor of *L'Electeur*, the recognized organ of the Mercier Government, acknowledges that he received $10,000 from Mr. Whelan in order to ensure an item being placed on the estimates in settlement of Mr. Whelan's claim against the Government, but he explains that he acted as boodle distributor not for the Ministerialists, but for the Opposition. This remarkable explanation requires a great deal of explaining before it will meet with general acceptance. Why should Mr. Whelan select a ministerialist to assist him in bribing members of the Opposition? Are there no men capable of acting as boodle distributors on the Conservative side? Why should it be necessary to bribe the minority in order to enable the majority to pass the estimates? Mr. Pacaud should certainly state the names of the men to whom he paid the $10,000, and leave the public to judge of their political complexion. The affair evidently cannot be allowed to remain without further investigation. There is a very general impression, which may or may not be well grounded, that the legislation of the province of Quebec is badly tainted with corruption. It is freely stated that it costs thousands of dollars to get private bills passed. General accusations are met with general denials, but here is a specific charge of a specific bribe paid for a specific purpose. A contractor who has had considerable experience of Quebec Government legislators and contracts, says that he paid $10,000 to an intimate friend of the Government to ensure an item in the estimates. This gentleman admits that he received the $10,000 and says that he spent the money in bribing members of the Legislature. Mr. Pacaud can have no scruples about revealing the names of the Opposition members who refused to allow the Government to carry the estimates without blackmail.

MEN are beginning to find out that people may be as miserable under republican institutions as under a monarchical form of government. Especially is this disagreeable knowledge coming home to the toiling masses in the neighboring republic. Senator Ingalls in a recent interview put this great fact with characteristic perspicacity when he said: "The hope that political equality would result in the destruction of poverty and in social fraternity has not been realized. There are larger private fortunes, there is greater political power in fewer hands; in other words, there is more tyranny in the republic than in a monarchy." What a confession of failure is this. But it would not be of any value, were it not recognized as a bitter truth. The moral seems to be that men in the United States, in making money, do not recognize social obligations But if we compare the rich men in Europe in England especially, who devote time talents and wealth to the labor of ameliorating the condition of the poor a most striking contrast is exhibited. There are a noble few in America, but there are hundreds of millionaires in New York alone whose incomes are doubling their fortunes every dozen years, and there are acres of land covered by tenements in the same city whose wretchedness is unspeakable. Any one of these money kings could rebuild, were he inspired like George Peabody, their countryman, the whole area where disease is bred and crime is hatched, and make name and fame by doing so. But their object is not to do good for fellow-men with their money, but to get into the front rank of the Plutocracy. English landlord aristocracy is sneered at by Americans, but English aristocracy holds itself to its duties where American Plutocracy holds itself amenable to nothing. It has been said disparagingly that "an Englishman dearly loves a lord." The lord deserves the compliment or he would not get it. When will it be said that an American dearly loves a Plutocrat?

"It is not unusual to meet people who are always bemoaning the past. There are many such who spend more energy in thinking of what they ought to have done and chiding themselves for not having done it than in thinking of what they ought to do and planning how to do it. Life is really too short for this sort of thing; there is too much to be achieved in the present and in the future to justify continuous dwelling on unimproved opportunities in the past. It is always in order and in time to turn over a new leaf, to begin again, to make stepping-stones of the sins and errors and mistakes of the past, remembering them only so much and so long as to learn how to avoid and overcome them in the future."

"How useless our lives seem to us sometimes. How we long for an opportunity to perform some great action. We become tired of the routine of home life, and imagine we would be far happier in other scenes. We forget that the world bestows no titles as noble as father, mother, sister, or brother. In the sacred precincts of home we have many chances of heroism. The daily acts of self-denial for the good of a loved one, the gentle word of soothing for another's trouble, the care for sick, may all seem as nothing; yet who can tell the good they may accomplish! Our slightest word may have an influence over another for good or evil. We are daily sowing seed which will bring forth some sort of harvest. Well will it be for us if the harvest be one we will be proud to garner. If some one in that dear home can look back in after years, and, as he tenderly utters our name, say 'Her words and example prepared me for a life of usefulness, to her I owe my present happiness,' we may well say: 'I have not lived in vain.'"

"To be wrapped up in self, to disregard all appearances, and to show an indifference amounting to contempt for the opinions and the esteem of others, is certainly selfish and unlovely. Yet to live without any special individuality, to bask only in the smile of the public, and to wither at its neglect, is equally egotistical and narrow. Both imply that unmixed self-love which is wholly occupied in searching for its own happiness, though in different ways. When men and women come to be thoroughly interested in something outside of self, they forget about their own special preferences, and accept either privacy or publicity, according to the degree in which either can be made subservient to the subject in hand. There is no other cure for self-conciousness which makes one person shy and reserved and another vain and boastful; which makes one person scorn and ignore his fellow-men and another live only in the light of their attention and applause. True culture demands sufficient privacy to preserve individuality and sufficient publicity to do all the good that is possible, and he who so combines them in his own person secures some of the most necessary elements of a valuable and a happy life."

CHIT CHAT.

Chinese doctors are very particular about the distinction being very strictly kept up between physicians and surgeons, and would not trespass on one another's ground for the world; but this delicacy of feeling has a rather disastrous effect on the patient's pocket sometimes. A Chinese gentleman was struck by an arrow, which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for, and modestly requesting that his fee should be paid in advance, he broke off the protruding bit of the arrow, leaving the point imbedded in the wretched man's body. He refused to extract it because, he said, medical etiquette forbids it; the case is clearly one for a physician, since the arrow is inside the body!

* * *

Mrs. Wanamaker, it is stated, has introduced a new fad in Washington, and has a class of young ladies meet at her residence twice a week, where a professor of physical grace from abroad teaches them how to walk, to go up and down stairs, to bow, to smile, to make eyes and to dispose of the hands.

* * *

The present vicar of Milton Mowbray, Eng., has discontinued a venerable custom. By an old charter the vicar of the parish is authorized to sit in the church at a specified time and at a specified table and collect 2 pence from every married parishioner and 3 pence from every unmarried parishioner.

* * *

Visitors to Heidelberg this summer will be relieved of the necessity of climbing up the long, winding road leading to the celebrated old castle and other points of interest in the neighborhood. An incline railroad has been built from the Kornmarkt in the central part of the town to the castle and the Molkenkur, the famous mountain restaurant so well known to lovers of the city in the Neckarthal. The railroad was opened amid appropriate ceremonies on March 31, delegates being present from several states of Germany. The incorporators of the company worked diligently for years before they succeeded in obtaining permission from the Baden Legislature to construct the road. They met with the greatest opposition from the professors of the university who sent petition after petition to the Grand Duke of Baden, begging him to decline to give the concession. They maintained that it would destroy the natural beauty of the place and eventually lessen the revenue of the city. Their fears were allayed finally. Heidelberg castle still remains a "thing of beauty" and consequent "joy forever."

* * *

T. P. O'Connor says he has learned from Gladstone's hatter that a contour of the Grand Old Man's head transferred to paper makes a very fair outline map of Ireland.

* * *

It is reported in Boston that Edward Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward" as a satire on Socialism, and was the most astonished man in the country when thousands of people took it seriously and set him up on a pedestal as the prophet of a new era. This story will make the Nationalists hopping mad.

* * *

Here is a good child story, writes Joseph Howard. A few nights ago a Catholic friend of mine was besought by his little daughter for a contribution toward the fair for a Mission. Jokingly he gave her a bad quarter of a dollar, saying that she might be able to use it in some way. "Oh! I know what I will do with it, papa, I will put it in the plate next Sunday, and God will make it good." Such trusting confidence was too much for my friend. He took back the bad quarter, and gave his daughter a good dollar.

* * *

M. Pedrous, a physician at Nantes, France, has the strange gift of being able to see the color of sounds. He says that human voices are red, blue, black, tan, slate and all other colors, and that the color of some very handsome women's voices is like buttermilk.

* * *

A new electric device has made its appearance in London. This is an apparatus for measuring the amount of liquor sold at the bar, and for checking and recording the sales and receipts. For each pennyworth of liquor served a distinct contact is made, and the current which then passes is made to excite an electro-magnet and thus turn a rachet wheel through one notch. In this way the total amount of liquor served is checked.

* * *

Young Paris mashers are now said to wear colored shirts—pink, blue or red—in the evening. They are displayed with the regular low-cut evening waistcoats, and to heighten the contrast they are fastened by large jet studs. The demand for such shirts is already so great that they cannot be made fast enough. The young Prince of Naples introduced the fashion.

* * *

The story goes that the wife of a well-known member of Parliament keeps a scrap-book in which she pastes all the uncomplimentary paragraphs printed about her husband. These come in handy for quotation at times of domestic unpleasantness.—*Paris American Register.*

* * *

It seems as if the fashions of sixty or seventy years ago would be adopted in succession to those of the beginning of the century. The bare neck and arms lightly covered respectively with a pelerine and long, loose gloves, prevailed for out of doors until some time after Her Majesty's accession, and the quaint apparel of that period is gradually coming into favor. One style that has been slow in its revival is that of the hairdressing; but with the classic form now in vogue it is possible to carry the pronounced knot still further, and reproduce what used to be called a "bump" at the back of the head. A parting across the head from ear to ear, and also from brow to crown, with a separate arrangement for the hair so divided, added to the eccentricity of a style, where a satiny surface was the result aimed at, and in which loose tendrils or fringes were an impossibility. The wing style, with the ends coiled round the ears, is as little likely to come into favor as the pendent ringlets framing the cheeks; but what some English hairdressers term the Disraeli curls are gradually finding favor.—*Court Circular.*

* * *

An amusing article in the *Daily Telegraph* says that a French officer discovered a way to win at the fraudulent gambling tables at Port Said. You had only, he wrote, to stake nothing but bad money. No kind of coin is refused in the hurry of play, and you have only to stick to "Hanover Jacks" or gilded sixpence and you are pretty sure to get a little genuine money in exchange. This ingenious individual should have a bright career before him.

* * *

Queen Victoria's reign has been notable for the example of domestic virtue set by the Court. She herself has exhibited a touching devotion to the memory of a husband who has now been dead nearly thirty years. The tears she shed on Monday at the unveiling of a Prince Consort memorial show how enduring is the affection which republicans as well as royalists have learned to respect. *N. Y. Tribune.*

POT-POURRI.

WOULD NEVER DO.

"Your references are very satisfactory, but I cannot engage you."

"May I enquire why not, madam?" asked the would-be butler.

"Your hair is red, and my dining room is decorated in robin's-egg blue."—*Life.*

* * *

"Who invented the straw-cutter?" asked a rural schoolmaster. "Well, I had a hand in it," said a boy, as he looked at a stump of a finger, ruefully.

* * *

A man who had a scolding wife being asked what he did for a living, replied that he "kept a hot-house."

* * *

"What an enigma you are, Nell!" "Why?" "I never know how to take you." "You've never tried."

* * *

"Our rudder is broken, sir," said the first mate to the captain. "Nonsense! That's only imagination!" "Beg your pardon, sir, but it's a stern reality."

* * *

When Lady Cork gave a party, at which she wore an enormous plume, Jekyll, who was there, observed, that she was just like a shuttlecock—all cork and feathers.

* * *

Miss Vere-de-Vere — "Only think, Mr. Tumly, they have a custom in Spain that when one admires anything the owner immediately presents him with it." Mr. Tumly (desperately)—"I admire your hand very much, Miss-de-Vere." "Ah yes, but Mr. Tumly, we are not in Spain.

* * *

The story is told of a famous Boston lawyer that one day, after having a slight discussion with the Judge, he deliberately turned his back upon that personage, and started to walk off. "Are you trying, sir, to show contempt for the Court?" asked the Judge sternly. "No, sir," was the reply. "I am trying to conceal it."

* * *

AN EASILY SUITED TENANT.

"Well, ma'am," said the landlord, after taking an hour to show her over the house, "what do you think?"

"I rather like it."

"Yes."

"If you'll take out the furnace and put in steam, change the front stairs, put in plate glass, run the bay window up, reduce the rent from $60 to $30 per month and move the house over on Woodward ave., I think we'll take it for a year.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SONG OF THE VIOLET.

Grass-hammocked here the violet swings
To the low music of fresh springs.

Sweet clemency and cure for fear
Float in her sun-lit atmosphere.

And the sad searcher after fame
Finds here condolence without blame.

Her modest mien betokens birth
Among the lowly of the earth;

But outward bearing is not all—
True queens are queens though kingdoms fall

And the meek violet's heavenly eyes
Disclose a heritage of the skies.
—*William R. Perkins in the Critic.*

THE FIRST FLIES OF SPRING.

The first fly of spring to the air spread his wing,
For warmer was growing the weather;
While roaming about, another, thawed out,
He met, and they flew off together.

To a playhouse they went on forage intent,
And the people their presence did scan,
And one to the other said, laughingly, "Brother,
Get on to the bald-headed man."
Boston Courier.

MAY.

Now is the full, delicious splendor of the spring,
The grace and glory of a perfect day;
The veriest human clod hears angels whispering
When heaven embraces earth, and it is May.

NO FIRE ESCAPES

PROVIDED AT LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

The Ventilators a Source of Danger—Evidence Given at the Inquest by James O'Rourke, Engineer.

The Longue Pointe inquest was continued yesterday with the evidence of James O'Rourke, engineer and outside manager for the asylum authorities. O'Rourke said he had been employed at the asylum ever since it opened, which was about fourteen years ago. He was not in the building when the fire broke out, but was about half way between the farms and the asylum when one of the inmates rushed out shouting fire. He first saw the fire in the third story, in the women's wing, and in no other place. He went through the lower flat and found no fire. He said that he attempted to gain the fourth flat, but was prevented by fire and smoke. The fire worked its way to the dome by means of the ventilators. With his brother, Mr. Higgins and another man he rescued fourteen women from the fourth flat. This was done by breaking in the floor of the gallery in which the women were huddled. He saw one woman perish in the flames who could not be reached. Afterwards he went around the corridors and found no one. He had no knowledge of the origin of the fire, but thought that it might have been set by one of the women on the third flat, who had on several occasions threatened to burn herself. It was not the first time that such an attempt had been made. One Michael Murray, about six years ago, set fire to his bed and only for its immediate discovery the building

MUST HAVE BEEN BURNED.

Again a woman set fire to her bed about ten years ago. This was in the ward where the furious patients were confined. There were only two wards in which any one perished, the third and fourth. It was impossible for the fire to have started from the furnaces, as they were not in that wing of the building. The doors of the wards were always closed. The inmates had certain hours to go out, usually just before and after noon, never without the permission of the sisters. The building was provided with a hand and steam pump. There was no other escape than the stairs and doorways. The ventilators ran from the basement up to the top of the building, and he always regarded this as perilous if fire should break out. He thought that the fire must have taken near the shaft in the vicinity of the ventilator, which caused its rapid spread. If they had had the Montreal pressure he felt sure the fire would have been extinguished before doing much damage. He thought there were not above forty who perished in the fire. At the close of Mr. O'Rourke's evidence the press were requested to withdraw, and quite an animated discussion took place, the question being whether the inquest should be resumed to-day or not. It was generally thought that there was already evidence enough to arrive at an intelligent verdict, but one of the jurors said he had heard a reporter remark that there were no English-speaking men on the jury. It was therefore thought best to hear all the witnesses, and the inquest was adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p. m.

THE ANGELUS.

Some Interesting Particulars Regarding the Great Work.

Millet's great work is to be exhibited at the Art Gallery on Saturday. "The Angelus" was painted in 1859 when Millet was almost on the verge of starvation. The artist demanded 3000 francs for his picture, sold it to a Mr. Feydeau for 1800 francs, but only actually received 500 francs of the money. Feydeau after some years sold it to one P. Blanc for 6000 francs, who in turn sold it to Arthur Stevens, a great admirer of Millet, who strove hard but unsuccessfully to work up some public enthusiasm about the picture. Jules Van Praet, the Belgian Minister, was the next owner of "The Angelus," and it cost him 5000 francs. From Van Praet it went to Emile Gavet, from Gavet to M. Papelen, and from Papelen to John W. Wilson. By this time the painting was beginning to be appreciated, and it cost Wilson 38,000 francs. The next purchaser, M. Secretan,

PAID 160,000 FRANCS.

On July 1, 1889, the Secretan collection was sold by auction, and the first bid for "The Angelus," 100,000 francs, provoked a storm of hisses from the indignant audience. It was then announced that no bid of less than 300,000f. would be received. The bidding finally narrowed down to a contest between the French Minister of Fine Arts, representing the Government, and the American Art Association. Finally the picture was knocked down to the Minister at 553,000 francs. This heroic bid aroused the wildest enthusiasm among French art patrons, but unfortunately for them the Government refused to ratify the purchase. Thereupon Mr. Sutton, representing the American Art Association, entered into an agreement with the Minister to accept the picture at the price at which it had been knocked down.

A HIGH DEATH RATE

At the General Hospital, Attributed Mainly to the Prevalence of Influenza.

The question of increasing the staff of the General Hospital by the appointment of assistants to the specialists was discussed at the quarterly meeting, yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to appoint an assistant gynæcologist and an assistant oculist and aurist. The financial statement showed the ordinary income from all sources during the quarter to have been $16,550.32, as against $10,290.62 during the corresponding period of 1889. The expenditure was $14,049.31, as against $12,000.17 during the first quarter of last year. There were sixteen extraordinary donations of $100 each, and legacies of $1500 from the late George Rogers, and $500 from the widow of the late Mungo Ramsay. The death rate was very high, reaching 11 per cent. This increase was chiefly due to the increased number of deaths from pulmonary troubles brought on or aggravated by influenza. There was an increase of eighty patients treated during the quarter. The new quarters for the nurses had been finished and it might now be said that the female attendants had a home in the institution. The training school had also been inaugurated, and the nurses were being formed into classes. The Committee of management spoke of the erection of a surgical ward, the renovating of the whole hospital. The matter of the erection of the new wing for surgery was postponed till the annual meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR WARE, the card expert, gave a largely attended benefit entertainment at Victoria Rifles Armory last evening. He was assisted by the Grand Trunk and the Irving Amateur Dramatic Clubs and other local talent, and but for the rowdy element in the audience, which to the disgust of the respectable auditors towards the end made things hideous by their noise and prevented the performers from being heard, it would have been a success.

The Dawson Fellowship.

At the recent meeting of the McGill Graduates' Society the question of the Principal's fund was discussed, and it was decided to increase the fund to an amount sufficient to endow a graduates' fellowship to be known as the Dawson Fellowship, to be held by such graduate of McGill as shall be annually selected to devote himself to research and study in connection with the university. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. T. Skaife; vice-presidents, Dr. James Stewart, Mr. A. Falconer and Miss Hunter; treasurer, Prof. McLeod; secretary, Mr. W. Dixon; resident councillors, Messrs. C. J. Fleet, Dr. T. Wesley Mills, Wm. Patterson, Rev. F. M. Dewey and R. A. Dunton and Miss Ritchie; non-resident councillors, Rev. E. I. Rexford, Rev. E. M. Taylor, Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Sir James Grant, Mr. W. J. Sproule and Rev. Mr. Lang.

Buchanan Golf Handicap Cup.

The competition for the Buchanan Handicap Cup of the Royal Montreal Golf club has resulted in the following scores:

	Str'k's.	Allo'd.	Tot'l.
Mr. A. A. Wilson	99	14	85
Mr. J. H. Balfour	89	2	87
Mr. A. Ewan	97	10	87
Mr. A. Nicoll	97	4	93
Mr. A. McPherson	105	8	97
Mr. J. Burnett	100	2	98
Mr. J. R. Meeker	125	14	111

The Lehigh Valley Railway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—The Lehigh Valley Railway interests in New York State were consolidated at a meeting held here into what will be known as the Lehigh Valley Railway. The companies swallowed up by the consolidation comprise the Lehigh Valley Railway, from Buffalo to Lancaster; the Buffalo & Geneva Railway, from Lancaster to Geneva; the Geneva and Canetteville, which now includes the Geneva and Sayre, and the Auburn and Ithaca. This will give the Lehigh Valley its own line from Buffalo to Sayre, Pa. The lines have heretofore been operated under various titles, but now they will all go under one management, giving a trackage of 285 miles. Mr. E. P. Wilbur, president of the Lehigh Valley Railway, was made president of the new company.

PACAUD EXPLAINS

That the $10,000 Was For the Opposition—His Part in the Transaction.

QUEBEC, May 14.—Mr. Ernest Pacaud, of *L'Electeur*, says he is anxious to be examined as a witness in the Whelan-Ford case, and states that it has been arranged that he shall give his evidence on Monday afternoon next. Mr. Whelan testifies that he paid Mr. Pacaud $10,000 "to prevent him from having his (Whelan's) item struck off the official list of the budget last session." Mr. Pacaud does not deny that the $10,000 were paid him, but in explanation he states that during July last an arbitrator's judgment had been rendered in favor of Mr. Whelan against the Provincial Government for a sum exceeding $100,000 as balance due him on the Quebec Court House contract. Whelan was anxious to be paid, and early in the session he asked Pacaud to use his influence in bringing about a settlement. Mr. Pacaud states that he told Whelan he feared the Opposition would cause trouble over the matter, as they felt bitterly towards Whelan because he had placed Pacaud in possession of documents very compromising to them, and also because he had not paid the money he promised to furnish them during the elections of 1886. As the Opposition threatened to prolong the session if this item was allowed to stand, and fearing that it would go over to another session if the Government found themselves harassed, he (Pacaud) advised Whelan to settle with the Opposition, and on the same day he repeated the suggestion to Mr. Prefontaine, Mr. Whelan's lawyer. After a delay of a few days Mr. Pacaud was requested to arrange with the Opposition, and told Whelan that they could be

SETTLED WITH FOR $10,000.

This was agreed to; they drew the money in Montreal, Pacaud returning with it to Quebec and handing it over to the party authorized to receive it for the Opposition. Not a cent of this money, says Mr. Pacaud, went to the Ministerial party, in fact none of them knew of the transaction. The money went to square Mr. Whelan's account with his old associates of the Opposition. Mr. Pacaud declines to give the names of the recipients of the money, but says his statement is fully corroborated by the action of the Opposition when the matter was before the House. Their questions were allowed to stand from day to day until dropped, and the item was finally passed without a vote being asked for, showing that the Opposition faithfully carried out the agreement. Mr. Pacaud sees nothing wrong in the part he took in bringing about this settlement. There was no doubt as to the legitimacy of the claim. Whelan had a judgment against the province, and he (Pacaud), by removing the obstacle to a settlement, shortened the session, which otherwise would have been needlessly prolonged.

Robbed His "Uncle."

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Herald* says: Robert L. Wallace, a protegé of John H. Wallace, the veteran editor and proprietor of *Wallace's Monthly*, *Wallace's American Trotting Register* and *Wallace's Year Book*, has disappeared after robbing his benefactor of more than $52,000. Young Wallace was a distant relative of the old gentleman, whom he called "Uncle." He was the prospective heir to his fortune. The only probable theory to account for the theft is that the money was lost in gambling. This is not certainly known. Leslie E. MacLeod, associate editor of the Wallace publication, is under arrest, charged with complicity in the affair.

All Hands Supposed to be Lost.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special to the *Herald* from St. Pierre Miquelon says: A Newfoundland fisherman has brought here a pair of boots, apparently of French make, taken off the topmast of a sunken brig at Lawn Point, an upright cliff on the Newfoundland coast. From the floating debris it is supposed to be the French brig "Louis," from Rotterdam, with a cargo of spirits for Miquelon. This vessel sailed on March 10. A boat being on deck, and all sails set, it is presumed the vessel struck during the night, and all hands were lost. The evidence points to Saturday last as the date of the wreck.

The East African 6S. Co.

HAMBURG, May 13.—The contract between the German Government and the East African Steamship Company provides for the payment to the company of a subsidy of 900,000 marks annually. The company undertakes to maintain for ten years a main line of steamers from Hamburg to Delagoa Bay. None of the steamers of this line shall be below 2200 tons burden, and their average speed shall be 10½ knots per hour.

Despite the Government's Opposition.

LONDON, May 14.—In the House of Commons to-day the Irish Agricultural Labor bill was ordered to a second reading despite the Government's opposition and amid prolonged cheering from the Irish benches. The defeat of the Government was due to a blunder of the Tory whips in not getting their men to the House in time.

Wm. Gould, jr., of the firm of Gould & Son, law book publishers, Albany, N. Y., has been arrested in connection with the Albany City Bank embezzlement. The amount of the overdraft by Gould is estimated at $62,000.

DAY AND MARTIN'S English BLACKING

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—FOR—

Brown Leather Boots.

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Secy. Board of Trade.

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These Stoves have received 41 Medals, a larger number than have been awarded to any other. There are 35,000 in daily use, and all giving greatest satisfaction.

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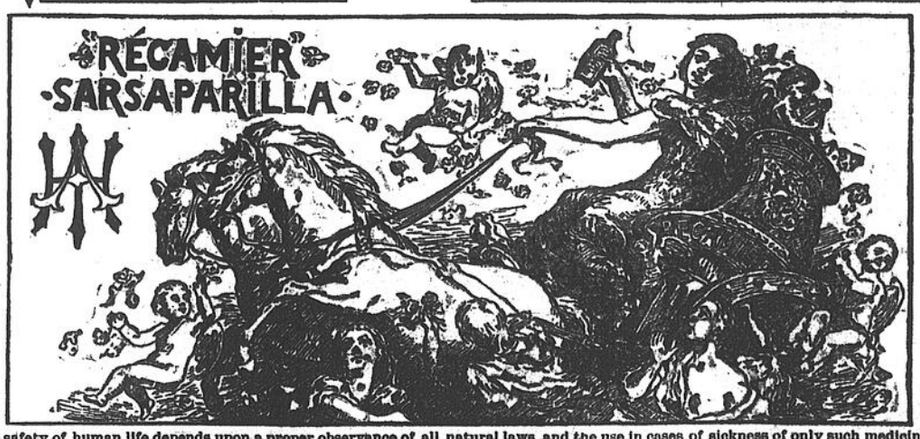
WM. CLENDINNENG & SON. 103

O My heart is breaking and my back, too, with this hard, wearing out toil of washday. I am getting old and faded looking; my hands are red and rough. I am tired of this everlasting washday. Are you thinking and crying thus? How foolish you are, but perhaps more to be pitied.

Don't You Cry

Now, see here! don't you cry over it any longer. Stop buying and using common soap. Buy "SURPRISE" Soap—it is cheap—and do the washing with less than half the hard work. No boiling or scalding the "SURPRISE" way; just think of it. Clothes sweet, snowy white—never yellow; hands soft and smooth. Be sure to use the "SURPRISE" way; it will open your eyes. Read the Directions on the wrapper. Ask your grocer about it.

RÉCAMIER SARSAPARILLA.



The safety of human life depends upon a proper observance of all natural laws and the use in cases of sickness of only such medicines as are known to be of greatest value. In this unusual Spring season, after a Winter remarkable for the sickness which prevailed, a Blood Purifier and Tonic is needed to expel from the life current every trace of impure matter, and to stimulate, strengthen and build up the system and prepare it for the warmer weather of Summer. To accomplish this

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should be freely used, as a Blood Purifier of the highest value. It acts with quick yet pleasant potency upon the Stomach, Liver Kidneys and Bowels. In cleansing, soothing and invigorating, reconstructs the wasted tissues, restoring to the entire system perfect health. By its use Catarrh can be cured by the expulsion of the scrofulous taint from which the disease arises, neutralizing the acidity of the blood. To sufferers from Rheumatism there is nothing like it in the world. It will effect a cure where cure is possible,

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WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

MINING RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

Peace in Crete—Nineteen Killed and Thirty Injured by the Avigliana Explosion—Wholesale Poisoning.

CABLE.

Admiral du Petit-Thouars is dead.

Typhoid fever is epidemic in Cairo.

A new cotton corner is being formed in Lancashire, England.

The International Prisons Congress will open at St. Petersburg on June 16.

The Porte has dismissed to their homes the reserves in Crete. The island is now peaceful.

Madame Diss Debar, of New York, has been arrested in Rome, charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, member for South Dublin, is suffering from injuries sustained by the falling of his horse.

Mr. Roch, Parnellite, was returned to Parliament yesterday for East Galway, without opposition. He replaces the late Mr. Matthew Harris.

Five of the persons injured by the explosion of balistite at Avigliana, Italy, have since died, making the total number of deaths 19. Thirty were seriously injured.

Lubeck, Germany, is excited over the mysterious murder of Miss Peterson, daughter of a prominent lawyer. The body was found in a horribly mangled condition, with evidences that she had been criminally assaulted before being butchered.

A case of wholesale poisoning has occurred in Wurzen, Saxony, which has caused widespread excitement and alarm. Several hundred persons are affected, and fifty, mostly children, are seriously ill. The victims ate bread made of flour which had been ground in a leaden machine.

Mining riots are reported at Ortulla, Portugal and Desierti. At the last named place the miners stoned the troops, who fired in the air. The strikers continuing on the offensive, the soldiers sent a volley into the crowd, killing several and wounding others. The whole province of Biscay has been placed under martial law.

President Chaplin, of the board of agriculture, London, at the dinner of the Bankers' association to-night said he earnestly desired the passage of the silver bill now before the United States Congress. Unless the action which would be taken by Congress should be ultimately followed by free coinage in Europe a further fall in the value of silver would ensue with accompanying evils.

AMERICAN.

Floods prevail in the Mohawk Valley. Railway traffic is delayed.

Eight inches of snow fell at Neche, N. D., last night, and it is still snowing.

Two pronounced cases of leprosy are reported in the Chinese colony in Chicago.

Daniel Casey, a prosperous farmer, killed Mrs. James Racidon Tuesday at Brainard Neb.

A caisson at Louisville, Ky., capsized yesterday, killing C. P. Mitchell and injuring five other men. Three men are missing.

Eliminating the strike clause from their constitution was considered at a secret session of the railway conductors in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday.

Four deputy United States marshals arrived at Cedar Keys, Fla., last night, and arrested Mayor Cottrell and City Marshal Mitchell for terrorizing citizens.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday, Mr. Flower, of New York, presented a petition of citizens of New York in favor of the restriction of immigration.

Representative Edmunds introduced in the United States Senate yesterday a bill "To establish the University of the United States." It is proposed the institution shall be under Cabinet control.

A meeting of the directors of the United States & Canada Railway was held at Massena Springs, N. Y., yesterday, to fill a vacancy in the directorate. The choice fell upon Dr. McFadden, of Massena.

John Crouch, a wealthy farmer, aged 75, his wife, aged 70, and his son Andrew, aged 35, were found by neighbors early this morning in their beds at Bentleysville, Pa., with their throats cut. There is no clue to the murderers.

R. H. M. Sistar, member of the New York broker firm of Geo. K. Sistar Sons, which recently failed, was arrested yesterday. Richard Hecksher, of Philadelphia, on whose warrant he was arrested, says Sistar had $112,000 worth of his bonds which were embezzled.

Easthampton, Mass., has a diphtheria epidemic. Over one hundred cases are reported; thirty deaths have resulted. Hotels are closed, and quarantine regulations prevail. A corps of physicians from the Massachusetts General Hospital has taken charge of the epidemic.

The waters of the Brazos river are rising at Richmond and Columbia, Texas. The International railway track approaching the latter place is four or five feet under water for six miles. The water is twenty inches higher than ever before known and is still rising half an inch an hour.

The relations between Governor Galan, of the state of Coahuila, and President Diaz, of Mexico, have not been pleasant for a long time, and it is feared the Governor is at the bottom of a revolution in his state. It is believed Colonel Valdez, who is *en route* to Juarez, with troops, will depose Galan, and that a military government in Coahuila will be established.

Passenger rates from Chicago to western points are now lower than they have been for years. The Burlington gives notice of a further reduction in the rate from Chicago to St. Paul to $3, which is $2 lower than the present second-class fare. No sooner did the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul hear of the reduction than they made a $3 rate to Council Bluffs, Omaha and Kansas City, and a rate of $5.70 to Sioux City. The Alton, Wabash and Missouri Pacific have met the $1 rate to St. Louis made by the Burlington yesterday. The Missouri Pacific has met the Burlington and Quincy cut to Kansas City and other western points, and has made a rate of $7.10 to Wichita, Kansas. It is stated that other roads will follow suit.

CANADIAN.

Reports from cattle ranges in Southern Alberta are to the effect that stock are doing well.

Major-General Sir Fred Middleton has gone to London, Ont., to inspect the military school there.

E. F. Clark, Mayor of Toronto, and H. E. Clarke have been nominated in the Meredith interest for Toronto.

Robert Fitzsimmon, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Brockville, Ont., died yesterday morning in his 80th year.

The strike in McAvity's brass foundry, St. John, N. B., is still unsettled. A number of men have gone to the States seeking work. They refused a nine hour day.

The only two first-class hotels in Fredericton, N. B., are closed by the enforcement of the Scott Act. One proprietor is in gaol, and the other gone to the United States.

The application for the Attorney-General's order to stay proceedings in Morin, the Montmagny murderer's case, has been granted. The execution is adjourned until the sixth of June.

A safe containing over a thousand dollars was taken out of the Mounted Police barracks at Fort McLeod and was found, minus its contents, the next morning about a quarter of a mile away.

Henry Smith, of London, Ont., who murdered his wife on February 18 last, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on June 14. Smith is over 60 years of age. A recommendation to mercy was unheeded by Judge Street.

The striking weavers at Hamilton, Ont., had a conference with the directors of the Ontario Cotton mills yesterday and the latter offered the strikers a compromise of 5 per cent. reduction on the old scale of prices. This the weavers refused.

Von Moltke's Predictions.

BERLIN, May 14.—In the Reichstag yesterday, following the speech of the Minister of War Count Von Moltke said: "When the war, that for the past decade has hung like Damocles' sword over our heads, at last breaks out its duration no one will be able to foresee. The mightiest powers, armed as they never were before, will be engaged, nor can either of them be so completely overthrown in one or two campaigns as to admit itself vanquished and conclude a peace on hard terms, or as unable to renew the struggle after the lapse of a year. It might be a seven years' war, or even a thirty years' war. Woe to him who sets the match."

It Became a Wild Scramble.

BOSTON, May 14.—Rarely in the history of stock speculation in Boston has a bull craze like that of to-day occurred. The opening was a boom attended with wild excitement, which both the bears and bulls ineffectually endeavored to check. Thousands of shares were thrown out, but the market only hesitated momentarily and the movement grew until it became a wild scramble, in which everybody participated. The sales at 12.30 p.m. aggregated over 63,000 shares, nearly 12,000 more than any business ever done here in the same time, and board transactions were $864,000, also a larger record. The report that Atchison had secured an entrance into St. Louis through a valuable traffic alliance contributed greatly to the excitement.

QUEBEC JOTTINGS.

The Morin Case—Twenty-five Per Cent. Increase—Obit.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, May 14.—Choquette and Lemieux were heard yesterday afternoon by Attorney-General Turcotte, to whom they applied for a writ of error in the case of Morin, the condemned murderer. They pretended that illegalities were made, especially in the closing of the jury, and also at the coroner's inquest. At noon to-day no answer had been received to the application.

The leather and boot making trade is booming here. Manufacturers expect to turn out twenty-five per cent. more than last year.

The Conservative meeting, to be held to-day at Cap St. Ignace, is not an open gathering. Several leading Liberals asked Mr. Taillon if they would be allowed a hearing. He answered that they would have to apply to Mr. Tarte.

Eugene Tardif, belonging to Montreal, was before the court, charged with stealing a gold watch, chain and revolver from a French gardener's residence on St. Foye road. He was sentenced to two months' incarceration with hard labor.

Mr. Grondin, agent of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, died somewhat suddenly yesterday.

The Short-Wallick monument fund has now reached $2600.

L'Electeur withdraws the accusation that Messrs. Casgrain and Landry shared in the McGreevy boodle, and deplores that it is impossible to find out who got a share of the money.

KINGSTON HAPPENINGS.

Dismissed and Rusticated—Drowned—Died of Fever.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, Ont., May 14.—Two short course officers at "A" battery, and a final year man, in the Royal Military College, have been dismissed for being drunk in the latter institution on Sunday night. Another cadet has been rusticated for eight months for insubordination.

The body of the Rev. Hy. Byers, an ex-Methodist clergyman, was found in the harbor last night. He was 78 years old, and was deposed ten years ago. He left the hospital yesterday morning. Byers' friends claim that he went into the river to wash his clothes, which were dirty. The body was found in only two feet of water. He leaves his wife $10,000.

A nine-year-old son of Principal Grant died to-day of typhoid fever.

MORMON RESTRICTION.

Inspector Milholland's Views Given.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The advance guard of a little army of 1200 converts to Mormonism, due here this year on the steamships of the Guion line, arrived yesterday on the steamer "Wyoming." It consisted of 140 Swedes and Danes, half of whom are women. They were in charge of a missionary and four Mormon elders. Chief Contract Labor Inspector Milholland questioned the missionary with the object of finding out whether or not his converts might not be prevented from landing under the contract labor law. The missionary did not, at first, understand the purpose of Mr. Milholland, and answered vaguely. He, however, admitted that all of the party had been assured they would find employment, but this employment was not actually waiting for them. Their relatives and friends, the missionary said after he had fully realized the chief inspector's scheme, had guaranteed to give them work. They were permitted to land and took a steamer to Norfolk (Va.), whence they will go west by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. They will be looked to again at their destination. If it is found that they came under a contract to work there they will be returned to their homes in Sweden and Denmark. Mr. Milholland was out in Utah last autumn looking into the subject of Mormon immigration. He says he then became persuaded that the influx of Mormon recruits

FROM THE GULLIBLE PEASANTRY

of the Scandinavian peninsula could be stopped to some extent by the application of the contract labor law. He thinks there is little doubt that nearly all the Mormon immigrants enter into a verbal contract with the missionary, who promises them employment in the new world. The recent decision of Judge Lacombe, Mr. Milholland thinks, will give collectors power to bar out immigrants who come here, even under an implied contract. Over 900 Mormon converts landed at New York last year. The next batch will be detained, and Mr. Milholland will force the accompanying missionary to appeal to the United States Circuit Court to get a decision in the matter.

SUB-TREASURIES FOR FARMERS.

Arguments For and Against the Plan.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mr. Macune, representing the Farmers' Alliance, to-day continued his argument before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of the bill to establish sub-treasuries for the receipt of agricultural products. To his mind no fixed volume of currency, no matter how great, would meet the needs of agriculture.

Mr. Flower feared the plan would lead to banking in live shoats, iron and lead and silver ore. In the course of ten years the Government would be nursing the children and the women working in the field. The true remedy for the farmer's ills was the manufacturer's plan.

THEY SHOULD REGULATE PRODUCTION.

Raise only enough produce to meet the people's wants and thereby get fair prices.

Mr. Macune explained the process proposed to regulate the issue of produce certificates. He said that the necessity for excluding the imports of agricultural products was obvious if the quality of the certificates was to be preserved. The certificates would constitute the soundest and best currency in the world. Probably not one-half of the $50,000,000 appropriation asked for to put the new machinery in action would be required, but the sum should not be absolutely fixed at a minimum, as in time it would be necessary to extend the system to include all the products of labor not covered by patents.

Mr. Flower said the farmer would do well to make his domestic affairs without Government interference. The currency system of the present was not strong. The Government had not managed it properly and could not do so. It had taken from the States the right to issue currency, although it was itself no judge of the needs of the people.

William at Koenigsberg.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Koenigsberg this morning. Dr. Von Schlieckmann, Governor of the Province of East Prussia; General Bronzart Von Schellendorf, commander of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Koenigsberg, and the burgomaster of the city, received their majesties at the railway station. There was also a guard of honor at the station. When their majesties alighted from the train the band played "The watch on the Rhine."

Passenger Rates Cut.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad announces that beginning to-day it will sell tickets from St. Louis to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., for $1; and on Friday to Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, for the same price, and to Council Bluffs for $5 and Denver, $8.50.

Farmers' Alliance Shows Its Hand.

WABASH, Ind., May 14.—A big boycott is in operation at the town of Warren, near here. The trouble is between the Farmers' Alliance and the merchants of that town. The former controls the trade of the vicinity and tried to force special prices from the merchants. Many merchants are leaving the place.

Forest Fires Raging.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 14.—Great forest fires are raging in northern Wisconsin. In the vicinity of King's Bridge the lumber camps, with all their contents, and a large number of buildings have been destroyed. Thousands of acres of valuable timber have been burned over.

ENSILAGE.

SOME USEFUL ADVICE FOR FARMERS.

Rev. Mr. Choquette of the St. Hyacinthe Experimental Farm Makes an Analytic Report.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, M. P., writes: I enclose herewith a translation of a letter from the pen of Rev. Mr. C. P. Choquette, director of the Local Government's experimental station in St. Hyacinthe.

The figures given in this table and the remarks of the Analyst in regard to the results of his work will be of value to any farmers who intend to grow Indian corn for ensilage this summer, and I trust you will give them to your readers. I may add for myself that, after a number of years experience with ensilage without doubt it is the most economical winter food that can be produced in our province as its succulent condition when fed in the winter supplies just what is needed in conjunction with hay, straw and grain feed for cattle, sheep and hogs. Silos can be built so cheaply and easily in any ordinary barn that no farmer need be frightened by the expense or labor connected with this system, and I feel no hesitation in strongly recommending anyone who has land fit to raise corn to try a few acres and build a silo into which to put it for next winter's use. Feeling this question to be one of the greatest importance to our farmers, I have taken on myself to thus address you and I hope you will do what you can to arouse interest and spread knowledge which will be of service to the agriculture of the province.

CORN ENSILAGE.

I have just finished and I present, herewith, to the farmers of the province the analysis of fifteen samples of ensilage of Indian corn which were sent to me from different parts of the province. I think it proper to append to the figures some explanations which may aid in the cultivation of Indian corn for ensilage. The report of the "Agricultural Experimental Station" will appear next autumn and will contain, with a further elaboration of these experiments, some hints on agricultural chemistry and the necessary explanations of the technical words which now appear at the head of the columns in this table. Nutritive substances; forages, grains, etc., intended for cattle, just as those intended for human food, contain several digestible constituents whose greater or less quantity indicates the commercial value of the substance. Proteine and fat have the greatest value; the non-nitrogenous constituents, such as sugar, starch, etc., come next. The value I give to each sample of ensilage is based on the value of timothy hay of first quality and on the relative percentage of the digestible constituents contained in the two foods. These figures are not absolute. To obtain absolute accuracy, it would be necessary to know exactly, by trial, the nutritive value of each of these digestible constituents as well as that of the water in the plants which, in the shape of juice, has a more important influence in nutrition than pure water. Examining the last column of the table one finds that the value of the ensilage varies greatly. The average value of the fifteen samples is $2.17, while that of No. 29 goes as high as $2.92, and No. 21 is down as low as $1.22, or a difference of 140 per cent. I attribute

THE LOW VALUES

of Nos. 24, 26, 31 and 32 to the manner of sowing, and more especially to the insufficient distance left between the rows. With the rows close together the stalks are deprived of light and air; they are full of sap, but cannot form their grain, often even there is no ear at all; the crop must be left as long as possible on the ground to permit of a mature growth, and then the woody fibre, the least digestible part of the plant, is developed at the expense of the other constituents. Nos. 24, 26, 31, 32 were sowed in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, while Nos. 25, 28, 29, 30 were sowed with the rows from 30 to 36 inches apart. Apparently No. 21 was sown broadcast. As to the variety of corn, I am not yet in a position to recommend one in preference to another, but western yellow corn has, in general, given good satisfaction. No. 29 is the analysis of a sample of western corn which gave a crop of 24 tons to the acre. I do not wish to draw from this first investigation too definite conclusions, but I believe that it is best for farmers always to sow corn for ensilage in rows at least 30 inches apart. They will obtain a crop of superior quality, even if not of greater weight, by sowing them 36 inches apart. I find in the report of an American experiment station the analysis of 47 samples of corn ensilage and these analyses taken on the same base as I used would give those samples an average value of $2.47 per ton. This shows a marked difference between their average value and that of our samples, which difference we must labor to reduce. I am sure that we can make an average value of $2.25 to $2.30, and the first step to obtain this end is to sow our rows thirty-six inches apart.

Results of analysis of fifteen samples of corn ensilage:

No.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Nitrogen-free extract.	Woody Fibre.	Ash.	Value.
21	88.88	.56	.34	4.92	4.38	.93	$1.22
22	85.99	1.41	.64	6.89	4.05	1.03	1.92
23	83.47	2.26	1.21	7.62	4.40	1.09	2.67
24	84.14	1.23	.82	8.05	4.69	1.07	2.69
25	81.95	1.36	1.02	7.98	6.07	1.61	2.34
26	82.88	.92	.91	8.81	4.97	1.51	2.10
27	80.94	1.42	0.34	8.26	6.74	2.30	2.14
28	77.68	1.70	0.84	11.00	7.00	1.77	2.78
29	80.11	2.09	1.31	8.97	6.32	1.21	2.92
30	82.18	1.27	.86	8.07	6.05	1.57	2.23
31	84.04	0.88	1.95	6.24	5.28	1.41	1.95
32	87.15	1.14	0.83	4.38	5.58	0.91	1.74
33	87.16	.98	0.57	5.21	5.04	1.04	1.60
34	79.62	1.89	0.94	8.79	7.51	1.26	2.72
35	83.93	1.37	0.67	7.46	5.54	1.13	2.08
Average	83.34	1.37	0.83	7.51	5.57	1.32	$2.17

C. P. CHOQUETTE, Ptre.,
Director of the Experimental Station,
St. Hyacinthe.

May 1st, 1890.

The British Flag.

To the Editor of the STAR:

Sir,—It is refreshing to read the loyal sentiments uttered by a son of France at a public meeting, viz: "There was room for all creeds and nationalities under the folds of the British flag, where liberty flourished and justice found its realm."

Your obedient servant,
A. SCOT.

Montreal, 13th May, 1890.

Reciprocity.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I presume you have many Protectionists and Free Traders among the readers of the STAR. I would be thankful to have an expression of opinion on the following, viz: "That the reciprocity or retaliatory system, were it practicable, would be fraught with all the evils of protection, of which it is the reproduction under a different name." Your obedient servant,

Montreal, 13th May, 1890. D.

The Asylum Fire.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—A statement appeared in your Saturday's issue to the effect that the English jurors summoned to serve on the Coroner's jury in this sad affair had one and all refused to serve. Now, sir, I think that the official who made this statement should be called upon to furnish the names of all who were asked and refused to serve, and that they be published. This for two reasons, viz., that if the statement is correct the refusal should be made public; and if incorrect, the gentlemen named would have the opportunity of denying it—which at present they have not. FAIR PLAY.

Montreal, May 13, 1890.

A Plea for English.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—If not trespassing too much on your columns permit me through them to express my dissent from the criticism of the *Herald* as to last night's performance of the Opera Company in so far as to the *wisdom* of Signor Tagliapietra singing his part in Italian, if his aim was to give the greatest pleasure to his hearers as they came to hear English, not Italian, not one, perhaps, in a 100 knowing anything about the latter language. Ignorance in this case is not bliss, for when they do not understand they cannot enter into the spirit of the composition no matter how beautiful it may appear to the few who do. To the great majority of an English audience it is mere musical gibberish and it seems to me that if foreign artists of any note would be truly appreciated by English people they ought to learn the language. They would no doubt if our people would give their best support to English Opera. As to the Signor, I do not see that any one could find fault with his rendering of English in the Opera of the night before, and will venture to say that nine-tenths of those that heard him in the two languages would say they had rather hear him in our own. As to our French fellow-citizens, they all understand English and would prefer it. German or Italian Opera, to have its full effect, must touch the heart and you cannot touch the heart of a British audience by jabbering to them in a foreign tongue. For my part I must confess that I am not one of these who pretend to be so refined that they prefer any language to their native one, and I am vulgar enough, if they deem it so, to glory in our own old Mother English above any other. F. A. C.

Montreal, May 14, 1890.

Diocesan Theological College.

At the seventeenth annual meeting of the corporation of the Diocesan Theological College, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael presiding, the retiring governors, Rev. Principal Henderson and Messrs. G. F. C. Smith and E. E. Shelton, were reappointed. Mr. Justice Davidson was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Governors created by the death of the late Mr. James Hutton. The constitution was revised to permit of the annual meeting for the future being held in June, on the evening of the first day of the Synod. A resolution was passed requesting the Bishop to refuse ordination to any of the students of the College who failed to pass all the required examinations and attain the "Testamurs" of the College.

Shipping Notes.

The steamers "Wyoming," from Liverpool, "State of Nebraska," from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The steamers "Fulda" and "Lahn," from New York, have reached London.

The Allan SS. "Canadian," from Glasgow, passed Matane at 8.20 a.m. yesterday.

Nerve Pain Cure.

Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills and spasms. Nerviline cures vomiting, diarrhœa, cholera and dysentery. Nerviline cures headache, sea sickness and summer complaint. Nerviline cures neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica. Nerviline cures sprains, bruises, cuts, etc. Polson's Nerviline is the best remedy in the world, and only costs 10 and 25 cents to try it. Sample and large bottles at any drug store. Try Polson's Nerviline.

A bilious man hunting for something to get mad at is generally successful in his search.

Mr. W. Thayer, Wright, Que., had dyspepsia for 20 years. Tried many remedies and doctors, but got no relief. His appetite was very poor, had a distressing pain in his side and stomach, and gradual wasting away of flesh, when he heard of, and immediately commenced taking, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. The pains have left and he rejoices in the enjoyment of excellent health, in fact he is quite a new man."

Disease makes cowards of us all. The bravest of men take to their heals when they are ill.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Down to bed rock—the cradle.

Many people make drug shops of their stomachs, in the attempt to relieve a simple attack of liver complaint, when with a dose or two of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* the complaint might be easily and pleasantly obviated. Colic, piles, hurts, corns, lame back and swelled neck, are also among the troubles which it cures.

A noted work of fiction—some men's fame.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

Brick makers are stone deaf.

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

Special Notices.

Jealousy! Jealousy!

Our adversaries are beginning to find out that our complete outfit for $198.00, either of genuine walnut or oak furniture, is telling on them, and are trying to put obstacles in our way. Don't get excited, gentlemen, we are having the run in the furniture line this spring, and we mean to give to close cash buyers the advantage of our bargains. F. Lapointe, 1445 to 1451 St. Catherine street east. 109 tf

Monogram and crests designed and engraved at Hemsley's the jeweller.

Cheap hats and bonnets. We will offer for sale to-morrow and following days, a job lot of ladies' straw hats and bonnets at 25c each. Henry Morgan & Co. 112 3

A TERRIBLE TEST.

"Test of friendship—swappin' hosses."

They are genuine. That's the best of it. This solid fact is worth any amount of talk. The imitations may deceive; but the awakening is bitter and expensive. A great man called this the age of shams. Perhaps he was right. It certainly is pretty tough when integrity has to face the terrible test of an honest trade in "hosses."

TOOKE'S
MACKINTOSHES
ARE GENUINE.

You will discover this at once by the superiority of the material, and the evident care and intelligence with which the garment is made. Above all, you will discover it in the wear, which is the great source of satisfaction with these genuine Mackintoshes. Prices very moderate. Selection—well, it is easily within the mark to say the largest and finest in the city, for the higher grades we are now showing have never before been introduced.

TOOKE'S FINE UMBRELLAS.

This warm rainy weather will make up the country; but it doesn't agree with the average citizen who is caught without either a Mackintosh or an Umbrella.

Select from our splendid collection of Umbrellas. For $1.75 we sell you an Umbrella which, in point of strength, finish, reliability of material, cannot be matched in the city for $2.50.

R. J. TOOKE,
Importer of Genuine Mackintoshes and Umbrellas.
177 ST. JAMES STREET. 114*1

MENIER CHOCOLATE
Paris Exposition, 1889 } 3 GRAND PRIZES. 5 GOLD MEDALS.
LARGEST CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
YEARLY SALE EXCEEDS 30,000,000 POUNDS.
PUREST, HEALTHIEST AND BEST.
Ask for YELLOW WRAPPER Menier Chocolates and take no others.
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK. 16
DAVID CRAWFORD, Montreal, Agent.

J. Tigh & Co.'s Sales.

AUCTION SALE.
—VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF—
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
in the store lately occupied by Messrs. Barton & McDonald,
305 ST. JAMES STREET
(near Victoria Square),
—COMPRISING—
17 Marble Top Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, Hair, Wool, Spring and Fibre Mattresses, 12 splendid Parlor Sets in Plush, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, Marble Top Centre Tables, Extension Dining Tables, Marble Top and other Sideboards, 2 splendid Pianos (Boston make), Lace Curtains, White Quilts, Table Linen, Fancy Table Cloths, one new Wanzer Sewing Machine, silver-plated Knives and Forks, Plated Ware, Rugs, etc.
A lot of hardware damaged by water.
THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
Sale Friday Morning, 16th May, at Ten O'clock.
J. TIGH & CO., Auctioneers. 113 2

J. S. Thomson & Co.'s Sales.

INVEST IN PROPERTY.
We have several investments at present. "Double tenements and good tenants." The properties are all in good order and pay well as investments; will bear inspection and criticism, our principle being to sell.
J. S. THOMSON & CO., Auctioneers, 184 St. James street. 110 6

NO DINNER
Is Complete without Soup.
By Using Armour's Beef Extract, you can make delicious soup for six persons at a total cost of ten cents.
Armour's Extract For Soups, Sauces, Bouillon or Beef Tea.
The Strongest, Richest, Most Nutritious, AND THEREFORE The Most Economical.
For Sale By Druggists and Grocers.
Awarded the Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

LAWN TENNIS
All the requisites from AYRES' and other London makers.
Racquets, Balls, Nets, Lawn Markers, &c.
either separate or in complete sets.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
225 ST. JAMES STREET. 114*3

A. DIONNE,
690 SHERBROOKE STREET, - Corner of Bleury.
Choice Groceries, Wines & Liquors.
Those going to the Country will do well by calling on us and see our prices.
A special price for large country orders. Carefully packed ready for shipping.
Extra Granulated Sugar, 6½c. by the barrel or small quantities. Very nice Yellow Sugar, 5c. by the barrel or small quantities. Japan and Black Tea at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c lb. Chase & Sanborn Coffee, 30c, 35c, 40c lb. Fresh Print Butter at 25c lb. Extra Creamery Butter at 25c lb. Very good Butter at 15c, 18c, 20c. Vermicelli in 5 lb. box, 30c. We always have every kind of Fruit, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Pine Apples, etc.
LIQUORS.
Molson's Ale and Stout, 90c dozen. Carling's Amber Ale, 90c doz. Dawes' Ale, 90c doz. Burke's Dublin Stout, $1.60 doz. pts. Bass' Ale, $1.60 doz. pts. Very good Port Wine, $1.50 gal. Very good Port Wine, Three Grapes, $3.00 gal. Port Wine, Four Grapes, $4.00, $6.00. Extra Wine, $10.00. Cooking Wine, $1.50, $2.00. Pure Rye, $1.80 gal. V. O. Rye, $2.50 gal.
Champagne, Piper H., $25, pints, by the basket.
do do $23, quarts, by the basket.
do Pommery Sec, $29, quarts, by the basket.
do do $30, pints, by the basket.
Apple Cider, 30c gal.
All our goods are the very choicest and sold at very Low Figures. Delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.
Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention.
BELL TELEPHONE CALL, 4886.
FEDERAL do do 1103.
A. DIONNE, Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
690 SHERBROOKE STREET.
BRANCH—2364 ST. CATHERINE ST. 114*3

LUBY'S
FOR THE HAIR
restores the natural color, beauty, and softness of the hair, stops its falling out, and
IS NOT A DYE.
ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.
50 CENTS A BOTTLE, AT ALL CHEMISTS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 31eod

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
In the matter of JAMES H. RAFTER, 211 McGill st., Montreal.
The undersigned will sell by auction, at the store, No. 211 McGill st., Montreal, on Thursday, 22nd May, 1890, at two o'clock, the assets of the estate as under:

Stock of ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Tweeds, &c.	$3755 24
Fixtures	231 10
	$3986 34
Book Debts per list	508 29
	$4494 63

Store will be open on 21st.
Inventory is on view at our office.
For further particulars apply to
KENT & TURCOTTE, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

REMOVAL—L. ARONSON, Pawnbroker, of 218 St. Lawrence st., has removed to 517 Craig st. Money lent on WATCHES, DIAMONDS, and goods of all descriptions. Business strictly confidential. 109*25

CASTOR FLUID (TRADE MARK REGISTERED,) a wonderfully effective Hair-dressing for removing dandruff, preventing the hair from falling, promoting its growth, and for keeping the scalp cool and healthy. Price 25c, at all druggist stores. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main st, sold manufacturer. 53

Meetings and Amusements.

LACROSSE!
St Regis Indians
(CHAMPIONS)
—VS.—
SHAMROCK,
Shamrock Grounds,
SATURDAY, 17 May.
Face, 3.30 P.M.
TWO HOURS' PLAY
HY. McLAUGHLIN, Hon. Sec. 113 3

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.
ANNUAL DRILL.
The Brigade will parade in the Drill Hall every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m., until further notice.
Band will attend.
Uniform, Undress.
Battery Drills, in Gun-shed, as follows: Monday Evening, 1 and 6 Batteries; Tuesday Evening, 2 and 4 Batteries; Wednesday Evening, 3 and 5 Batteries.
By order, L. R. GREGOR, Captain and Acting Adjt. 113 3

CYCLORAMA,
Corner of St. Catherine and St. Urbain Sts.
From 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. 294*tf

M. Hicks & Co.'s Sales.

LARGE SALE OF
TURKISH RUGS and CARPETS
—AND—
Bulgarian Needlework.
The subscribers are instructed by Mr. Thos. Bottomley, representing Messrs. O. Dawant & Co., of Smyrna, to sell by auction at the store,
No. 203 ST. JAMES ST. (cor. St. Peter st.),
FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MAY 16 and 17,
A very choice collection of Turkish Rugs and Carpets.
—COMPRISING—
Ablevwalia, Agra, Juyper, Mecca, Oushac, Bangalore, Daghestan, Ellore, Yherdes, Bhagulpore, Kurdish, Laodissian, Saral, Kazak, Yaprak, Balfurush, Teheran, Shervan, and other fine Rugs and Carpets.
Djidjim, Kurdish and Saral Portieres, Saddle Bags, also Embroidered Table and Cushion Covers, Antimacassars, D'Oylies, Tidies, Curtains, Tray Cloths, Table Centres, &c.
*** The Rugs and Carpets are the very best produced, and the Embroideries, for variety and richness, surpass any previous offering. Mr. Bottomley will be present at the sale to explain how and by whom these beautiful goods are made.
Parties desiring can have a catalogue sent to their address, by informing us through telephone or mail.
Sale each afternoon at 2.30 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 110 5

EXTENSIVE SALE
—OF—
House Furnishing Goods, Belfast Table and House Linen, Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains, Manchester Quilts, &c., &c.
The subscribers beg to announce their annual spring sale of Fine House Furnishings, to be held at their rooms,
Nos. 1821 & 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons, May 20th and 21st.
—COMPRISING—
Belfast Linen Table Cloths, all sizes; Fine Linen Napkins, D'Oylies, Tray Cloths, Breakfast and 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, Fine and Rough Towels, Huckaback Towelling, Diaper, Pillow Linen, Fronting Linen, &c., Nottingham Lace Curtains, Swiss Net Curtains, Guipure Art and Applique Curtains, Manchester Marseille and Toilet Quilts, Victoria Tinted Counterpanes, Evan's Fine Universal Quilts,
Portieres, Table and Piano Covers, Sheffield Cutlery, Bric-a-Brac Ornaments, and other nice Goods for home comforts.
Goods on view Saturday and Monday.
Sale Each Afternoon at 2.30 O'Clock.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 113 3

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.

STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC., AT AUCTION.
The Subscribers will sell at No. 68 ST. JAMES STREET, on
Friday, 16th May, at Eleven O'Clock, a. m.
(For account of whom it may concern), balance of a wholesale Stock of Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, etc., *en bloc*, at so much in the dollar, goods amounting to $1747.00. Stock and inventory can be seen on the premises and all information obtained from the undersigned.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 110 5

GREAT SALE
—OF—
IMPORTED HORSES,
—BY AUCTION.—
French Coach (Norman), Percheron and Briton Breeds.
We have received instructions from the Company of the
"HARAS NATIONAL,"
to sell at its Stables, Outremont, near Montreal, on
SATURDAY, MAY 17TH,
40 SPLENDID STALLIONS
of the French Coach (Norman), Percheron and Briton Breeds.
SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 104 12

Duff & Fraser's Sales.

PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
We will sell by auction at our rooms, No. 320 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, on
FRIDAY, 16TH MAY, 1890,
for account of whom it may concern and without reserve, 56 Rolls of Paper, 37½ inches wide, No. 3 NEWS, weight about 600 lbs. each roll.
SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
Terms cash.
DUFF & FRASER, Auctioneers. 110 5

SOLID BRICK TENEMENTS, NOS. 12 AND 14 ANDERSON STREET.
We are instructed to sell at our Auction Rooms, No. 320 St. James street,
On Monday Morning, 19th Inst.,
the two Solid Brick Double Tenement Dwelling Houses, Nos. 12 and 14 ANDERSON STREET. These houses being so very central are always occupied by good paying tenants. Present rental, $480, and with a small expenditure can be largely increased. No safer nor better paying investment to be had. SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
111 6 DUFF & FRASER, Auctioneers.

Rae & Donnelly's Sales.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.
Nice Parlor Sets, Walnut, Oak and Ash Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Dining-tables and Chairs, Hallstands, Baby Carriages, Fine Cutlery, Lace Curtains, Quilts, Tablecloths, Nice Mantel Bed, Carpets and Oilcloths, Glassware, and a Lot of Sundries.
Sale at Our Rooms,
241 & 243 ST. JAMES STREET,
On FRIDAY, THE 16TH MAY.
Sale at TWO O'Clock.
RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers. 113 2

LADIES!—DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. For sale by all chemists. 40 CENTS PER BOX. 32.

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS.......Lessee and Manager.
One Week, commencing Monday, May 12
The Emma Juch Grand English Opera Co
150 People, 20 Great Artists. The Juch Grand Orchestra. The Juch Grand Chorus. The Largest English Opera Company in the World.
To-night, Thursday, May 15, "The Freischutz;" Friday, May 16, "Rigoletto;" Saturday Matinee, May 17, "Il Trovatore;" Saturday, May 17, "Mignon."
Reserved Seats from $2 to 50c., according to location. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's. 112 5

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening This Week,
KATE PURSSELL!
Prices of Admission—10, 20 and 30 cts. Reserved seats 10 cts. extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co.'s, No. 228 St. James st. Coming—The Night Owls. 111 6

QUEEN'S HALL.
MR.
GEO. KENNAN,
THE DISTINGUISHED
SIBERIAN TRAVELLER and WRITER,
Will give a Course of Seven Lectures, beginning
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19th, 1890.
SUBJECTS:
Monday Evening, May 19—"Camp Life in Kamtchatka." Tuesday Evening, May 20th—"Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus." Wednesday Evening, May 21—"Russian Police and Prisons" Thursday Evening, May 22—"Life on the Great Siberian Road" (Illustrated). Friday Evening, May 23—"Mines and Prisons of Kara." Saturday (Matinee), May 24—"Vagabond Life in Eastern Europe." Saturday Evening, May 24—"Russian Political Exiles" (Illustrated).
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents.
Sale of Tickets open at Nordheimer's, WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1890.
SPECIAL COURSE TICKETS (including reserved seats), $2 and $2.50, will be issued at Nordheimer's, on May 12th and 13th, for TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ONLY. 112*4

QUEEN'S HALL,
FRIDAY, MAY 16th.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to MRS. NEIL WARNER,
BY HER PUPILS AND FRIENDS.
Tickets (Reserved Seats) 50c. Plan at Nordheimer's. 112 3aw3

TARTAN PLAIDS
May 16th, WINDSOR HALL.
—PROGRAMME.—
Sir Donald A. Smith, President of St. Andrew's Society, in the Chair.
1. Selections of Bagpipe Music....Messrs. Mathieson and Walker
2. Reading......Prof. Thomas Davidson, New York
(a) "Last May a Braw Wooer."
(b) "The Laird o' Cockpen."
3. Song—Bonnie Wee Wifie..........Mrs. McLeod
4. Skye Boat Song (Jacobite)—Old Highland Rowing Measure...... } Royal Scots
5. Manual and Bayonet Exercises..Highland Cadets
6. Song—Hundred Pipers and a'......Mr. S. S. Bain
7. Reading..........................Prof. Davidson
(a) "It fell about the Martinmas' Time."
(b) "My Spouse, Nancy."
8. Duet—When ye gang awa'..Mr. and Mrs. McLeod
9. Physical Drill.....................Highland Cadets
10. Reading—Extremes Meet......Prof. Clark Murray
11. Song—Caller Herrin....................Mrs. McLeod
12. Highland Fling...................The Royal Scots
13. Song—Scotland Yet................Mr. S. S. Bain
14. Old Highland Melody—"Fhir a bhata"..........The Royal Scots
15. Reading..........................Prof. Davidson
(a) "The Land o' the Leal."
(b) "There grows an Ash by my Bower Door."
ADMISSION, 25. Balcony, and a few in front, 50c. Tickets at Nordheimer's, Drysdale's, Vics' Armory, Drill Hall, Windsor. 114 2

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BENEFIT ORGAN RECITAL
BY MR. W. REED, ON
Saturday Afternoon, May 17th, at 3 o'clock.
Admission, Free. Collection. 113 3

TWO LECTURES
—BY—
Professor Thomas Davidson,
In the VICTORIA ARMORY HALL,
Monday, 12th May, 8 p.m., "Shakespeare's World and its Limitations."
Thursday, 15th May, 8 p.m., "The Nature and Cause of our Social Difficulties."
Admission 50c. Tickets may be obtained at the book stores of Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co. and E. Picken. 104 8 law

SOHMER PARK
Every Afternoon and Evening of this Week. Grand Concert by City Band, with the European Artists, SIGNOR LIBERATI, the famous Cornetist, and the world-renowned "Tissot's Wonderful Living Marionettes" (of Paris).
Afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock.
Evening, from 8 to 10 do.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS. 111 6

EXHIBITION
Of the Attainments of the Pupils Attending the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, to be Held in WINDSOR HALL, MONTREAL, on
SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1890,
At 3 O'Clock P. M.
—PROGRAMME:—
Opening Remarks by the Chairman, Sir Wm. Dawson, LL.D., etc—The Lord's Prayer, the Pupils—Blackboard Exercises, Primary Pupils—Sign Recitations from "Mother Goose," Primary Pupils—Visible Speech, Speech Reading, Articulation, the Class—Dialogue in signs, "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid," two little Pupils—Reading, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Music, Recitations, Blind Class—Blackboard Exercises, Intermediate Pupils—Sign Recitation, "Three Fishers," Miss Nellie Jones—Blackboard Exercises, Senior Pupils—Sign Recitation, "Evening Hymn," Adam Hewetson—Doxology in signs, the Pupils.
An inspection of the results of the manual training of the pupils, now on exhibition, will show the proficiency reached in Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Printing, Chair-Caning, Fancy Work, Plain Sewing, etc.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS. 110 3eod

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL,
Royal Canadian Academy.
Annual Exhibition!
April 25th to May 14th.
OPEN 9 to 6, and 8 to 10 P. M. DAILY. 97 tf

CARSLAKE'S
Grand Derby Sweep!
$50,000.00.

1st horse (four prizes) $3,000 each	$12,000
2nd do do do $2,000 do	$8,000
3rd do do do $1,000 do	$4,000
Other starters (divided equally)	$8,000
Non-starters	$18,000

10,000 TICKETS, $5 Each.
237 horses entered (4 prizes each), 948 prizes.
Drawing at Victoria Rifles Armory May 31, 1890.
Result mailed to country subscribers. Race June 4.
Ten per cent. deducted from prizes.
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop., Mansion House, 522 St. James street, Montreal. 77*tf

QUEEN'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS!
Assembly Thursday evening, 50 cts.
NEW MUSIC! 111*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
REDUCED RATES!
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
Return Tickets will be issued to all points on Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont. and East; to New Brunswick Railway points and Michigan Central Railway points in Canada; also to Detroit, Mich, as specified below:—
SINGLE FARE,
Good to go 24th, 25th and 26th May; good to return until 27th May, 1890, inclusive.
FARE & ONE-THIRD,
Good to go 23rd May; good to return until 27th May, 1890, inclusive.
For further particulars apply to any Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES,
266 St. James St., and at Stations. 114*8

NEW YORK NOTES.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN GOTHAM.

Music—The Casino Performances—Luncheon and Driving Parties—The Art Exhibitions—Social Whisperings.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, May 13.—So much is happening of interest just at present in the American metropolis that it is difficult to concentrate the numerous events within the limits of a short newspaper article. May Day here dawned bright and clear, such as May Day ought to be, and the delicate spring verdure in Central Park was just thick enough to afford a grateful shade at the very warmest time of day. It was a pretty sight early in the morning to see bands of little girls dressed in fresh white frocks entering the Park from all directions. They were each given places according to the locality mentioned on their tickets, and then they formed into circles and danced round the Maypoles which were erected at various points. In their clear, young voices they sang proclaiming the Queen of the May.

In the evening the first open-air concert of the season took place.

This is the time of year *par excellence* for theatre goers, and the lover of the drama has a large variety of different plays from which to choose.

The Grand Duchess at the Casino is having quite an unprecedented success and on Monday evening celebrated its seventy-fifth performance.

The occasion was marked by very interesting remembrances given to the members of the audience, consisting of dainty water color sketches beautifully executed by Miss Russell. They are painted on cork paper and from the right hand corner of each hangs a strip of white satin ribbon on which is affixed a large seal, the whole resembling a military warrant. Miss Lillian Russell's costume in the last act is a triumph of artistic taste. The skirt consists of an indescribable sea-shell pink silky material ornamented with flounces of rare old lace. She wears a picturesque empire cape of pale blue and her Gainsborough hat is of pale blue trimmed with gracefully drooping ostrich feathers. Tan gloves and shoes with diamond buckles complete the harmonious effect of the whole.

Miss Rosina Vokes still occupies Daly's theatre and has been playing in her usual inimitable and laughter-provoking style, "Awakening," "The Circus Rider" and "My Lord in Livery."

Among the four hundred, and are they not that

SMALL SLICE OF SOCIETY

on which the outside wondering world gazes with longing eyes, luncheon and driving parties are in full swing these bright spring days.

Your correspondent had the good luck to be invited to one of the former the other day. It is a strange custom, and significant of the tendency of the day, that when the daughter of the house entertains her contemporaries the mother is conspicuous by her absence.

As a rule the guests are invited for half-past one or two o'clock and in the diningroom day-light is rigidly excluded, the table being lighted with large candelabras, which throw a soft, subdued tone on the faces of the guests.

Of course the table is literally covered with flowers, and at the plate of each guest is placed a choice bunch of roses, roses being again the fashionable flower. It is a quaint and pretty concert to have the ices at these dainty banquets fashioned in the form of miniature Eiffel towers, roses, carrots and other vegetables.

I also noticed a new innovation in table napkins, it being the fashion to have them now made of pale pink or pale blue.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien's new novel so long anxiously looked for has now appeared and is creating quite a sensation. The title is "When we were Boys" and the plot turns on the Irish politics of the day, a subject of ever-absorbing albeit somewhat painful interest. Houghton Mifflin & Co. have just published the Memoirs of Mr. Montagu Williams, the celebrated London lawyer. They are full of interest from beginning to end and serve to show what a gift as a skilful cross-examiner and clear lucid orator Mr. Williams has.

Last week has been rich in art exhibitions. The special exhibition by ten American artists at the American art gallery was very successful and will be repeated next year. The Pastel Club have had several exhibitions and this style of painting, if so it may be called, is becoming more and more popular. It is rumored that the Club will be enlarged next year, as this form of art is becoming more and more popular.

DAME FASHION

is an autocrat of the most pronounced type, and this year has set herself to invent new colors, artistic and non-artistic. Many of them are quite too unbecoming for an ordinary mortal to wear, though when seen by themselves are very beautiful. Blue grays, cold browns, greenish yellow, and such neutral tints, are trying to most people. The newest travelling gloves are very dainty and useful as well; they are composed of the finest quality of Russian leather and are beautifully soft and pleasant to wear, retaining as they do the subtle fragrance and durability of the leather. The masculine section of society, by some strange hallucination, is popularly supposed to be rather above the decrees of fashion. How this fallacy should have arisen it is difficult to say. Now the yachting season is about to begin great care and infinite study is given by the devotees of this pastime to the garments appropriate to the occasion. Of course the members of clubs wear their uniforms, but the unattached yachtsman this season will wear a double-breasted sack-coat with perfectly plain black vulcanized rubber buttons. The material of the whole costume will be of navy blue flannel and it will be imperative that the pockets of the jacket should be provided with flaps in order to keep out the rain or spray. The cap should be of hard, durable cloth and should fit tightly to the head. For yachting full dress the regulation uniform of the New York yacht club is a plain blue or black dress suit and black or white cravat. On the coat and waistcoat are the club buttons in gilt bearing as a device an anchor with a star on each side of it. The cap is of navy blue cloth with a wide ribbed silk band round.

An animated discussion has been going on between *Truth* and the *World* as to the merits of a new star on the poetic firmament rejoicing in the name of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Labourchere is inclined to be very hard on him, whereas Mr. Edmund Yates predicts that he is the coming genius of the latter end of the nineteenth century. Now the American papers are involved in the controversy. Certainly, his style is out of the ordinary run and it requires rather deeper thinking than the ordinary much occupied Transatlantic average person has leisure for to discover exactly what he means to express. MAUD OGILVY.

LIEUT. STAIRS LIONIZED.

Imperial Federation in Favor With Both Parties in England.

Lieut. Stairs, R. E., the plucky young Canadian who has been Stanley's right hand man in Africa, intends visiting Canada shortly, so says Mr. J. N. Greenshields, who has just returned from England, and who whilst there met both Stairs and Capt. Nelson at the Metropole where they were all staying. Stairs has been thoroughly lionized in London, and Captain Nelson, who is now regarded as one of the greatest authorities on African travellers and explorers, says he considers Stairs as one of the bravest and pluckiest men he ever met. Stairs is very desirous of visiting his family in Nova Scotia, and as soon as he can obtain leave of absence he will do so.

Mr. Greenshields states that the feeling in favor of Imperial Federation is assuming great proportions in England. All the leading men of both parties are in favor of it and consider it is only a matter of time when closer relations tending to Federation must be adopted. All are in favor of the colonies having some share in the representation in the House of Commons, but fear that the colonies may not be willing to go in for it.

New Assembly, K. of L.

On Tuesday evening last, in the Weber Hall, the machinists of this city formed an Assembly of Knights of Labor. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and a large number have already signified their intention of joining the assembly now founded. They will meet every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. to enroll members and transact their business.

Ascension Day.

Ascension Day was celebrated in all the Roman Catholic Churches to-day by a solemn High Mass. At the Church of Notre Dame His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiated at the Pontifical High Mass, and was assisted by the clergy of the parish church. The Archiepiscopal Guard accompanied His Grace through the streets and into the church. Rev. Father Hebert, S. S., preached a sermon on the occasion.

FIRST COMMUNION

At St. Patrick's Church and the Church of Notre Dame.

Nearly three hundred children made their first communion at St. Patrick's Church this morning, and the whole edifice was crowded to the last inch of standing room. Rev. Father Toupin officiated in place of the pastor, Rev. Father Dowd, who is still confined to the house by illness. About two thousand adults also received Holy Communion. This evening His Grace Archbishop Fabre will administer the sacrament of confirmation to about four hundred persons, among whom there are thirty-one convert adults, in charge of Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, S. S., the number just making up twelve hundred conversions by him since his ministry in St. Patrick's. Next Sunday afternoon Rev. Father Babonneau, the French Dominican pulpit orator, will give the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicants to the one hundred and fifty boys who made their First Communion today and will also enrol their names and the names of the girl communicants in the Society of the Scapular. The girls will take the pledge privately.

There were forty First Communicants in the Pensionat de la Congregation de Notre Dame this morning; they received the sacrament of confirmation from the hands of the Archbishop at the church of Notre Dame this afternoon.

AT LAST.

The Exchange Bank Liquidation to be Closed Up.

The Exchange Bank liquidation is to be immediately closed up, a compromise having been arrived at by which Mr. F. E. Gilman pays $5000 in settlement of the $25,000 judgment which the bank holds against him. The liquidators' statement shows a balance of about $100,000, and a further dividend of nearly four per cent. will be paid. This will make sixty-six cents in the dollar realized altogether on the insolvent estate, leaving on thirty-four cents in the dollar which some of the creditors claim the directors are liable for. Mr. A. Davis has been greatly instrumental in bringing about the final closing up of the estate and he has been hard at work ever since his arrival here to effect a settlement with Mr. Gilman.

The Failing United States Farmers.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Having read your conclusions in reference to the failure of farming in New York State, in our American papers; I am for your information prompted to lay the causes as I have personally seen them before you. Eastern farming in this country has several difficulties to contend against. Chief among them are: The necessity of artificial manure and its expenses; the difficulty to obtain skilled farm labor; the unprofitableness of all cereal crops in competition with the Western States; the fashionable equipages that society customs and temptations demand; the lack of pride in the vocation and last but not least the Government's high protective tariff on the articles he (the farmer) consumes. The soil is the same in New York State on these old farms as it was a quarter of a century ago; but it requires artificial nourishment. The object of life is not the same. The farmer's son wants to be a Vanderbilt, Gould, Stewart or a Hutchinson; and the old farm is by a long odds too slow. The farmer's daughter wants to be the wife of a titled foreigner or some of the railroad kings or merchant princes whose yachts sail around the world or mansions cast their costly shadows on Fifth Avenue. The effect of high protection caps the climax! If we had no politicians honesty would soon prove what an inequitable tax this is! The poor man with his large family (always his fortune) earns one dollar while another man with the same family earns $100 and pays no more than he does. The necessities of life must be procured and while the rich man may sport in his yacht and dress in silks from Coventry, the tax upon them is in proportion about one-tenth what it is on woollen goods. Ah, but the politician says where would be the advantage in taking the tariff off wool? We answer to break down the monopoly taxers! To import the foreign texture that for climatic or other natural causes we cannot produce, but, if we could import to mix with our domestic product, it would increase the demand for our domestic product, then with our monopoly kings beheaded we would breath happy and be clothed in flannels at half the cost and treble the profit! Two shirts in place of one! Another fact well-known is that the cost of everything is about one-fourth of what it is sold for. Here is an illustration: Mr. Jones in a Connecticut town is a sewing machine manufacturer; he wants to turn his establishment into a stock company; he solicits farmer Hayseed to take some stock (farmer Hayseed leaked you see). Here is Mr. Jones' own words: "Now, sir, actual cost of producing that $55 machine is $12; we pay our agent $25; say incidentals $3; that leaves $15 net; then we sell on instalments and about 25 per cent. of them surrender their machines after half paying for them and a little paint makes them new again; and here again is another profitable drop. But Mr. Jones, politician and monopoly advocate, as well as his agent has a cooked story to tell that is spiced and sweetened to every taste. It is useless to attempt to drift off into a tariff argument; it's a world of infiniteness that is unfortunately easy for the hireling politician to confound the honest judgments of the commonplace citizen. One thing seems sufficient to justify a life cry against high protection, and that is this—with it always comes monopolies and trusts. The zones of the world produce within them climatic causes that fit nature in vegetation differently and man in his consumption of nature's product, to variety. Can, under these undeniable facts, Canada or the United States by high protection fence out this variety without injury to the producer by preventing the natural and necessary interchange? we conclude not. Therefore, in this position stand the New York farmer and his neighbor in Canada; and while showers of lucky benefit may at times enrich his stores, the stern fact, that the law of nature has by human ignorance been wounded, and continuous bleeding, has irretrievably destroyed his chances of success. ELIJAH E. KNOTT.

Burlington, Vt.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Had I read your critic of the Emma Juch Grand English Opera Company in last night's STAR before going to the Academy, I would be a richer man this morning. Severe as that critic seems to be, it is, I am sure, only too veridical after what I could judge by myself in last night's production of Rossini's William Tell.

In your critic you say that it is the duty of the press to protest against such unceremonious behavior towards a public. Unfortunately some of the morning papers don't see it in the same light, and notwithstanding the fact that they know very well when they write such praise for a company as they did in their report of Gounod's Faust in their Tuesday's edition, they write anything but the truth, they will, I am sure, keep on for the rest of the week praising that G-r-r-r-rand Opera and deceive the public.

"LONGUEUIL."

Ex-Alderman Sayles and Family Depart.

Ex-Alderman Sayles, one of the New York exiles who have been making their home in Montreal for some time, has, with his family, gone back to Gotham. A few days ago he went down to New York, gave himself up to the authorities and was released on bail. He returned to Montreal the other day and made arrangements for his final departure. He and his family left by last evening's train, and were accompanied to the station by a number of friends.

Dental Examinations.

The annual examinations of the Dental Association are being held in Laval University; the examiners present being Drs. Beers, Globensky, Andrews, Leblanc and Bourdon of Montreal, Casgrain of Quebec and Hyman of Sherbrooke. There are fourteen candidates for admission to the practice of the profession, being the largest number ever up at one examination.

Special Notices.

Best value in household linens at S. Carsley's.

Miss Sophie Myers will perform Liszt's 12 Rhapsodie Hongroise, and Flying Dutchman, at Mrs. Neil Warner's Concert, Queen's Hall, to-morrow evening, upon a beautiful Decker Grand Piano, kindly loaned from Mr. Lindsay's piano rooms.

Watches carefully repaired and adjusted at Hemsley's the jeweller.



"OLD HUTCH"

THE GREAT CHICAGO GRAIN SPECULATOR

Few men exercise such a controlling influence upon the price ot the staff of life as B. P. Hutchinson, better known at home and abroad as "Old Hutch," the great grain speculator and market manipulator of Chicago. It is in the west that "Hutch" has made his fortune and his fame, but it was in New England that the boy Hutchinson received the training which laid the foundation of the remarkably successful career of Hutchinson, the creator of corners on wheat and the accumulator of an immense fortune. Going to Chicago, when it was young like himself, he readily realized the opportunities of the place and time and succeeded by his pluck and energy in utilizing them to their best possible advantage. He "grew up with the country," and made for himself all that could be made from the early development of a western city. He was born in 1827 and nature endowed him with judgment, the instinct of industry, audacity and grit, and now at sixty-three these qualities, the greatest factors of his success, remain unimpaired.

"HUTCH" IS STRIKING IN APPEARANCE.

Tall, erect, wih a deep sunken eye that takes in everything, with a memory that forgets nothing, he moves about the Chicago Board of Trade seemingly isolated from every member, but the most aggressive factor in it. He dresses in black, is seldom seen without his felt hat, and when in repose reminds one of President Lincoln as he appeared in 1861.

When he is not in the pit trading, "Hutch" may be found seated in an old-fashioned chair near the telegraph office. To him come brokers for orders, messengers with telegrams, and operators for "points." He seems to enjoy the position which he occupies among his fellow-members, and he delights in the mystery with which he is regarded. The study of human nature and its effect upon speculative markets is his pastime. When news becomes current which is likely to affect the wheat market, he rises from his chair—which remains unoccupied until he returns—steps upon the wheat pit, and surveys the crowd for a few minutes. He observes buyers and sellers. One set of brokers trades for local speculators, another for "the country," and another for New York. If the news be of a character that causes an advance, news of higher European markets, export sales at the seaboard, reports of crop damage, of all of which he has been duly informed by his correspondents, he is interested to know when it shall have exhausted its effect. He notes every trade as the buying progresses, and in an opportune moment he begins to sell, and from that time seems willing to supply any further demand.

"What's bid for May wheat?" he asks.

"A half," shouts a dozen brokers.

"Boys, here's my card. Take what you want at a half, and put it down yourselves. I've no pencil."

BULLS BECOME DISAPPOINTED;

the bears are jubilant with such a powerful recruit, and telegrams go in every direction announcing the fact that "'Hutch' is selling." Sometimes the markets do not respond to his operations. Nobody knows that he wishes them to. Nobody knows whether he is selling what he bought on previous information, or whether he is "selling short." He may have bought the day before in New York or St. Louis, or in his own market, through brokers who received their orders from him by way of Liverpool—the Chicago brokers often receive their information by the way of Liverpool. In the early part of this decade there were some clever brokers who predicted that they would send "Hutch" "around with a hand-organ and a monkey;" but the perversity of time finds these same brokers in frayed coats lounging in luxurious "bucket shops," while "Hutch," like the stream, "goes on forever."

"Old Hutch" met with one failure in life, and its sequel brings out the peculiar traits of the great speculator. When a boy in New England he entered a grocery store as an apprentice on very small wages. During the second year of this mercantile training he learned shoemaking, after rather a primitive fashion, and used to work at the trade in a little shop off the grocery. He became quite "handy," and soon after started out in business on his own account, and from that day to this he has been steadily at it. With his

KIT ON HIS BACK

he trudged back and forth between his own town and the neighboring village doing odd jobs of cobbling, and investing his earnings in leather and other articles, which he always disposed of at a profit. One of his investments was the purchase of sporting newspapers, which he weekly sold at his shop at a handsome profit. He had built up quite a trade when adversity, perhaps in a measure the result of youthful inexperience, overtook him and he failed. From this failure he went straight to Chicago to succeed in one of the most crowded commercial arenas of the continent. He first worked as clerk in a commission house, but it was not long before he tried small deals on his own account. One successful operation led to another until they culminated in the great grain corner of September, 1888. After he had acquired considerable property he paid a hurried visit to the eastern village in which he met his first Waterloo and paid the claim, principal and interest, of every creditor of the bankrupt boy trader. "Old Hutch" wanted no outstanding accounts.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL SERVICE

Contrasted With the English System—Patriotic Actuation the Mainspring.

CHICAGO, May 15.—In an interview here last evening on the subject of civil service reform Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson said: "The Government of the United States is a political, not a business machine, I know there is a general belief that the reverse is true, but the belief is incorrect. To my mind, were it true, it would be one of the worst things that could happen to our Government. The genius of

OUR POLITICAL PROGRESS

lies in the active interest taken in our Government by the people. That this interest should be kept alive, and aroused to an even greater extent than at present, is most essential. To keep the people active, court must be made to their personal and individual interest. Let them consider that there is not only public but personal advantage to be gained. Then they will work and for working they will be rewarded."

"Then you do not think this country would be better off with a civil service as England possesses?"

"Most assuredly I do not. What, perpetuate an office-holding class of which every individual member upon arriving at the age of sixty shall receive a pension? Never. What incentive would there be for such a class to work? What aim in life would be theirs save to hang on by the very easiest method possible? Their ambition would die for want of nourishment and their value to the country decrease." Mr. Clarkson expressed the opinion that the business of the United States was carried on more accurately and at a lower cost than any other private or public business in existence because of the patriotic actuation of the office holders.

THE SILVER BILL.

President Harrison Desires it to Pass This Session of Congress.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A Washington special to the *Sun* says: For two or three weeks past President Harrison has been in constant consultation with prominent men, in both Houses, on the subject of the proposed silver legislation. The reason no agreement can be reached, a senator says, is that the President has announced his unwillingness to sign a free coinage bill. In fact, he has made a positive statement that he will veto such a bill. The president agrees with his party leaders in both Houses that it is absolutely necessary for Congress, this session, to enact a silver bill in order to redeem the pledges made to the people, but he does not think the country is yet ready for free coinage.

Three Actresses Dying.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *World's* London correspondent says: "I have sad news of three actresses well known in America. Beatrice Cameron, Mansfield's leading lady, left London yesterday for Berne in the hope that a change of air would check an attack of galloping consumption. Enid Leslie, who went to America to join Helen Dauvray's company, is also dying of consumption at Torquay, and Alice Atherton is so ill at Mintone that, Willie Edouin, her husband, says she will never appear on the stage again."

Bill to Pension the Aged.

PARIS, May 15.—M. Constans is preparing a bill to pension aged workmen by means of provident societies, receiving workmen's deposits, and assisted by state subventions.

A GRACEFUL ACT.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Plants an Oak on Washington's Grave.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—When the Prince of Wales visited the United States in 1862 he planted a tree at Mount Vernon. The tree died. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, learned of this during his first visit here, and when he returned to England for his family he acquainted the Prince of Wales with the fact. The Prince expressed regret at the death of the tree, and commissioned Sir Julian to plant another one. When the Minister returned to this country he brought with him several English acorns, which were propagated in the Government Botanical Gardens. The regents of Mount Vernon took a warm interest in the matter and one day one of the young oak slips was transferred from the Gardens to Mount Vernon during a visit made by a distinguished party on the Dispatch. The slip grew to a sapling ten feet high, and to-day it was formally planted by the British Minister in front of the tomb of Washington with some little ceremony. The young tree was transferred from its place in the fields of Mount Vernon, and Sir Julian, with the assistance of two colored men, planted it near the tomb, while a small crowd clapped their hands. After the tree was planted he made a short speech, in which after expressing the appreciation of the Prince of Wales and of himself for the kindnesses shown towards his tree-planting by the Regents of Mt. Vernon and others, he said: "The tree was originally planted last year, a fact to which I attach importance, as it was the year of the celebration of

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

On that occasion most eloquent speeches were delivered in eulogy of Washington. But all that was said then, all that can be said now, all that may be said hereafter, has, I think, been summed up in the eloquent words of Chief Justice Marshall, when he said of Washington that he was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.' I hope that this English oak tree will be more fortunate than its predecessor, and will endure for many generations as an emblem of the sturdy qualities which distinguished Washington and the race from which he sprung. I hope also that it will endure as a token of the feeling of attachment and admiration entertained by the Royal family of England and the people of England for this great and kindred nation, which owes so much to the genius and virtues of Washington." Mrs. MacAlester Laughton, regent of the association, made a fitting response. Among those present at the tree-planting were: George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Lady and the Misses Pauncefote, Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Hearst and Miss Bayard.

SS. "Canopus" Ashore.

QUEBEC, May 15.—The SS. "Canopus" from Liverpool to Montreal, with a general cargo went ashore on Persil Rocks, River du Loup, at 11 o'clock last night. Schooners are leaving Quebec to relieve the stranded vessel of some of her cargo. She is in danger as with a north-east or north-west gale she may be broken to pieces on the rocks. The "Canopus" went ashore twice last year in the St. Lawrence, while on her last voyage down the river. The last time her cargo took fire also, and was only extinguished with great trouble.

Insufficient Evidence.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Leslie McLeod, the associate editor of *Wallace's Monthly*, who with Robert L. Wallace was charged with stealing a large sum of money and some bonds from John L. Wallace, proprietor of the paper, was discharged this morning on account of insufficient evidence.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION

Given by Mr. Whelan to Mr. Pacaud's Statement as to Compromising Documents.

Mr. J. P. Whelan was seen this morning with regard to the statement to the effect that the $10,000 paid by him to Mr. E. Pacaud, of Quebec, was for the purpose of purchasing the silence of the Opposition in the Legislature on the item in the estimates relating to his claims for the construction of the Quebec Court House. Mr. Whelan said, after referring to his evidence given in court, which has already appeared: "It is out of the question to pretend that I went to Mr. Pacaud and begged him to take my money. I gave it him under pressure, in order, as he said, to prevent the item being struck out of the estimates. As to what he did with the money, I, of course, know nothing, but I believe the story he tells to be one manufactured out of the whole cloth. It must be evident to any one that it is not within the power of the Opposition, oppose as they may, to cause the removal of an item out of the Governmental estimates."

"Mr. Pacaud in the telegraphed statements alleges that you placed him in possession of compromising documents. What does he mean by that?"

"I never gave Mr. Pacaud any papers whatever."

PACAUD'S STORY DOUBTED.

"It is not a very likely story," said one of the leaders of the Opposition in the Local House, this morning, speaking of Mr. Ernest Pacaud's assertion that the $10,000 which Mr. J. P. Whelan gave to him was used to buy off the Opposition. "It is not at all likely that even if the Opposition were venal enough to be bought, they would have put themselves into the hands of Hon. Mr. Mercier's lieutenant. Mr. Pacaud will be obliged to say who got that money. We are very anxious to know. If members of the Opposition got it we want them shown up, and if Ministerialists got it, it is only fair to say who got the boodle."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

An Exhibition Match on Saturday on the Shamrock Grounds.

The lacrosse season will be opened on Saturday with an exhibition match on the Shamrock grounds, between the Shamrocks and St. Regis Indians. Barry, who played for the Ottawas last year, will be a member of the Shamrock team again, and the team for Saturday will be picked from the following: Reddy, Barry, McKenna, Dwyer, Brophy, Flynn, Murray, McVey, M. J. Tansey, Cafferty, O'Reilly, Brown, Moore, Neville and Rowan. Mr. P. McKeown, who was centre field on the Shamrock team from 1870 to 1885, and played against Ross McKenzie, W. L. Maltby and other well-known veterans, will captain the team this season. It is also stated by one of their members that documentary evidence regarding the professionalism of one of the members of last year's Montreal team will be laid before the committee for action. Much regret is expressed in the Montreal club at the resignation of Mr. W. D. Aird, last year's captain, who has been with them since seventy-six. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Sheppard. An effort is being made by Dave Patterson and his friends to have him reinstated as a member of the Montreal club and put on this year's team, but a number of committee men are opposed to it and as one blackball is enough to keep a man out there is little chance of success for him.

One thing can always be found, even where it does not exist. That is fault.

ELECTION ECHOES.

THE CAMPAIGN FAIRLY INAUGURATED.

The Archbishop Prohibits Political Meetings on Sunday—A Hitch in Laprairie.

This being the Feast of the Ascension and a religious feast of obligation with Roman Catholics, the politicians took advantage of the occasion to inaugurate the campaign, and speeches were made by the various candidates in the different counties. The Archbishop has instructed the priests of the archdiocese to prohibit political meetings on Sundays. So none will be held. The meetings on the steps of the church door are not allowed, as they trouble the peace of the places of worship. In several of the counties adjoining Montreal no candidates have yet been chosen. There are no Ministerial candidates so far in Argenteuil, Laval, Two Mountains, Laprairie, St. Antoine, St. Lawrence, St. James, Montcalm, Brome, Missisquoi, and Beauharnois. The Opposition have as yet no candidates in St. Mary's, St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Ann's, Laprairie, Vercheres, Yamaska, Chateauguay, Hochelaga and Ottawa. Mr. C. A. Cornellier, Q. C., having been regularly chosen as Conservative candidate in Soulanges county to oppose Mr. Bourbonnais, has gone into the constituency. His friends claim that he is sure to be returned.

A SLIGHT HITCH IN LAPRAIRIE.

Mr. Odilon Goyette, ex-M. P. P., for Laprairie, Mr. Aimé Bourassa and other Liberals of the county were in town to-day to meet Hon. George Duhamel to come to an understanding regarding the Ministerial candidate in that division. The convention which has been called to make a selection will meet to-morrow at St. Constant. The Government is anxious that the Commissioner of Crown Lands should be chosen, as he was only defeated by 50 votes by the late Mr. Charlebois at the general elections. It is reported that Mr. Goyette is not over-anxious to retire and that the Liberals of St. Constant and some of the other parishes insist that he should again come forward. It is more than likely that unless great pressure is brought to bear on the delegates the convention will divide itself between Messrs. Goyette and Duhamel. The latter is championed by the Abbé Bedard, of St. Constant, who has just scored a victory over Mr. Goyette by having the charges brought against him rejected by the Archbishop. Mr. Goyette is not a rich man, and he has had to go through very bitter and costly contests within the last two years. If he retires for Mr. Duhamel he will likely be appointed to an office in the civil service in the Crown Lands Department. The Conservative candidature has been offered to Lieut.-Col. Brosseau, but he has declined the honor, owing to business engagements. No other candidate has yet been found.

ALD. BRUNET IN ST JAMES WARD.

Some 200 invitations were issued this morning to the leading Liberals and Nationalists of St. James Ward for a convention, which is to take place at the Government offices to-morrow evening, to select a Ministerial candidate. Mr. L. O. David having positively declined to again come forward, the convention will have to find another candidate. It is about decided that the candidature will be offered to Ald. Brunet, who represents the division in the City Council. The friends of the Government look upon him as a strong candidate. He has been twice returned by acclamation. The ward has generally been Conservative, but the addition to it of the East ward, which gave Mr. McShane a majority of 150 when it formed part of Montreal Centre, will, it is expected by the Government, turn the balance in their favor. It is understood that Ald. Brunet will accept the nomination. The Conservatives have not yet decided upon a candidate. Should the party accept to support the Labor candidate in St. Mary's division, Ald. Jeannotte will run in St. James, if not, the selection will be made between Mr. O. Auger, Q. C., and Dr. Rottot. The chances are in favor of the former.

ALD. BOISSEAU MAY YET ACCEPT.

Though his friends declare themselves to the contrary it is yet hoped in Government circles that Ald. Louis Boisseau, who was selected as ministerial candidate in St. Louis Ward, against Mr. Beaugrand, will accept the candidature. Great pressure is being brought to bear on him to that effect. Yesterday afternoon the Special Committee appointed to wait on Ald. Boisseau, called on him, headed by Hon. W. Prevost and offered him the candidature. The Alderman asked for time to consider the proposition, and he will give his final answer to-morrow at noon.

TRAVEL LIKE LETTERS.

A Revoluntary Experiment in Railway Fares in Hungary Which Seems to be Successful.

Suppose you go from San Francisco to New York by rail for $10, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, to Chicago for $10, to Omaha for $10. Why not? Would it not be better than paying $100 to New York, $80 to Chicago, $60 to Omaha? The Government carries a sealed letter to New York for two cents, to Chicago for two cents, to Omaha for two cents, to Oakland for two cents. What it may cost on the long haul it makes up on the short. Why cannot transportation companies do the same? Why not buy railway tickets as you do postage stamps? Does all this seem absurd? Yet a European country has adopted a similar plan, and it is spreading throughout Continental Europe. The change to which we refer is a novel system of railway charges, which has been in operation in Hungary for a little more than six months. The experiment, though radical,

HAS APPARENTLY BEEN SUCCESFFUL.

Passenger rates on a majority of the Hungarian roads are no longer based upon the cost of service, or upon what the traffic will bear, or even upon the mileage. The rates are regulated according to the "zone system." This system had been advocated by economists in Austria and Germany for some years, but none of the railroad companies were inclined to take it up. The State railroads of Hungary, however, had been doing badly under the old system—the earnings fell from $1300 a mile in 1887 to $1000 in 1888, and the government felt that matters could not be worse than they were. The zone system of chrnges is based upon the theory that there are two classes of passenger traffic which can be increased in volume—the passengers travelling

A VERY SHORT DISTANCE

and those going a very long distance. The former are generally provided for on railroads by commutation rates; the latter have not received attention heretofore. A further point advanced by the advocates of the zone system is that where the cars are not occupied to their full capacity an increase of traffic necessitates only an infinitesimal increase of expenses. The advocates of the system, therefore, proposed three zones—a short one, a long one, and a medium one. The Hungarian railroads extended the idea somewhat by issuing two classes of tickets, those for zones and those for short distances. In the latter class were two tickets, one carrying the holder to the next station, and sold for 5 cents, 7½ cents and 15 cents for third, second and first-class, and another carrying the holder to the second station for 7½, 11 and 20 cents for the three classes, respectively. These tickets are good between any two contiguous stations

WITHOUT REGARD TO THE ACTUAL DISTANCE,

and are sold in bulk at 5 and 10 per cent. discount. The zones are fourteen in number, the circles being drawn about ten miles apart. The fourteenth zone includes all distances of 140 miles and over. The rate for the first zone is very low—less than seven-tenths of a cent a mile for the lowest class, and one and six-tenths cents for first-class express—and increases more than in proportion to the distance through the different zones until the rate at the fourteenth ranges from one cent to two and one-half cents per mile for the 140 miles. Beyond this the rate again decreases, owing to the fact that any additional distance is not charged for. Thus a trip of several hundred miles may be made for the same prices as one at 140. This innovation went into effect August 1 of last year, and was introduced on the State lines—about one-half of the total mileage of the country. Two private companies have since

ADOPTED THE ZONE SYSTEM.

During the first month of the new tariff the number of passengers carried on the State lines was increased half a million, and the passenger receipts were increased about one hundred thousand dollars. At the present writing the report of the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Commerce is just to hand. From this report it appears that the passenger receipts of the Hungarian railways for 1889 were 52,153,105 florins, an increase of nearly a million of florins over those of 1888—this in the face of a reduction of rates equal to more than 50 per cent. The new system was in effect during only five months of 1889. This extraordinary reduction and extraordinary increase have excited the amazement of the railway world. Several foreign railways have sent representatives to Hungary to examine into the results of the change and report on them.

WILL OF THE LATE CHARLES GIBB.

He Expresses His Wish That His Body Should be Cremated.

The will of the late Charles Gibb was filed yesterday for registration. It is in notarial form and was signed on July 18, 1889. At the outset it reads: "I wish my body cremated and all my just debts paid"; then follow the legacies, the first of which is in these words: "I give to the society of the Montreal General Hospital for the erection of Turkish and other baths the sum of $3000. I consider that a large number of the out-door poor patients need proper baths rather than physic." The legacies are numerous and varied. To his cousin Margaret Millar, wife of the late J. J. Birket Jones, he bequeaths $750, to be paid in instalments every three months, and to each of his cousins, Annie Millar, wife of the late Capt. Dobson, and Robt. Isaac Millar, $500 each; to Augusta Mary Gibb, of Minnesota, and to Lucy Prior, wife of William G. Mountain, of Montreal, $500 each; to the four sons of the late Benaiah Gibb of London, England, $100 each, to be received in memory of the deceased. To his farmer, William Craig, of Abbottsford, the testator gives $1000; to his daughter Elizabeth, $1000, and to the daughters Charlotte and Bella, $300 each; to Charlotte Ellis, of Montreal, daughter of the late Wm. Ellis, of Waterloo, $200, and to Rev. Canon Robinson. John M. Fisk, O. Crossfield, postmaster, of Abbottsford, Wm. Gill, of Granby, and W. H. Robinson, manager of the Bank of Huntingdon, $100 each, "in memory of deceased." To S. Crossfield, of Abbottsford, is bequeathed $200; to Isaac Jones Gibb, of Como, and to his wife, Mary L. Adams, $500 each; to Elizabeth Caroline Orkney, to Magdalen Gibb, of Montreal, and to James D. Gibb, of England, $100 each; to Margaret Gibb, wife of Rev. Arthur French, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, $250, and to Ella and Hattie Robinson, daughters of the late Archdeacon Robinson, of Aylmer, $250 each; to John Crawford, of Verdun, and to each of his two daughters $200 and to each of his executors $1000. To the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association are bequeathed all of deceased's horticultural and botanical books and pamphlets. As for his farm at Abbottsford, it is the wish of the testator that it be offered to his sister, Mrs. Catherine Gibb Hill, or, in case of her decease, to her children, as though it was part of the residue of his estate, notice of acceptance to be given to the executors within six months. Should they refuse the legacy, the executors are to offer the farm to Mr. Wm. Craig for the sum of $5000, and in event of his purchasing it he is to receive an additional legacy of $500. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the testator's sister, Catherine Gibb, wife of John B. Hill, of Bath, England, and Robert W. Shepherd and George R. W. Kittson, notary, both of Montreal, are appointed executors.

THE BOYS' POCKET MONEY.

By giving the boys a certain allowance, payable at a fixed time, the hap hazard spending of money is avoided. Give your boy but ten cents a week, and in observing what use he makes of the money you have learned more of his ability and disposition than you would have learned in years of his life during which he was subjected to an uncertain doing of uncertain sums at such times as your variable moods would see fit to bestow them. My own boys have received a regular allowance from the time they were first considered old enough to spend money themselves. The sums have varied according to their different ages, increasing gradually with their increasing years. The money, which is always given promptly at the time in each week or month which is agreed upon, becomes in the boys' own hands their own, to keep or spend as they may choose. If their present need seems to them of paramount importance, the money is appropriated at once, and they patiently await the return of their next pay day. I believe no one part of a boy's education tends more directly toward a cultivation of his individuality than a nice adjustment of his money matters. Once the money passes into the boy's hands, his elders should dismiss all responsibility concerning it. An undue or too frequent disapproval of a child's methods often raises an insurmountable barrier between himself and the parent. There is no better lesson for a boy than the one of experience which he learns through his own occasional blundering.—*Waverly Magazine.*

HIS WEDDING SUIT.

Nathan Harvey, of Topeka, Kan., has in his possession his wedding suit, which was made at Richmond, Ind., in 1832, in a shop in which Schuyler Colfax, General Burnside and ex-Congressman Shryock were journeymen. The suit consists of white duck trousers, a buff vest with brass buttons and blue swallow-tail coat, also trimmed with brass buttons. The cloth for these garments cost $4 and the making $8. Mr. Harvey also has a hat, purchased for the same occasion, which was made by Oliver P. Morton.

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BIRTHS.

COTTON—At Regina, on Sunday, 11th inst., Mrs. John Cotton of twins, boy and girl.

DRAPER—On Tuesday, May 13, 1890, at 93 Durocher street, wife of Frederick A. Draper, of a son.

HADLEY—At 53 Rushbrooke street, on the 13th inst., the wife of Daniel Hadley, of a daughter. 114 2

KELL—In this city, on May 7th, at 106 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, the wife of J. A. Kell of a son. 113 2

McARTHUR—On the 12th inst., at 891 Wellington street, the wife of D. J. McArthur, of a son. 112 3

MOULDEN—At Cote St. Paul, on the 15th, the wife of Henry F. Moulden, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOTTING-GALBRAITH—At Hartington, May 7, Rufus Botting to Mary Galbraith.

HOSMER-HART—May 13, at the residence of the bride's father, near Aultsville, by Rev. Montague G. Poole, Martin Hosmer, of St. Lawrence County, U. S. A., to Lydia Jane, daughter of William Hart, Esq., Williamsburg.

HUDSON-McFEAT—In this city, on the 14th May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., B. D., Frederic W. Hudson to Fannie Cecilia, second daughter of James McFeat. No cards.

HERRINGTON-TILLEY—At Napanee, on May 7, Walter S. Herrington to Marie M. Tilley.

KITCHEN-PEARSON—At Kintore, May 7, Wm. T. Kitchen to Maggie Pearson.

SHANNON-McGEE—At Napanee, on May 7, C. L. Shannon to Catharine A. McGee.

WALKER-ESINHART—At Montreal, on 14th inst., at Archbishop's Palace, J. Augustus Walker to Clara, second daughter of John Esinhart, Esq., architect, all of this city. 113 2

DEATHS.

CASTONGUAY—In this city, on the 13th inst., Joseph Théod Castonguay, aged 39 years and 6 months. Funeral from his late residence, 66 St. Gabriel street, at 8.30 a. m. precisely, on Friday, the 16th inst., to Notre Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited without further notice. 113 2

COTTON—At Regina, on Sunday, 11th inst., Isabella Dinning, wife of Major John Cotton, of the North-West Mounted Police, and daughter of the late Hon. Thomas White, in her 28th year. Funeral at Ottawa, from her mother's residence, corner Metcalfe and Cooper streets, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 2.30 p. m.

CLEGG—In Hamilton, May 12, John Clegg, in the 62nd year of his age.

COOPER—At Quebec, May 12, Arthur Cooper, in his 77th year.

HARDY—In Darlington, Ont., May 13, Thomas Hardy, aged 75 years, 10 months.

HAYES—At Hamilton, May 12, Bridget Hayes, aged 81 years.

JONES—On the 11th inst., at Lambeth, Ont., Mrs. Jeannette Jones, aged 52 years.

LALANDE—On May 13, Alexis Lalande, aged 65 years and one month. Funeral will take place on Saturday, 17th inst., at 8.30 a. m., from his late residence, No. 11½ St. Urbain street, to Notre Dame Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will please attend without further invitation. 114 2

LEAHY—In this city, on 14th inst., Mary, only and beloved daughter of Michael Leahy, aged 26 years and 14 days. Funeral will take place from her father's residence, 38 St. Henry street, Point St. Charles, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, to St. Gabriel Church, thence to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. (Oswego, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.) 113 2

McCORMICK—At Sudbury, May 3, James McCormick, aged 22 years and 8 months, youngest son of James McCormick, of the Balmoral Hotel. 113 2

OSBORNE—In Hamilton, May 12, Alice Ewing Osborne, aged 27 years.

PILKEY—At Brantford, May 12, Joseph Pilkey, sr., aged 85 years.

PRIMEAU—In this city, on the 14th May, 1890, Louis Primeau, son of Charles Primeau, Esq., saddler, aged 4 years and 10 months. Funeral will leave his father's residence, 3051 Notre Dame, on Friday, the 16th, at 9 a. m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

STUART—At Melbourne, P. Q., on the 13th inst., Robert Stuart, of H. M. Customs, Montreal. Funeral on Friday, the 16th inst., from Bonaventure Station on arrival of 12 o'clock noon train, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

SPROWL—At Toronto, May 12, Ellett B. Sprowl, in the 69th year of his age.

SINCLAIR—Died at Kincardine, Ont., May 9, Mary Sinclair, aged 25 years.

TROYER—At Lansing, Ont., May 11, Maria Troyer, aged 25 years.

WEBB—At Peterboro', May 11, Julia Reeves Webb.

WEBBER—At Toronto, May 11, Mrs. William Webber, aged 29 years.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE MOVED OUR OFFICES from room 69 to rooms 68, 68a, and 70, in the Temple Building. Telephone numbers—office, 2131, house, 4653. We undertake legitimate detective work (nothing that interferes with the marital relations) such as burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, anonymous communications, embezzlement, insurance work, &c., &c., at reasonable terms, and the work performed in a satisfactory manner. Canadian Secret Service, John A. Grose, Manager. 91†

PERSONAL—HOTEL KEEPERS, BOARDING house keepers, householders, every one, don't fail to read 1000 reward advertisement on the last page. F. Lapointe. 97 tf

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-TAXPAYERS' OPPOSITION-

—TO THE—

Opening of Pine Avenue.

The property holders of Montreal East, who are about to be taxed for the cost of opening the above avenue, are issuing lists, which already contain the names of a large number of property holders opposed to the intended expropriation. Protests against this project must be fyled within eight days.

Parties interested will be supplied with forms, &c., by the following gentlemen:

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HY. McLAUGHLIN, Hon. Sec.

112 4

MACMASTER & McGIBBON, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., THE TEMPLE, St. James Street.

D. MACMASTER, Q.C. R. D. McGIBBON, F. S. MACLENNAN. 1z

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

WEATHER REPORT, May 15th, 1890, 10 A.M. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO. PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS, Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—From Lake St. Peter to Bay of Quinte.—Winds mostly northeast and northwest; mostly cloudy and cool, with local rains.

S. CARSLEY.

GREAT UNDERWEAR SALE.

We have bought a large part of a manufacturer's stock of Ladies' White Cotton Underwear.

THE BEST HIT!!

This is the best hit we have made for years; the lot is a large one and must be turned into money at once, as we cannot spare the space it now fills.

AN ALL ROUND REDUCTION.

We have bought this lot on such favorable terms that we are enabled to make an all round reduction on our entire stock of White Cotton Underwear, besides giving plums in a large number of articles.

THE BETTER PLAN.

We consider this the better plan, as "lots" bought at a great sacrifice are not well assorted as a rule, thus persons of a particular size only reap the benefit.

ALL BENEFIT ALIKE.

By dividing the advantages of this large purchase over our entire stock of underwear all benefit alike, no matter what size.

THE CREAM OF THE BARGAINS.

Customers would do well to come early and secure the cream of the bargains before the small traders buy them up.

S. CARSLEY.

CHAMBRAY ROBES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A shipment of handsome 42-in. BORDERED CHAMBRAYS.

Shipment of BLACK and PRINTED SATEENS in new designs.

S. CARSLEY.

SATEENS! SATEENS!!

PRINTS.

New French Sateens, imported direct from the best printers. Handsome designs and colors, latest novelties from Paris.

BOIS DE ROSE,

Palatine and Antique are three new shades.

HANDSOME SILKEENE.

Great variety of choice patterns, new colorings, just passed into stock.

PERSIAN DESIGNS.

Mourning and Half Mourning Sateens.

PLAIN COLOR SATEENS,

in all the newest shades.

S. CARSLEY.

PRINTS. PRINTS.

PRINTED CAMBRICS.

Finest selections of Printed Cambrics ever imported into the Dominion of Canada, carefully selected from the best printers in England and France.

Several hundred patterns in handsome English Drillettes, 12c yard.

Manchester Shirting Prints, in fast colors, 7½c, 10c, 13½c, 14½c, 16c.

CHEAP PRINTS.

New patterns, in a large variety of colors, 7c, 8½c, 9c, 10c.

NAVY AND WHITE.

Special value in Navy and White Prints, 8½c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

PRINTS! PRINTS!

DELAINE PATTERNS.

Soft finish Delaine Patterns in Prints, equal in appearance to the finest French Delaine.

TWEED EFFECTS!

Soft finish Cotton Dress Goods, imitation of Wool, new patterns.

Printed Scotch Cambric.

One hundred new patterns in all the newest shades, 12c. yard.

NEW GOODS.

GALATEAS ATALEAS

Satin finish Stripes.

Striped Cotton materials, with Plain to match for Trimming.

Check Sateens.

New Goods just to hand in Printed Check Sateens.

S. CARSLEY.

CHAMBRAYS! CHAMBRAYS!

GINGHAMS!

Handsome Bordered Chambrays, 42 inches wide. New shades.

Shot Brocade.

The newest thing in Chambrays for the present season.

Stripes, Checks, Plaids, in Chambrays, Ginghams and Scotch Lawns, in the newest shades—Apricot, Melon and Copper Ore.

Just introduced, new leading shades for Spring, Cheap Checks and Stripes. All colors, patterns, and styles. Prices, 6¼c., 9½c., 12c. Largest and handsomest variety in the city at

S. CARSLEY'S.

THE VERY LATEST

NOVELTIES IN LACE GOODS

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD AT

S. CARSLEY'S.

Just Out!

THE MEDICI COLLAR.

This is the latest London Novelty in Black Lace Collars, is very becoming, and entirely new.

THE MARGUERITE COLLAR

Is the latest New York Novelty in Embroidered Collars. This is one of the leading Novelties for Spring wear.

S. CARSLEY.

SURAH SILK FRONTS.

Very Stylish Goods for either Street, Opera or Evening wear, in Black, White, Cream, Pink, Blue, Cardinal and Buttercup.

LACE COLLARS.

Special line of Lace Collars in Eiffel Point effect, best patterns only.

LACE SCARFS.

Put to stock this day, a high class lot of the latest designs in Lace Scarfs. Prices from $1.20.

3 Yards Long.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

Finest assortment in Canada. Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs in all Colors, Plain and Embroidered.

LINEN EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Very handsome patterns in the newest styles.

LADIES' LINEN COLLARS

In our celebrated Standard Shapes, and all the latest Novelties yet produced.

NEW VEILINGS

In Plain, with Fancy Edge. Spotted Veiling with large or small spot, all latest novelties.

S. CARSLEY.

FOR FIRST COMMUNION.

For the Latest and Best Patterns in

COMMUNION VEILS,

Try S. CARSLEY'S.

COMMUNION VEILS.

The place to get the best value is where the largest stock and finest assortment is kept.

S. CARSLEY.

COMMUNION VEILS

In extensive variety, all marked down to specially low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

FOR COMMUNION VEILS,

The Best Place is

S. CARSLEY'S.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON!

IF OTHER THREADS BREAK, CLAPPERTON'S WON'T

IF OTHER THREADS RAVEL, CLAPPERTON'S WON'T

IF OTHER THREADS ARE KNOTTY, CLAPPERTON'S IS NOT

On Clapperton's Spool Cotton
Strength and smoothness are combined,
And on a simple wooden spool
The best of thread you find.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER READY.

THE EVER READY DRESS STEELS,

As each dressmaker feels,
Who their qualities once has been trying,
Are for comfort the best,
And it's freely confest,
They're just the right sort to be buying.

S. CARSLEY,

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT CHEAP SALE

—OF—

EMBROIDERED DRESSES.

We shall offer on Friday next, to-morrow, the greatest bargains ever shown in Montreal in

MUSLIN AND GINGHAM EMBROIDERED DRESS PATTERNS.

Every pattern will be marked in plain figures.

NOTICE THE REDUCTIONS.

Former Prices.		Reduced Prices.
$2.50	Embroidered Dress Patterns....	$2.00
3.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	2.25
3.50	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	2.63
4.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	3.00
4.50	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	3.37
5.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	3.75
6.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	4.50
7.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	5.25
8.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	6.00
9.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	6.75
10.00	Embroidered Dress Patterns.....	7.50

The assortment consists of All White Muslin and Cambric Embroidered Dress Patterns. White with Colored Embroidery, Ginghams Embroidered in all colors. In fact, the assortment will be found complete.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

"Ladies in the country should send their orders at once and they will have our special attention."

NEW FRENCH SATEENS.

Ladies, if you want to see the finest assortment of "Sateens" ever shown in Canada come to our store while our assortment is complete.

New French Printed Sateen from 25c to 50c per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Ladies in the country send for Samples of our New Sateens.

JUST PUT INTO STOCK.

We have just put into stock a shipment of new shades in ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, making our assortment complete.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, 50c per yard.
ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, 60c per yard.
ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, 75c per yard.
ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, $1.00 per yard.

For the finest assortment of Dress Goods of all kinds to be seen in the city, come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS.

For all kinds of Dry Goods of the best quality and at the lowest cost prices, come or send your orders to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S,

1781 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET. 114†

James A. Ogilvy & Sons'

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Choicest assortment of NEW PRINTS to be found anywhere are shown at

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS.

NEW CASHMERE PRINTS,
NEW SATEEN PRINTS,
NEW SILKEEN PRINTS,
FANCY DRILL PRINTS,
NEW LLAMA PRINTS,
NEW CAMBRIC PRINTS.

Prices range from 8¼, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20c per yard.

See our DRESS MUSLINS at 10c per yard, worth 15c per yard.

FANCY GINGHAMS from 8c per yard up to 28c per yard, both plain and Checks.

For the Choicest assortment and the Best Value in Prints of all kinds come to

James A. Ogilvy & Sons,

203, 205, 207 St. Antoine street,

140 to 150 Mountain st.

TELEPHONE NOS. {Federal, 1650. Bell, - 967. 114†1

WEDDING PRESENTS

WATSON & PELTON,

53 ST. SULPICE STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE of every description. PARLOR and PIANO LAMPS, ONYX CLOCKS and TABLES.
DOULTON and WORCESTER POTTERY.
FIELD GLASSES, GONGS, MIRRORS, LEATHER GOODS, &c.

Inspection Solicited.

RETAILING AT LOWEST PRICES.

114teod tf

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Drain Pipes,	Portland Cement,
Chimney Tops,	Water Lime,
Vent Linings,	Whiting,
Flue Covers,	Plaster of Paris,
Fire Bricks,	Borax,
Fire Clay,	China Clay,
Canada Cement,	Roman Cement.

Manufacturers of Bessemer Steel SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS. 256s

—THE—

MONTREAL BLACK GOODS STORE

—HAS—

REMOVED

—TO—

2323 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

OPPOSITE

BANK OF MONTREAL BRANCH,

CORNER OF MANSFIELD.

114†2

LAWN TENNIS!

New Racquets, Balls, Nets, etc., etc.,

From SLAZENGER, LONDON.

The Very Best Tennis Goods Made.

WATSON & PELTON

53 St. Sulpice Street.

A few 52-INCH BICYCLES left; will sell low. 114teod tf

We started out with the hopes of selling 50 Parlor Sets during May. If they move as fast throughout the month as now, our most sanguine expectations will be more than realized. Every piece of Upholstered goods sold by us is made by day work and with the greatest care. Open evenings during May.

METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,

108†tf 1678 and 1680 NOTRE DAME ST.

Early Closing!

—o—

We learn that quite a number of customers have been disappointed at finding our store closed after 7 p.m.

We regret their disappointment, and to prevent its recurrence, beg to announce that we close every evening at 7 o'clock.

On and after the 1st June, we intend to close at 6 p.m., and trust that thoughtful, intelligent, and generous ladies will support us in our efforts to improve the hours of those who serve in shops, by making their purchases before 6 o'clock.

The "KENSINGTON"

Millinery Rooms,

2252 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

(Opposite Victoria.)

GEO. MORRIS,

Proprietor. 114†1

Special Low Prices

IN BABY CARRIAGES.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

113†2 652 Craig Street.

The Furniture and Carpet business is very lively with us, but we have succeeded so far in fulfilling our promises of prompt delivery, and hope to do so. Our prices are right, as may be seen by the way we are sending out the goods. We have the best value in Sideboards, Chamber and Parlor Sets ever offered to the public, and are sure a call will convince you. Open evenings during May.

METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,

108†tf 1678 & 1680 NOTRE DAME ST.

REMEMBER

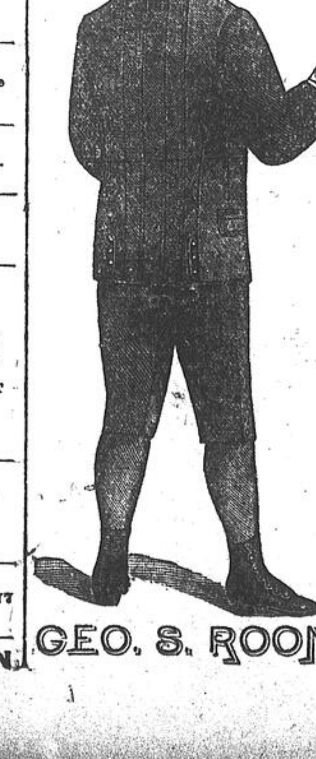
that the best value in Furniture and Bedding, good honest work, is to be had at

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON'S, Upholsterers and Cabinetmakers,

113†2 652 Craig Street.

THE EMPIRE

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING PARLOR



IS NOW READY with the Largest and most complete assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

ever shown in this city, at prices that defy competition.

FINE SUITS and OVERCOATS for boys and children, exceptionally perfect in every particular and detail, made from home and imported fabrics, ranging in price from $3 to $10.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING OVERCOAT for $8, $10, $12, $14, equal to ordered garments, at $20 $25, $28.

THE EMPIRE CLOTHING

can only be approached in elegance, fit and quality, by the very best of merchant tailors. Look through our Men's and Boys' Trousers Department, they range in price from $2, $3, $4, $5, equal to the best custom made at double the price.

THE EMPIRE

2261 St. Catherine St

GEO. S. ROONEY - - MANAGER.

113†4

EXODUS OF LEGISLATORS.

THE GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED

How to Act in Middleton's Case — A Quiet Day—N. W. Bill Withdrawn.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, May 15.—There was a general exodus of legislators from the capital today, and the proceedings in the House proved very uninteresting.

Hon. Peter Mitchell asked for information respecting the Behring Sea and Atlantic fishery questions, and Sir John replied that the negotiations, so far as the Government was aware, had been going on very smoothly. He hoped to be able to make a more complete statement on Friday.

The McGreevy scandal was taken up by Mr. Laurier, who reminded Sir Hector of the promises given yesterday to furnish further information. The Minister of Public Works promised that all the papers possessed by his department would be brought down on Friday.

Concurrence in the various items in the estimates was concluded. Sir Richard Cartwright enquired whether any action had been taken by the Government in regard to the alleged frauds on the Carillon canal. The names of dead men, it was alleged, appeared on the pay-roll. Sir John admitted that there was some truth in the charge and in consequence he had sent an officer to make an investigation. The various resolutions respecting land grants and subsidies to railways were adopted.

On the motion of Sir John Thompson, an act amending the Territories' Real Estate Act, and the act authorizing the transfer of certain public property to the provinces, were withdrawn.

Sir John, in replying to Mr. Charlton, said that the only communication received from Newfoundland, with reference to the Bait Act, had been to the effect that the act was *intra vires*. The Colonial Office had made no reply yet to the communication.

With reference to the Middleton scandal the Premier added that no letter of resignation has been received, and the Government has not decided what action it will take.

THE EVENING SITTING.

Colonel O'Brien asked for information, yesterday, as to whether the Catholics of Manitoba were petitioning for the disallowance of the provincial act abolishing separate schools. Sir John replied that the petition had been presented by a despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. It conveyed the remonstrance of the School Board; also a remonstrance from Bishop Bernier, on behalf of the Separate School Board, and another from Mr. Pendergast, of Manitoba. No action had been taken.

The for extending the time for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was read a third time.

THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the greater portion of yesterday in consideration of the Banking Act, making such good progress that by 5 o'clock in the afternoon this important measure had been passed. This result was due to the lucid explanations made by Hon. Mr. Abbott, who again showed himself an apt exponent of commercial law. The amendments made to the bill in the upper House were but few and unimportant. The Senate will have a sitting to-day, even though it is Ascension Day, in order to catch up to the business before it.

The members of the Press Gallery visited the Central Experimental Farm yesterday, accompanied by the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

After the inspection the pressmen had lunch. Messrs. Clement and Donald, two Scotch agents, who were visiting the farm, made short addresses. Mr. Clement is largely interested in the cheese trade and related that the Scotch cheesemakers had suddenly awakened to Canadian competition.

Mr. Chapleau said to the printers' deputation, in reference to type-setting machines, that if by the introduction of these machines a saving could be made, surely it was his duty as a minister of the Crown to try and effect such economy. Perhaps they would allow him to run the bureau and he would undertake to see that the men got fair play.

NOTES.

The Government has withdrawn the North-West Bill. This will bring up the whole dual language and separate school questions next session.

The House will not sit to-day.

Prorogation is in sight at last; it will take place on Friday afternoon.

DEBATE ON THE MILITARY BILL.

France's Time of Military Service Would Also Do For Germany.

BERLIN, May 15.—In his speech before the Reichstag yesterday Count Von Moltke declared that the days of war waged by cabinets are past. The elements that now threaten peace are found among the people. The cupidity of the classes less favored by fortune at home and their occasional attempts to obtain a rapid improvement of their condition by forcible measures abroad—these dangerous elements are producing, everywhere, discontent, and may, at any moment, precipitate a war, even against the will of the government. For a government, not strong enough to oppose the passions of the people and the endeavors of parties, constitutes a permanent danger of war. The Count also said the better the army is organized and the more prepared it is for war the more would the other powers be inclined to maintain peace. The maintenance of the army on a war footing demands the expenditure of a large amount of money, but the country should not hesitate to expend whatever sums may be necessary. The point to be carefully considered is this: If we economize in our war expenditures, the most brilliant financial situation, which we may be able to create, will not insure the exclusion of our enemies from the Fatherland. Herr Richter, leader of the Progressist Liberals, said that while the preamble to the bill justified the measure by a reference to the increase of the peace effectiveness of the French army, the House ought to consider that this increase in France was accompanied by a reduction in the

TIME OF SERVICE TO TWO YEARS.

A two years' compulsory term of service in the German army would also be sufficient for the interests of the Empire. He maintained the Reichstag ought to form its own views and not form a decision based on the views of two prominent military officers. Gen. Verdy du Vernois, Minister of War, replied that the Government, when asking for previous credits, had never maintained that the increases demanded were final. Dr. Windthorst moved to appoint a committee to consider the annual fixing of the peace footing and the shortening of the term of military service. The Minister of War replied that the Federal Governments were preparing a bill to reorganize the army, and a chance would be afforded in the near future to discuss the subject of shorter service. For the present the Government would make no concessions.

ADOPTION ASSURED.

LONDON, May 15.—A Berlin despatch says Count Von Moltke's speech has assured the adoption of the military bill.

The Sword of East Prussia.

BERLIN, May 15.—At a banquet at Kœnigsberg last night the Emperor made a speech, concluding as follows: I drink to the prosperity of East Prussia. May it be spared the horrors of war. If, however, by God's decree, the duty should be imposed upon me by defending the frontiers, I know that the sword of East Prussia will deal with the enemy as in 1870.

Prince Bismarck Denies.

BERLIN, May 15.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, on Prince Bismarck's authority, denies the assertion in the *Kreuz Zeitung* that, in the summer of 1888 Prince Bismarck demanded the adhesion of England to the triple alliance. Germany, the journal adds, could never pledge herself to defend England in possible conflicts with Russia about Eastern Asia or China.

Didn't Need to Have Been Defeated.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Post*, referring to the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons on the Irish Agricultural Bill yesterday, says there were enough Conservatives in the precincts of the House to defeat the measure, but it was preferred not to divide, and to allow the second reading, with a tacit protest against the Parnellite tactics of springing a vote when the Government members were supposed to be absent.

Plain Talk From Mr. Goschen.

LONDON, May 15. — Mr. Goschen, in a speech at Northampton, yesterday, defended the military expenditures. He accused some of the Opposition of having lost their instincts of imperialism in an excess of sentimental gush. There never was a country, he said, where absolute security was so essential to national existence as in England. The first impulse of the Opposition in every difficulty was to believe the English nation wrong and their rivals right.

JOTTINGS FROM QUEBEC.

Arbor Day—Albani Left for Montreal—Morin Reprieved—Resignation.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, May 15. — Except the planting of a few hundred young trees in and around the Parliament buildings yesterday by the Lieut.-Governor, the Provincial Ministers, Hon. Mr. Joly and a few other notables, including Madame Albani, and the granting of a holiday in some of the schools, there was no celebration of Arbor day here to-day worth mentioning.

Albani, who left for Montreal to-night *en route* for England via New York, met with a magnificent reception yesterday at Laval University in company with Mayor Fremont, ex-Mayor Langelier and others. She was received in the parlors of the institution by Cardinal Taschereau, surrounded by his Court, and His Eminence warmly thanked her for her generosity in coming to Quebec to sing for the benefit of a charity of his own founding. In the great hall of the University she was welcomed with the applause of all the professors and students, and returned her warmest thanks through the rector. She was subsequently taken to visit the Seminary, Dufferin Terrace, the Montmorency Falls, and Sacred Heart Hospital, for the benefit of which last her last night's concert was given and for which $2700 was realized.

It is stated this evening that Mr. Charles Langelier, M. P., has determined to resign his seat in the Commons, and that he will formally announce his candidature for the Local House in Montmorency, against Mr. Desjardins, to-morrow.

The Quebec printers are extremely indignant at the action of the Ottawa Government in introducing type-setting machines into the Government Printing Bureau, and will send in a protest.

Sheriff Gagnon was formally installed in office yesterday by Attorney-General Turcotte.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Casault rendered judgment in the case of the Electoral Act in connection with the employés of the Intercolonial Railway. The judge decided that any person employed by the day on a Government railway or other public works have a right to vote in elections.

The Conservative meeting at Cap St. Ignace was attended by two hundred and twenty-five Liberals. Mr. Tarte was asked to be a candidate, but he explained that he could not, as he had enough to do in organizing. He finally said he would give an answer on Friday.

The Montmagny murderer Morin will not be executed to-morrow morning. Attorney-General Turcotte, last evening, granted a writ of error applied for by Morin's lawyers, and the unfortunate man thus obtains a respite until the Bench of the Court of Appeals at its next sitting, which takes place in Montreal, shall have had an opportunity to decide upon the merits of his appeal.

Monsignor Blais, the new Coadjutor Bishop of Rimouski, is to be solemnly consecrated by Cardinal Taschereau at the Basilica here on Sunday next.

The *Chronicle* to-day mentions the name of Mr. Peter Johnston as a probable independent candidate for Quebec west.

At a nationalist meeting at Tara hall here, this afternoon, Premier Mercier will deliver an address, and it is said to be so arranged that Senator Pelletier will be chairman, Richard Turner, treasurer, and Ernest Pacaud, secretary of the nationalist party's Central Election Committee for this district.

AN ELEVATED ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Proposed for Montreal—Description of the Main Features.

Mr. A. Davis, formerly of the North Shore Railway, has completed his plans for an elevated electric railway for Montreal, and has secured patents for the inventions which are the distinguishing features of the system. Mr. Davis in drawing up his plans has been guided by the conviction that it is necessary that any elevated road built in Montreal must be cheap and not injurious to the property along the route. Mr. Davis thinks that he has succeeded in meeting these requirements, as his system does not interfere with the light, is smokeless and noiseless and will cause no dust. The system is unique in its way. The track is elevated on a series of single posts, sixty feet apart, and the structure altogether is said to be so light and ornamental that there can be no objection to it on the ground of unsightliness, urged so strongly against the elevated railroads in American cities. The posts are constructed in four sections, bolted together, so that a flaw can occur in one of the sections without endangering the whole structure. Single girders, resting on these pillars, and sunk six inches into their heads, carry the rails. Distinctive features of the system are the ingenious provision for supplying the motive power to the cars, and an extra safety appliance. The cable conveying the electricity from the electric station runs along the top chord of the girder. The cross-ties, instead of being fastened to the top of the girder, are passed through the bottom of that piece of lattice-work, so that the upper portion of the girder projects upwards through the track bed to within an inch of

THE BOTTOM OF THE CARS.

The upper chord of the girder, which carries the electric cable, ends in a "T" iron. The motor is fastened under the centre of the car, and the electricity is conveyed to it by two wheels, which grip the cable and can be regulated from the interior of the car at will. By this arrangement the necessity of making the electric motor draw its supply of energy through the wheels or axles of the car is avoided, and the car does not depend for propulsion on the adhesion of its wheels to the tracks. The wheels are also completely free from brake friction, as the brakeage system consists of a pair of shoes adjusted so as to grip the top chord of the girder on either side. The safety of the car is arranged by two slides passing freely under the top piece of the upper chord of the girder, and in case a wheel should break, the bottom of the car, having only one inch to fall before resting on the girder, would be firmly held in position by the safety guards. The motor can be made to work direct by a steam propelled cable, or by electricity, which is the cheapest method yet discovered. The plans provide for handsome cars and stations, the appearance of everything having been carefully studied. Mr. Davis estimates the cost at under $25,000 a mile all equipped, and says he can get all the money necessary to carry out the undertaking if he can only secure a substantial contract. Mr. Davis' system of suspended railways is now in operation in Brussels, Belgium, but the inventor considers the new scheme as cheaper and more practical.

Prince of Wales Regiment.

The officers and sergeants of the Prince of Wales regiment hold a meeting at the Sergeants' Mess Room, 246 St. James street, on Friday evening, when the drill instructor intends to give a lecture on the attack drill, which it is intended to make a feature at the annual inspection of the battalion. The invitation of the Toronto Carnival Committee will also be considered, and matters relating to the Rifle Association will be discussed.

Richmond W. C. T. U.

Rev. J. A. Newnham, Major Bond and Mr. Carson, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, left for Richmond this afternoon, where they hold a meeting to-night, relative to the recent arrests which took place there for infringement of the prohibitory law, and the position taken by the Richmond W. C. T. U. upon the matter. It is at the latter's invitation that they go.

Special Notices.

Busy, busy, busy, in S. Carsley's men's underwear department.

Every line of men's summer underwear now in stock.

Prices are very low and reasonable, and customers are appreciating the great values.

A Cure for Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price 15 cents. 223 eod†

Clocks wound up and regulated by the year at Hemsley's the jeweller.

S. Carsley has just received a large shipment of printed cotton Flannelettes in handsome patterns for morning wrappers: fast colors, 15c yard.

THE PEER'S PREJUDICE:

—OR—

AN UNWELCOME RETURN.

CHAPTER XLI.—(*Continued.*)

"And you pretended to love the girl, and can take the matter so coolly?" asked Holm, foaming at the mouth. "Are you a mole, that you don't see the truth? This young baronet is a relative of the Thornhursts. He knows that Lady Thornhurst was the supposed widow of a Captain Digby Holm, who went out to Canada. When he heard Tessa's story, he put two and two together. He brought Tessa to Kentish-Town, and went to Lady Thornhurst with his marvellous story. He came this morning and took Tessa to Belgrave-square. The Thornhursts are in town or were the other day, for I saw a notice to that effect in some paper. And Tessa is at this moment with her mother, billing and cooing."

"By George!" muttered Squire Todhetly, in an utter consternation.

"My head is not clear. I must have time to think—to plan. I hold the reins yet," and Holm's eyes gleamed evilly, "and I can see my way, after a little thought, straight to victory. We will go to my club in Pall-Mall, Todhetly. But first let us have some brandy."

They went on to the "gin palace" Todhetly had descried, and called for brandy-and-water. Then, summoning a hansom cab, they hastened back to the West-end, and to Chapley's Hotel. Some hours later, they strolled down to Holm's club in Pall-Mall, with which he had renewed his membership since his return to England, and making their way into a secluded corner of the lofty, frescoed, gilded and pillared dining-room, called for a bill of fare and the daily papers.

Both were supplied to them. The hour was early, and but few members of the club were yet in the dining-room, although groups of them were gathered in the reading-room. Holm ordered dinner, and then applied himself to the perusal of the *Morning Post*.

"I say, Todhetly," he exclaimed, suddenly, looking up from his paper, excitedly, "hear this in the 'Fashionable Intelligence.' It is the information we wanted:

"'The Marchioness of Thornhurst is still at her town house in Belgrave-square. Her ladyship's health is, we regret to learn, less perfect than usual. Lord Thornhurst is still stopping at Brighton, where he has sojourned for the last fortnight. The marquis and marchioness leave on Thursday for a tour on the Continent.'"

Holm finished reading, and fixed his steel-blue eyes on the face of Todhetly in a glance of significance.

"Perhaps they purpose taking with them the daughter of Lady Thornhurst by her ladyship's first husband," he sneered. "I must baulk their little game, to use a vulgarism. I shall call at the Thornhurst mansion this evening."

"Alone?"

"Alone."

There was an expression on Holm's face that caused Todhetly to be glad, on the whole, that he was not to accompany the captain on his expedition. He experinced a nervous thrill, and thought in his own heart that he was a happy man in not having Holm for an enemy.

"He would be as relentless as death," he thought. "Lady Thornhurst had better have a bloodhound at her throat than to have Captain Holm pursuing her."

The two men ate their dinner leisurely, and lounged an hour or two in the reading-room. At about eight o'clock, as the club began to fill, they returned to Chapley's Hotel, and Captain Holm made his toilet with great care. He had a love of fine dress, and was a dandy in his neatness; but he had too much taste to load his person with ornaments. He wore not even a scarf-pin or a ring, but was quite satisfied with his appearance as he finally contemplated his reflection in his mirror.

About nine o'clock he took leave of Todhetly, who purposed awaiting his return at the hotel, in their private parlor, and departed for Belgrave-square.

The evening was dull and dark, with a drizzling mist, upon which Holm congratulated himself, as he hurried onward under his umbrella.

"She'll be sure to be at home on a night like this," he thought, "and it is equally certain that she will have no visitors. The marquis is away at Brighton, and my coast is clear."

Thornhurst House was shrouded in gloom, as Holm saw when he approached it. No lights gleamed through the closed shutters of the drawing-room, and only a faint gleam through the half circle of glass over the hall door testified that the house was inhabited.

Holm mounted the steps, guarded on either side by stone lions, and rang the knocker thrice with a force that a postman would have envied. As he waited for admittance, he heard laughter and gay voices in the area, the windows of which were tightly shuttered, and he was thus made aware that the lower strata of the household was at home.

CHAPTER XLII.

AN INTERVIEW WHICH ENDS BADLY.

A tall, powdered footman answered his peremptory summons, and Captain Holm made known his desire to see Lady Thornhurst.

"Her ladyship is engaged," was the response. "Her ladyship gave orders that she could see no one this evening."

"Be good enough to take her my card," said the captain, stepping into the hall, and producing a card and a half-crown, which he laid together in the footman's hand. "I will await your return here."

The servant took up a salver from a shelf, placed the card on it, and disappeared down the long, dimly-lighted hall, entering a room at its farther end, and in the rear of the closed drawing-rooms. A flood of light burst into the hall as the door was opened. Captain Holm waited for a few minutes impatiently. Then the servant returned with the empty salver, and the announcement that Lady Thornhurst would see him.

Captain Holm followed the footman to the door of the room from which the light had flowed, and then, waving him aside, opened the door and passed in, shutting the door behind him.

It was a lady's parlor or boudoir in which he found himself, with wide French windows opening upon the small town garden. Its walls were hung with choice pictures; its floor was carpeted with velvet; a carved piano stood in a niche that had been built in the wall to receive it; couches and easy chairs abounded; a mellow light like that of day fell softly from the glittering gasalier and a genial sea-coal fire burned cheerfully, with darting flames, behind an ornamental silvered grate. The breath of flowers made the summer-like air deliciously fragrant, without rendering it oppressive or heavy.

Lady Thornhurst was the sole tenant of this warm and fragrant room at the moment of Captain Holm's entrance. She was leaning against the low marble mantel, and was tearing Holm's card into tiny shreds.

She did not change her attitude as the captain approached her with a sinister smile, but regarded him with a haughty and defiant glance.

"To what am I indebted for this visit, Captain Holm?" she asked, frigidly.

The captain did not reply immediately, but regarded her with a look of admiration that deepened into a stare. He came yet nearer to her, his breath coming quickly, and a gloating expression gathering in his eyes.

The admiration of Captain Holm for Lady Thornhurst was more than deserved. The marchioness was looking royally beautiful upon this evening. There was a faint flush in her clear, dark cheeks, and a star-like lustre in her dusky eyes, and a vivid scarlet tinge upon her lovely mouth. She was attired in evening dress—a black Lyons velvet, made with a Court train. The bodice was cut out in a square fashion, after the style known as Pompadour, and a frill of rich and wide point-lace, mellow with age, arose around her neck, and shaded with its films her milk-white bosom. She wore a full suit of diamonds, which blazed in a necklace and star on her bosom, in bracelets on her arms, and in rings upon her finger. In her glowing, tropical beauty, in the splendor of her attire, she stood in the full radiance of the gaslight, and Captain Holm acknowledged to himself that in all his wanderings and in all his dreams he had neither seen nor dreamed of a being to compare with her.

"She is expecting some one," he thought, jealously. "She looks like a glorious picture. The marquis is at Brighton. For whose eyes has she thus attired herself? Is Tessa really here?"

His heart began to beat thick and fast for his consuming passion for her. He was given to cursing, but the curses he now invoked upon himself for his former treatment of her were something appalling.

This magnificent woman had been his wife, had loved him, had borne his cruelties without a murmur until he had placed between them the barrier of a crime. She might have been his wife at this moment, had he not flung her from him years ago in his mad folly.

(To be continued.)

STARVING TO DEATH.

Donald Morrison's Strange Craze.

HE HAS NOT TASTED FOOD FOR FIFTEEN DAYS AND EVEN REFUSES TO TAKE WATER.

The Megantic Rob Roy Interviewed.

Starving to death, such is the task the ex-outlaw has set himself to. Donald Morrison lies in the hospital of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, growing daily weaker and weaker. For fifteen days he has tasted no food of any kind and for the last two or three he has even refused to drink water. All kind of delicacies have been provided to tempt him, but in vain, and the physicians say that unless he breaks his fast he must die within a few days. His friends have been written to, to come and if possible prevail upon him to put an end to the extraordinary proceeding. When a STAR reporter visited the penitentiary to-day with permission and under guidance of Warden Ouimet, the stillness of death reigned within, it being a holiday and all the prisoners confined to their cells. Morrison occupies the second cot on the right hand in the penitentiary hospital. He was lying on his back, with eyes partly closed and hands folded like one who prays. To one like the writer, who knew him while in the heyday of his romantic career, the change that had taken place in him seemed very great indeed.

HE IS NOT THE SAME MAN.

His face is pale and pinched, and the lower part of it is covered with a short blonde stubby beard of about three weeks' growth. His eyes have lost all their former fire, and have sunk deep in the head and his hands and arms seem nothing but skin and bone. With an effort he reached out his hand as usual when the writer reached the bed, but the glad look of recognition that formerly accompanied it was gone. Instead his face bore a look of weary dissatisfaction, an expression that gave anyone who saw it plainly to understand that Morrison is tired of life and does not care how soon he gets out of it.

"I feel bad here," he said in a weak voice, rubbing his stomach, "and I have been suffering much lately from pain in my head and shooting pains through my hips. My leg is not worse, but being so weak it hurts more when I use it."

"Why don't you try to eat?" he was asked.

"Because I cannot. I tried some beef-tea the other day and it almost killed me."

"But people are under the impression that you are starving yourself to death. Is that so?"

"No," he said, "I can't eat, that's all."

"Would you eat if you could?"

"Why, certainly!"

"Why don't you let them inject something in the shape of nourishment?"

"I'll let them try no such nonsense as long as I have strength enough to prevent it. If they cannot do anything better, they can leave this to. Of course they might compel me by force to submit

IN MY WEAK STATE."

"What does the doctor tell you?"

"Oh he thinks there is nothing the matter with me, but I know better."

Morrison was, to judge from the manner in which he answered the questions, in a far from pleasant state of mind.

"Can you move about?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes. I can even get up, but it would not be very difficult to make me take food in spite of me."

The writer then presumed on the strength of former acquaintance to suggest that a death by starvation would be a far from fitting end to a life such as his and he replied:

"The truth is that I am in a way that I don't care."

He was then advised not to allow the blues to get the better of him in that manner and said: "Oh, it is not that alone." Then raising his voice with the evident intention to let Warden Ouimet, who was standing a little distance off, hear him: "They could have bettered all this very easily and by a very simple remedy. The right kind of food and exercise, but I was not to have it. After I was ill before I was put at the same work, sent to the same old cell and given the same old food, the same confinement. This last time I was treated and knocked about like a dog, and when I felt sick I was taken to a sick cell, which I would call a punishment cell. I don't believe in treating any person that way, and I will not be treated that way, why not kill me at once instead of trying to kill me by inches? Why torture me day after day? The entire country has been against me and killing me by inches for the last four years. How can one care to live in such a way? If a man is to be treated like a beast they had better make up their mind to do away with him at once. Such treatment I cannot stand and will not stand.

When told that surely he could not be treated worse than the other patients he said: "I have been in a certain way." The writer then made another appeal to him to try and eat something and not die of hunger like an old woman. But Morrison got quite angry and said: "Now, that's enough. It is no use coaxing me. I have had all I want of that."

The time was up, the warden looked at his watch and the visitor took his leave expressing the hope that he would see him better

THE NEXT TIME.

"I don't think we'll ever meet here again," said the weak man on the cot, and then he shut his eyes and the interview was closed.

All those who have come to know Morrison are, notwithstanding his avowal that he would eat if he could, satisfied that he is simply committing deliberate suicide. He is laboring under the impression that all other prisoners are better treated than he, and stubborn as ever, he cannot be convinced of the contrary. Both Warden Ouimet and Canon Fulton say that he has been treated as well as anyone and that everything has been tried to make him break his fast. The Canon especially has been untiring in his endeavor, and the ladies at his house have come to their wits' ends in trying to plan and make delicacies that might tempt him to eat, but all in vain. At his own expense he got Rev. Mr. Patterson, as he thought a Scotch minister would have more influence, and Dr. James Stewart to visit him, but it did no good. The latter is of the opinion of the prison physician that nothing is the matter with Morrison. As a last resort Canon Fulton has written to Major Aleck Ross, mayor of Lingwick, and one of his best friends all through his troubles, asking him to come and try to persuade him to give up his foolish idea.

Street Railway Stock.

The books of the Montreal Street Railway open to-morrow for payment of the half-yearly dividend, and between that day and the first of June shareholders will have an opportunity of equalising their stock. Preparatory to applying for the new issue of stock, one share of which is allottable for every two shares of existing stock, the application list for the new stock will remain open from June 1 to July 1.

Political Notes.

Mr. Calixte Lebeuf, ex-President of the Club National, and the leader of the irreconcilables of the "old guard," is as good as his word. To-day he has gone to Beauharnois to unfurl the old flag of the ante-Riel days. He declares that he will run as a straight rouge, following in the footsteps of Papineau, Dorion, Halton, Fournier and Laflamme. The friends of the Government, however, claim that he will not go to the polls. Mr. Bisson, the present member, has the nomination to the prothonotaryship of the district in his pocket, and it was expected that he would retire, but it now seems that the Government insist that he should run again to save the seat in the general elections, being allowed to retire after. Mr. Bergevin, a young lawyer of this city, is stumping the county as an independent candidate. It is not yet known what stand Mr. Bergeron, M. P., will take. up to a few months ago he was favorable to the Mercier Government, though supporting Sir John at Ottawa. It is now stated by his friends that "the spoiled child of the Conservative party," as Mr. Bergeron was called when first elected, being the youngest member of the Commons, will support a straight Conservative who will be chosen in a few days. It is possible that that candidate may be Mr. Joseph Tassé of *La Minerve*. Some dissatisfaction is said to exist among the friends of Mr. Celestin Bergevin, ex-M. P. P., who represented the county for 25 years, because he has not been appointed to the vacant seat in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Trudel. Mr. Olier Marchand, a wealthy farmer of Beauharnois, is also spoken of.

MRS. MARTIN'S PROSPECTS.

How She Proposes to Eke Out a Subsistence in Montreal.

Rev. Mr. Morin said this morning that he had heard nothing as yet, which could be relied upon as to Mr. Martin's whereabouts.

"What do you think of the letter purporting to come from Toronto?" was asked him.

"Oh, there's nothing in it. It is simply a trick, and a very heartless one."

Mr. Morin said he thought Mr. Martin was either in the United States or Texas. "It is quite probable," said he, "that he is in Texas, where he preached when he first came to America. He left France because of his political views, which were Bonapartist and being somewhat zealous in that cause he canvassed for the Bonapartist candidate. The news of the fact came to the ears of the Republicans who caused his salary to be curtailed. This in turn brought upon him the displeasure of the vicar of the parish in which he resided, and he decided to try his fortune in America. When he left France he went direct to a Spanish colony on the border between Texas and Mexico, and remained there for about two years as a priest. Here he learned the Spanish language."

Mr. Morin expressed regret that some of the French papers insisted on calling Mr. Martin a Protestant minister when he really was only a layman. He thought from what he had seen and heard that if a subscription was started it would be liberally subscribed to by Catholics as well as Protestants. He added that Mrs. Martin would remain where she is and would try and rent two of her rooms, thereby

HELPING TO MEET THE RENT.

Mrs. Coté, the friend of Mrs. Martin, and who remains with her a good part of the time, said that Mrs. Martin had received no news of her husband. She is still very hopeful that he will return. The landlady came to the house yesterday and told Mrs. Martin that if she were to take any lodgers at the house she would prefer them to be Roman Catholics. Mrs. Martin replied that she should use her own judgment about that. Mr. Martin would appear to have been actuated in his writings and sermons on the church to which he had lately belonged by "all the zeal which young and fiery converts feel." Mr. Morin says his sermons in his church were full of the greatest bitterness, and he said much severer things than any Protestant minister would say. Several articles he wrote for the French Protestant paper in this city, *L'Aurore*, had to be revised and toned down in consequence of their extravagant statements, especially in his articles on capital sins. His last article, termed "Petite Chronique," appeared on the first of this month. It seems strange how a man on the threshold of taking the step he has could write the following words, which are the conclusion of the article, which treats of the case of Father Paradis: "Voltaire has said with his usual wit: 'Lie, and there will always remain something.' Poor Father Paradis, you have been kicked aside by an ass, and if you had any illusions they must now have disappeared. While he has been the victim he has been punished, while his persecutor has been rewarded. This is the justice of the Church of Rome. Oh, what a devilish concern, and why does Father Paradis remain in that galley?"

DIED AT THE WICKET.

A Young Englishman's Sudden Death.

A number of members of the Montreal Cricket Club were at practice at the M.A.A.A. grounds last evening when Mr. W. H. England, bookkeeper for Messrs. Riddell and Common, who had just had his innings and was about taking off his leggings fell down. A number of the players at once ran to his assistance, one of them, a medical student, unbuttoning his clothes, and finding that his heart had stopped beating. Dr. Hutchinson soon after arrived and declared him dead. Deceased is an Englishman and a native of Sheffield. He was for some time in the employ of the contractors for the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and has only been in Montreal five months. He has always been subject to heart disease.

An Erratic Chinaman.

The erratic Chinaman who gained considerable notoriety a short time ago on account of his escape from a hospital and other wild adventures has appeared once more upon the scene and was entertaining quite a little group at the Windsor station this afternoon with his pigeon English. He seems to be in a better state of health, both physical and mental, than when last seen and is still bent on returning to China land. His fifty dollars for duty has been deposited on condition that when he leaves Vancouver for Hong-Kong it will be refunded, and he has a receipt to this effect and a letter to the C. P. R. agent there. But John seemed to doubt the ability of the Company to pay fifty dollars at the Pacific coast, and wanted the money given him here so that he could buy a through ticket to the flowry kingdom.

The Protestant Insane Hospital.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Referring to Mr. A. Perry's letter asking for subscriptions for the Protestant Insane Hospital, many people consider it the duty of the Government to provide liberally for all the insane. One would think that M. P.'s all over the Province would bestir themselves and get the Cabinet to vote whatever is required to properly provide for the sufferers from the Longue Pointe Asylum disaster. Yours truly, C.

Sneak Thieves Successful.

Sneak thieves entered a house at 274 St. Charles Borromee street yesterday while the family was away and took $70 from a purse which lay in a bureau drawer. They got into the house by the front door, which was carelessly left open. The detectives have the case in hand.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre returned to the city yesterday.

Sanford Fleming, C. E., of Ottawa, is at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Greenshields returned from Europe yesterday.

Capt. John Wilson, R. N. R., of Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Windsor.

J. H. Worman, editor of "*Outing*," of New York, and his wife, are staying at the Windsor.

Mr. R. J. Cross, director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of New York, and wife are guests at the Windsor.

Sir Richard Cartwright came down from Ottawa by the Canada Atlantic noon train and registered at the Windsor.

S. W. Cummings, General Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont Railroad, of St. Albans, Vt., is staying at the Windsor.

Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Misses E. and M. Dunsmuir and Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B. C., arrived in the city yesterday morning and are staying at the Windsor.

Madam Albani with her husband, Mr. Gye, and party passed through the city this morning *en route* from Quebec to New York, where they will take ship for London. They had breakfast at the Bonaventure station refreshment rooms.

Mr. H. B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and his wife arrived this morning in a New York Central private palace car, coming up with the D. & H. train. They will leave for Toronto this evening in their car, attached to the 8.35 express.

THE WEATHER.

11 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Mostly cloudy, with showers; cooler to-night.

READINGS BY HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Thermometer this day: Max., 69; min., 45; same date last year: Max., 60; min., 45; Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 29.86; 12 m., 29.82.

Appointments This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Freischutz."
THEATRE ROYAL—"Kate Pursell."
VICS' ARMORY—Nature and cause social difficulties.
SOHMER PARK—Signor Liberati.
CYCLORAMA—Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At 5 Essex Avenue, on Monday, May 5, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Armstrong. 114 2

LARIVIERE—In this city, on the 14th inst., the wife of Idor LaRivière, 286c Panet street, employed at Messrs. Benny, Macpherson & Co., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NEWELL—Died, on the 15th inst., Emma Turberfield, wife of Edwin Newell, Funeral private.

C. P. R. STOCK.

SOME OF THE LARGEST HOLDERS.

A Five Per Cent. Dividend—The Executive Officers—The Stock Touches Eighty Here.

Mr. Van Horne was appointed president for another year with the following executive: Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald Smith and Mr. R. B. Angus.

Amongst the largest shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway according to the statement laid on the table yesterday are:

Duncan McIntyre	24,000	$1,920,000
Sir D. A. Smith	15,000	$1,200,000
Sir George Stephen	10,000	800,000
R. B. Angus	10,000	800,000
Morton, Rose & Co., London	30,000	2,400,000
W. C. Van Horne	3,000	240,000

It is estimated there are about 10,000 shares held by Montreal stockbrokers. The shares above quoted are calculated at 80, the present market value here in round numbers. The par value is $100.

Canadian Pacific stock touched 80⅜ here and 82⅝ in London. This strength is attributed to the following statement in the annual report:

"Many sensational reports having been published about impending legislation at Washington inimical to Canadian railway interests, your directors beg leave to say that in their opinion there is no good cause for uneasiness. It is not to be believed that a body like the Congress of the United States will be moved to such a course by the false or exaggerated statements concerning the action and policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company emanating from parties whose sole object is to check legitimate competition. At the close of the year your directors felt warranted in increasing the dividends on the shares of the Company to five per cent. per annum, three per cent. being payable from the Guarantee Fund deposited with the Dominion Government, and two per cent. from surplus earnings. With a very small increase in earnings five per cent. dividends can be maintained without regard to the Guarantee Fund, and the directors have no doubt that at the expiration of the Guarantee in August, 1893, the surplus earnings will be more than sufficient for this purpose."

OF INTEREST TO TRAVELLERS.

Suit for Worth of Goods Contained in a Trunk Lost on the Wharf.

A case of much interest to the travelling public came up in the Superior Court before Mr. Justice Pagnuelo yesterday afternoon, in which Mr. James H. Davidson, of the firm of Wm. Ewing & Co. was the plaintiff, and the Canada Shipping Co. the defendants. It appears that Mr. Davidson, on returning from a trip to England last year with Mrs. Davidson and upon arriving in port here, was not allowed to remove his baggage from the ship immediately, it having to be inspected by the Customs officers. The company placed it with other baggage in a shed constructed for that purpose, and when Mr. Davidson came for it the next day one of the trunks, containing between $300 and $500 worth of goods, was missing. He thereupon sued the company for the value and in the argument yesterday the Canada Shipping Company strenuously opposed the principle that they can be held responsible for baggage left in their possession in such a manner. Mr. Selkirk Cross, representing the defendants, claimed that once the trunks are delivered on the wharf the responsibility of the company ceases, and if a party leaves them on their hands after that, he does so at his own risk. Moreover he urged that as Mr. and Mrs. Davidson were married in England, they were, by the laws of the Empire, separated as to property, and Mr. Davidson could not sue in his own name for the trunk which contained chiefly effects belonging to Mrs. Davidson. Mr. Archibald, Q. C., representing the plaintiff, answered that the company was bound to take proper care of passengers' chattels, as they were the guardians of the same until all the difficulties to their removal had been done away with, among others their examination by the Customs authorities. That Mr. Davidson had bought the tickets from the company and that therefore, the contract was with him; that the company were grossly negligent in not properly guarding the shed where the trunk was. The decision was reserved.

AN INSPIRED MEDIUM

Why, by the Aid of a Cigar-Box, Taps Off Messages from Spirit Land.

"I took down one of the chapters myself," said a well-known citizen, and ardent believer of Spiritualism, this morning, in speaking of the book from the spirit world, reviewed in Monday's STAR. He says the young lady through whose means the book was dictated is called an "Inspired Medium," is nineteen years of age, and the daughter of a conductor on the Street Railway Company. She is a telegraph operator. The book was communicated by means of an empty cigar-box, upon which the medium rested her fingers and which tilted up and down. He found it very easy to write from that kind of dictation; if not sure of a word he would ask the spirit if it was right and when three raps signifying "yes" would sound in reply, he would say then, "go ahead," and the dictation was resumed. This spirit was a very particular one. For instance having rapped out the letters "d" "o" "n," the writer in order to save trouble said; "It is 'don't,' I suppose." One rap was given in reply signifying "no" and the box then rapped out the words "do not." The spirit author stopped whenever he thought proper. Sometimes leaving off in the middle of a sentence or even a word, but resuming at the right place the next evening. The medium was never disturbed by the spirits in the day time when at work, but she frequently was at night time and could not sleep. She is at present said to be engaged in writing two works dictated by two separate spirits, who come to her at various times, one of whom has given his *nom de plume* as "Nemesis."

A NEW PHONOGRAPH.

This One Does Away With the Metallic Voice Sound.

Two of the principal objections which have been urged against the phonograph and other talking instruments with which the public have become tolerably familiar are the metallic quality of the voice reproduced and the necessity of using hearing tubes arising from the poor volume of the reproduction. Lieutenant Bettini claims that in his micrographophone these difficulties have now been overcome by the employment of several independent diaphragms instead of the one diaphragm of the usual instrument. It is said that the reproduction of the human voice is singularly clear and free from any harshness or metallic sound. By the use of a nonmetallic trumpet the tones are still further softened. In reproducing music the notes of different pitch come out with singular distinctness, and, what is a crucial test, the timbre of the voice is admirably preserved. The characteristics of the record are relative loudness and absolute distinctness. Even a whisper is whispered back from the diaphragm very clearly.—*Chicago Herald.*

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE COURT ROOM.

Photography in the court room is the latest thing talked of. A firm of camera experts are doing a thriving business photographing letters and documents for lawyers to use in their cases, of doing up views of buildings, interiors of rooms, objects of furniture and the like, to help the learned counsellors make their cases plain to the gentlemen of the jury. As the average lawyer's powers of graphic description are not very great, this latter branch of the business should be of decided advantage. The scene of a murder or a suicide, the window by which a burglar forced an entrance, or a lock he burst to get into a bank, are very important parts of criminal trial. Heretofore description has been the jury's only reliance in the matter. Now the unerring eye of the photographic lens will serve them as a silent witness, but a most convincing one.

HIS NUMEROUS FAMILY.

A certain Queen of Denmark paid a visit to the Danish colony of Iceland, where the good old bishop exerted himself to the utmost to show her everything that was worth seeing. The Queen paid many compliments to her host, and, having learned that he was a family man, graciously enquired how many children he had. It happens that the Danish word for "children" is almost identical in sound with the Icelandic word for "sheep;" so the worthy bishop—whose knowledge of Danish was not so complete as it might have been—understood her Majesty to ask how many sheep he owned. "Two hundred." "Two hundred children!" cried the Queen, quite astounded. "How can you possibly maintain such a number?" "Easily enough, please your Majesty," replied the prelate, with a smile. "In the summer I turn them out upon the hills to graze, and, when winter comes, I kill and eat them!"

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers and the public are reminded that the great pressure of matter upon our columns every Saturday makes it necessary that all copy for which insertion is to be assured should be in our hands on Friday evening at the latest. We make all possible effort to place advertising received up to the time of closing the forms but cannot *guarantee* position, or even insertion, to any matter not handed in before six o'clock on Friday.

A CENTENARY DINNER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, May 15.—The centenary dinner of the Royal Literary fund was held at St. James' Hall last night. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the most notable persons of London were present, besides the officers, including the Earl of Derby, president. Donations were announced as amounting to £3800.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Fruit rates from California to points east will be reduced on May 26. Special trains making the same speed as passenger trains will be run.

The Winona, Minn., Mill Company's immense flour mill, with elevator and surrounding buildings, was burned this morning. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $200,000.

State officials made seizures of thirty-five gill nets in the vicinity of Mud Creek, near Watertown, N.Y., in Lake Ontario Tuesday. They were fired upon several times by fishermen, but escaped unharmed.

A Most Important Gathering.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 15.—The most important gathering of dignitaries of the Presbyterian church, since the famous Westminster Conference over a century ago, was called to order in the First Presbyterian Church here this morning. The doctrines and beliefs that have served as corner-stones of Presbyterianism are to be arraigned before the bar of modern theology and tried for their lives, in fact the whole framework of the Westminster Confession is to be examined with a critical eye. The Moderator will be elected this afternoon.

Chicago Wheat Prices.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Bad crop reports, and the efforts of shorts to cover, had the effect of making a stronger opening in wheat this morning. July started in nearly a cent above the last price of yesterday, and advanced to 92⅝, when a reaction, caused by the heavy offerings of several prominent houses, set in, and by 9.40 a. m. the price was down to 92⅜.

"State of Georgia" and "Pacific" Collide.

NEW YORK, May 15.—About 6.30 o'clock this morning the steamer "State of Georgia," while putting out to sea, collided with the ferry-boat "Pacific" in the East River. The ferry-boat was loaded with South Brooklyn passengers, who were all badly frightened, but no one was injured.

A Throb From Labor's Pulse.

VIENNA, May 15.—The striking workingmen at Moravia are committing numerous outrages. At Neutitschein the striking quarrymen stormed the houses of the officials and tried to murder the director. The gendarmes quelled the disturbance after a number of them had been wounded.

Mr. Terrill Objects.

BRUSSELS, May 15.—Mr. Terrill, the American representative, maintains that the Anti-Slavery Conference is not qualified to revise the decisions of the Berlin Conference. The delegates are surprised at the objection raised by Terrill.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—The wife and daughter of President G. Stanley Hall, of the Clark University, were found dead in bed this morning, having been accidentally suffocated by gas which escaped during the night.

A Parnellite Returned.

LONDON, May 15—Mr. Harrison, Parnellite, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the middle division of Tipperary. He was returned without opposition.

Tenants' Defence Fund.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The Tenants' Defence Fund has been closed. The total amount of the subscription is 60,000 pounds. The largest subscriptions were received from County Cork.

The Action of Messrs. Taylor Against the Northern Assurance Co.

The celebrated case of Thomas M. and James W. Taylor against the Northern Assurance Co. for $50,000 damages from having the agency of that company taken from them after having held it from 1866 to 1886, will come up in the Superior Court in a few days.

FINANCIAL.

Canadian Pacific as was to be expected after the satisfactory statements made in the annual report which likewise gave excellent promise of the continued prosperity of the company's affairs, was again the main trading medium on the Stock Exchange. Although London advices were higher there was some tendency to reaction here, which is not surprising as many holders were willing to realize the handsome profits that have accrued from previous purchases and therefore, although lower the market can hardly be called weak, as there seemed to be enough buyers to absorb what stock was offered. A large business was done, the transactions reaching 2425 shares. It opened at 81⅛, from which point it gradually sagged off an eighth at a time, until it sold at 80⅝, a decline of 1⅛ per cent., closing at 80⅜ bid, 80½ asked. In London it was higher at 82⅝ at the opening. In bank stocks Ontario was strong and advanced 1 per cent., to 125½. Commercial Bank of Manitoba sold at 112, which is the first sale here, the stock having been recently listed. Montreal was dull but firm at 225 bid, 226¼ asked regular, and 221 bid, 223 asked ex-div. Merchants was dull at 144½ bid, 146¼ asked, and Commerce at 128½ bid, 129½ asked regular. In other stocks Richelieu was strong and rose 1 per cent., selling up to 61½. Telegraph neglected at 96 bid, 97 asked. Gas unchanged at 198 bid, 198¾ asked.

MORNING SALES.—4 shares Ontario at 125, 20 do at 125½; 2 Merchants at 145½; 25 Commercial Bank of Manitoba at 112; 50 Richelieu at 61½; 250 Royal Electric Co. at 92; 43 Gas Rights at $27.50, 24 do at $27; 25 Canadian Pacific at 81⅛, 25 do at 81⅜, 100 do at 81¼, 300 do at 81⅛, 650 do at 81, 100 do at 80⅞, 400 do at 80⅝, 625 do at 80½ and 300 do at 80⅜.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, Exchange Court. 12.45 a. m., May 15.

	Ask.	Bid.		Ask.	Bid.
Montreal	226¼	225	Mont. Tel	97	96
Ontario	130	125	N. W. Land	81	80
Peoples	100	97	Rich. & O.	62½	60⅜
Molsons	165	—	Do. Bond	—	—
Toronto	—	—	StreetRyCo	207	202
Jac. Cartier	99¼	95	City Gas Co NS	198¾	198
Merchants	146¼	144½	Can. P. R.	80½	80⅜
E. Towns	—	132	Do. Bonds	—	—
Quebec	—	—	Can. Shipping	—	—
Union	95	91	Can. Cot. Co.	—	—
Commerce	129½	128½	Do. Bonds	—	—
Ville Marie	—	—	Dundas Cot	—	—
Hochelaga	102	—	Do. Bonds	—	—
Inter C. Co.	—	30	Mont. Cot	—	—
Do Bonds	—	—	Do. Bonds	—	—
R. E. Light	—	—	Hoch. Cot	—	—
Gas xd	—	—	Paper Can. Co.	—	—

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported for the STAR by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier st. May 15.

	Op'g.	2.00		Op'g.	2.00
Atch. T. & S. Fe	50	49¾	C. & N. W. pref	—	—
C. B. & Q.	109¼	100¼	Ohio & Mis	24¼	24¾
C. P. Ry	81⅛	80⅜	St. P. & Om	36½	36½
C. C. C. & I.	78½	78	do pref	—	—
N. Y. Cen	—	—	Oregon Na	—	—
Central Pac	—	—	do & Trans	43¼	43¼
C. Southern	60¼	59¾	Ont. & West'n	22¾	21⅞
Del. & Hud	174¼	174	Pacific Mail	45	45
Del. L. & W.	147⅞	147⅞	P'lman Car. xd	192½	193
Erie	28⅜	28⅜	Reading	45	45¼
do pref	—	—	Rock Island	96⅜	95½
do 2nd	—	—	Rich. & Term	26⅜	25¼
N. Y. & N. E.	—	51¼	St. Paul	77⅛	76⅞
Erie & West'n	—	—	do pref	121¼	—
Ill. Central	—	—	Tex. Pac	23⅞	23
J'sey Cent	127⅞	127¼	Union Pac	66⅞	65⅞
M. Kan & Tex	—	—	W'n Union	87	87⅞
Lou. & Nash	92⅞	91⅞	Wabash	14⅞	14⅞
Lake Shore	111⅛	111⅛	do pref	31⅜	31½
Mich. Cen	100½	100½	Wheeling & LE	41⅜	41⅞
St. P. M. & M.	—	—	Stg. Excha'ge	485	485
Man. Elev	—	116	Money	6	7
Miss. Pac	77¾	76	Sugar	88⅜	87
N. Pacific	36⅛	35⅞	Lead	24¼	24
N. Pac. pref	83⅜	83⅜	Chicago Gas	65	63⅞
C. & N. West	115½	115⅝	C. P. R. London	—	83⅝

Grain and Provisions in Chicago.

Latest prices current in Chicago for Grain and Provisions, reported for the STAR by C. M. Lavigne broker, 11 St. Sacrement street. May 15.

	Month	Open'g.	High'st	Lowest	Closing
WHEAT	June	92¾	93⅞	92¼	93⅞
	July	92¼	93	91⅞	92⅞
	August	89½	90	88⅞	89⅞
CORN	June	34	34¼	34	34
	July	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
	August	35⅛	35⅛	34½	35
OATS	June	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	—
	July	26⅛	26⅛	20⅛	—
	August	—	—	—	—
PORK	June	—	—	—	—
	July	12.95	12.95	—	—
	August	12.97½	12.97½	12.97½	12.97½
LARD	June	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
	July	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½
	August	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45

DISS DEBAR IN ROME

PURSUES CHARACTERISTIC TACTICS.

She Claims Lord Dufferin's Protection—Has a Ring from the Pope, But no Baggage.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A *Herald* despatch from Rome gives particulars of the operations of Madame Diss Debar in Rome. On May 6, the "spook priestess" telegraphed from Pisa to the Hotel Bristol asking to have a fine apartment reserved. When she arrived her only baggage was a small box. She registered as Mrs. M. A. Holland, of London. Day after day she feasted on champagne and every delicacy the hotel could furnish. Her carriage bills were enormous. On the fourth day the hotel proprietor, Signor Frontini grew suspicious and demanded payment. The "priestess" was indignant. She said her drafts had not arrived. Last Sunday night Madame Diss Debar ordered a carriage to go to the American Church on the Via Naziolan. She told the driver to let her out near the Church and to call for her at a later hour. When the carriage returned the deceiver had fled and Rev. Dr. Nevin, rector of the church, had a letter which she left for the hotel proprietor enclosing a draft for 600 francs, drawn on Pierre Morand, of Philadelphia, and signed "M. A. Holland." Signor Frontini had her box opened and found an old petticoat and two stale crusts of bread. An investigation disclosed that the adventuress had tried to entangle many distinguished Catholic churchmen. One day she called on Mgr. Campbell, rector of the Scotch College, and wanted to confess to him, saying she had a great case of burdened conscience. Mr. Campbell suspected her for the reason that she claimed to be English, while he was certain she was an American, and he declined. Then she went to Dr. Nevin, of the American church, and said she was a novitiate nun, and that there was a vast Catholic conspiracy, with Mgr. Campbell at the head of it, to drag her into a nunnery against her will. Dr. Nevin advised her to apply for protection to the British Ambassador. She then

CALLED ON LORD DUFFERIN

and told him she had escaped from a nunnery, and wanted England to protect her from the inquisition. The ex-Viceroy asked if she had anything to show that she was a British subject. "Why, certainly," replied his visitor, pulling out a photograph of Queen Victoria from her bosom, "Here is a picture of our Queen." Lord Dufferin was unmoved by this patriotic exhibition. "That is a portrait of our Queen," he said, "but I would prefer to see a British passport." She then retired in confusion. The hotel proprietor set the police on the scent. They learned that the "Priestess" had taken refuge in the convent of the "Poor Servants of the Mother of God." She engaged two rooms and talked grandly of taking a whole suite. When the officer of the police entered the convent Mrs. Diss Debar had gone to bed. She was turned out the next morning and arrested. She wore a ring which she said the Pope had given her. This she showed to the guards and defied them. When she was searched the ring had disappeared. Her property consisted of a comb and a book on magic and the black art, by Hartman, with many passages underlined. From papers found on the prisoner's person it looks as if she had come to Rome with a big game in view.

Shipping Notes.

The steamer "Britannic," from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

Special Notices.

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the arrival of a very large consignment of Summer Suitings, Coatings, Trouserings, Black and Blue Irish Serges, etc., etc., suitable for the present and approaching season; all the very choicest patterns obtainable. It is unnecessary for us to draw attention to our Cutter, Mr. Jos. M. Beauchamp, as we have ample testimony to the fact that he is unsurpassed for excellence of workmanship, style, fit and finish; a trial solicited; prices low and to suit all.

P. WRIGHT,
113x4 1323 to 1329 Notre Dame.

Bath towels and bedroom towels at S. Carsley's, best value ever shown.

LADIES' WATERPROOF! LADIES' WATERPROOF!

Special Bargains! Special Bargains!

While in the English Market, last February, I purchased a very large quantity of Ladies' and Children's Rubber Circulars, in Plain, Black, Brown, Gray and Electric Dolmans; Paramatta Fancy Silk Stripe, Fancy Russian Stripes, in all the leading colors, all sizes, from 30 inches to 60 inches; Children's, from 75c.; Ladies', from $1.25 and upwards. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and see our assortment and prices.

P. WRIGHT,
113x4 1323 to 1329 Notre Dame.

DECIDED BARGAINS

The dulness of trade has decided us to make a sweeping reduction of our very large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, and we will lead off the Great Sale with the following temptations:

One Lot of Silver Watches at $4.00 each.
One Lot of Silver Watches at $6.00 each.
One Lot of Silver Watches at $8.00 each.
One Lot of Gold Watches at $10.00 each.

Come at once and secure first choice.
The old reliable house. Established 30 years.
HENRY GRANT & SON,
110xeod 72 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester st

ROSS'
$5.00 WATCHES.
SOLID SILVER CASES,
GOOD SOUND MOVEMENTS,
STEM WIND.
EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.
ALARM CLOCKS.
Good Sound Clocks, fully warranted for $1.50.
HENRY ROSS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
113x 137 ST. PETER, 3 Doors from Craig.



DOMINION LACROSSE CLUB.

A Special meeting of the above Club will be held Friday Evening, May 16th, at 8 p. m. sharp, at Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles. Important business.

J. P. JACKSON,
114 1 Hon. Sec.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at noon.

Specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on and after Friday, the 16th instant, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application; also at the office of James Nelson, Architect, Montreal, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Post Office Building, Quebec.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque *for the sum of* $300, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 13th May, 1890. 114 3

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.
SCRIVEN'S IMPROVEMENTS ON UNDER-GARMENTS.

The Patentee has authorized, under power of attorney, the undersigned to dispose of his rights, Canadian rights, in the above-mentioned Patent, or to grant licenses to manufacture and use the same.
F. N. BOXER, Attorney, 243 St. Denis st.,
114 1 Montreal.

SCIENCE and EXPERIENCE.

A Turkish Bath includes profuse perspiration by means of heated air. Some people not knowing the entire process imagine the bather must take cold. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., says that the Turkish Bath *cannot* give cold, and the experience of our hundreds of patrons proves that he is right. Send to Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal, for circulars. 114x4

Monopole Sec Champagne
THE WINE OF WINES.

PINK,
BLUE,
MAROON,
A New Line of Very Rich
CHAMBER SETS
in the above colors.
These are well worth seeing.
Sold with or without Jars.
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1803 NOTRE DAME ST.
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—AND—
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MRS. J. BULLOCK.
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MONEY TO LOAN
AT BANK RATES
On Warehouse Receipts, Stocks Bonds and Mortgages.
HECTOR PRÉVOST & CO., Customs Brokers,
30 St. Francois Xavier Street.
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CHARLES SEARLE'S STALL,
28 ST. ANN'S MARKET.

Having taken the above stall with good iced storage I can at all times supply Tripe, Calves' Heads and Feet, Pigs' Feet, Sweet Breads, Tongues and other Table Delicacies, dressed or otherwise, in good fresh condition. 114x3

TOO MUCH FAT.

Fleshy people who justly RESENT DIETING and APPLIANCES should read Edwin Checkley's remarkable "Natural Method of Physical Training." Dr. Buchanan calls Prof. Checkley "a pioneer in practical hygiene." REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT without starvation or expensive machinery. Fully illustrated, finely printed, in cloth, $1.50, post-paid.
W. C. BRYANT & CO.,
114x1 24 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"MUST 'AVE A BAWTH."

The Turkish Bath is very popular in England. Travellers from there are constantly calling at the big Montreal establishment for a "bawth." They are always complimentary, and where an Englishman can't find fault, things must be right. Address, Manager Turkish Bath, Montreal, for circulars. 114x4

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE,
(IRON FRAME).

COMPOSITE—Length on Deck, 68 ft.; Beam, outside, about 11 ft.; Draught of water about 4 ft. 6 in.; Engines and Boiler built in England; two Cylinders, 8 in. stroke; steel Boiler.

Speed about 10 miles an hour; two Cabins and a Smoking Room. Six Berths in main Cabin and two in Ladies' Cabin, with room for one Berth in Smoking Room.

Fully equipped, Furniture on Board; Bed, Bedding, Glass and Delf ware. Repainted and ready for running.

Will be sold at a very moderate price.

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SYDENHAM HOUSE,
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Double or single rooms, with or without board, with every accommodation. 15 Latour street.
TELEPHONE No. 2781. 113x2

EGGS.—TO LARGE DEALERS IN EGGS. A new way, and cheap to preserve Eggs. No cure, no pay. Address: "P 1077," STAR Office. 109x10

PURE DRINKING WATER FOR 75c PER YEAR. Cheavin's Rapid Water Filters are the best and cheapest; 3 sizes for sale by the Agent.
H. F. JACKSON, Chemist,
107x 2263 St. Catherine street.

"BELL!"
The "BELL" PIANO.

Canada's first great achievement in Piano making. All great musicians, in both provinces, and in the United States and England, pronounce the "BELL" Piano unquestionably the greatest success of any country for many years. SEE IT! HEAR IT! And find if these statements are correct.

WILLIS & CO.,
1824 Notre Dame Street (near McGill st.),
SOLE AGENTS. 114x1

OLD CLO'.

A DIRGE.	A PÆAN.
Rags and tatters— Tatters and rags! Drearily fill your Soiled clothes bags, Knowing too well That in the tubs Many and many a Hundred rubs Fail to make white goods Whiter than yellow, Simply because some Rascally fellow Puts in his soap vats Stuff,—I'll not name it; Fraudulent soap it is, Well you may blame it.	Whiter than snowdrifts, White as pure whiteness Sweet to behold, and Full of soft lightness! Wonderful change! Benign transformation, What can have made this Whitification? Simple the answer; the Riddle is easy; (squeeze Not the hard rub and Not wringers wheezy. Shall I conceal it, then? Conscience forbid it! Strachan the credit has,— Gilt Edge Soap did it!

As Poetry, the above may be open to criticism. As an inculcation of Fact, its value is incalculable. This poem should be cut out and posted up in a prominent position in every home.

By Authority of Justice.
ST. LAWRENCE ST.

The valuable property known as Lots Official Nos. 355 and 356 St. Lawrence ward, belonging to
JACOB WURTELE, Esq.,
Having a frontage of 184 feet 9 inches on St. Lawrence Street, opposite the St. Lawrence Market, and extending through to St. Charles Borromee Street, will be sold in *Seven* lots

BY AUCTION,
At the Rooms, 181 ST. JAMES ST.,
WEDNESDAY, May 28th
Commencing at ELEVEN o'clock.

The property will be sold clear of all claims for present widening of St. Lawrence Street. No money wanted down if buyer builds.

—ALSO—

At the same time will be offered
A GOOD BUSINESS LOT,
Having a frontage of 21 ft. 4 in. on the south-west side of St. Lawrence street, just above Dorchester street, and extending through to St. Charles Borromee street, where it includes the corner of Dorchester street. Total area, 3,686 feet.
Terms—One-fourth cash, and balance at 5½ per cent.
The property will be sold clear of all claims.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
114x6eod REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

ATTENTION IS REQUESTED

to the sale of Turkish Rugs and Embroideries, at 203 St. James street, To-morrow, Friday Afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock. This being a special consignment, under the management of Mr. Bottomley, every article on the catalogue will be sold without reserve.
M. HICKS & CO.,
114 1 Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
A HEAVY LOT OF SECOND-HAND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Friday, 16th inst.,
at our Rooms, 1659 Notre Dame, to close consignments.

Square Piano, 7¼ octaves, Rosewood case, nice Black Walnut Wardrobe, Rosewood Wardrobe, Parlor Suite, covered with Brocaded Silk, Leather Lounges, Bed Lounges, Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Music Stands, Assorted Chairs, nice Leather Dining Room Set, &c., &c., &c.

SALE AT 10 A.M.
ECREMENT & CO.,
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VALUABLE SOLID MAHOGANY winged Wardrobe, in perfect order, 2 good Square Pianos, Handsome Parlor Sets, Odd Fancy Rosewood Chairs, Neat Bedroom Sets, Walnut Dining Tables, Engravings, Ornaments, Whatnots, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Mangle, China and Glassware, Barber's Chairs, Mirrors, etc., Glass Shades, Inlaid Flower Stand, Toilet Mirrors, 3 cases White Lead, 100 lbs. each, 56 Rolls Printing Paper, each about 600 lbs., Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Stoves, Etc., Etc. Important weekly auction at our sales-room,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
AT TEN A. M.
DUFF & FRASER,
114 1 Auctioneers.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, *printed at the corner of St. George Street and Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing offices 163 and 165 St. James Street.*

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$1,000 Reward
WAS NEVER CLAIMED.

And we are still selling 34 pieces of thoroughly well-made Furniture for $79.00. Also 37 pieces of Walnut or Oak Furniture, of the latest design, which will Furnish a Drawing-room, Dining-room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen, for $198.00 net cash.

Open Every Evening till 10 o'clock. Call and see for yourselves at
F. LAPOINTE'S
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1000 SLIGHTLY DAMAGED JERSEYS
—WILL BE SOLD—
AT HALF-PRICE.
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS!
During the Sale of these slightly damaged goods we will offer a Discount of 10 per cent. on our large assortment of magnificent
SILK BLOUSES, JERSEYS & JACKETS.
We will also fill orders for Tennis Blouses, Striped and Colored Flannels, within one day's notice. Don't lose your chance, but call early.
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