# The Montreal Daily Star.

VOL. XIII., NO. 225. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881. PRICE ONE CENT.


## Morning Telegrams.

**Sparks from the Telegraph.**

The Garfield fund amounts to $287,500.

King Kalakaua has arrived at New York.

The Porte is about to send 6,000 more troops to Tripoli.

It is probable that the Oldham Cotton Mills will stop for a week longer.

Senor Posada Herrera has been elected President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

Great damage has been done to the crops in Scotland by continuous rain for twenty-four hours.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin has nominated General J. W. Rush for Governor on the sixth formal ballot.

Statements of persons in Vermont, who know the parents of President Arthur, corroborate the assertion that he was born at Fairfield, in that State.

Two hundred persons were evicted at Mitchellstown by a flying squadron. Nearly all the tenants, however, paid their rent, and were reinstated.

Negotiations have been re-opened between Austria, Germany and Russia concerning the revision of treaties relating to the extradition of regicides.

The Massachusetts Republicans held their State Convention on the 23rd, at Worcester. Last year's ticket was renominated without a dissenting voice.

The Geographical Congress at Vienna has asked the Government to appoint a committee to meet in May, 1883, to confer on the subject of the new meridians.

The French have occupied Kala Grande and are concentrating large numbers of troops at Manouba, from which point the advance on Kairouan will be made.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Madame Roy, wife of one Moreau, found murdered at St. Anaclet, Rimouski, have returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband Moreau.

Direct steam communication from San Jose, the chief port of Guatemala on the Pacific, to Europe *via* the Straits of Magdelan, to carry coffee, is talked of, and likely to be carried into effect.

A Pretoria despatch states that the inaugural speech at the Assembly of the Volkraad says that body will not be satisfied with the convention with England, and that it will have to be modified.

The chief points in the demands put forward by the Vatican preliminary to an understanding with Germany are the abolition of the civil tribunal for ecclesiastical causes, permission for the expelled religious orders to return to Germany, and the unrestricted control by the clergy of religious teaching in schools. Germany is inclined to consider each point as it arises, without, however, accepting the demands themselves in principle.

### *FATAL LABOR RIOT.*

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The striking stevedores made demonstrations in the streets. The police were called out, and firing began on both sides. The police, who were mounted, poured an incessant fire into the strikers for several minutes. The strikers fled in confusion. Eight people were killed and a dozen severely wounded. It is supposed that others were slightly hurt. Two policemen were wounded. The militia has been called out, but all is quiet now.

### *A DIPLOMATIC SQUABBLE.*

NEW YORK, September 23.—A deplorable personal quarrel has occurred recently between the American Minister to Colombia, Mr. Diechman, and the Secretary of Public Instruction, Dr. Becerra, provoked by the former. A Colombian account says:—Our Government, for very weighty reasons, solicited from the Washington Government the recall of Mr. Diechman and the appointment of some one else instead, who would be open to a more satisfactory intercourse. A most courteous reply was given, communicating that Mr. Maney had already been appointed to that post. Mr. Diechman considered himself personally wronged by Secretary Becerra, who, as Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had signed the request for his recall, and he accordingly repaired on the 5th instant to the Department of Foreign Affairs and entered into a friendly conversation with the chief subordinate, Senor Jose Maria Uricoechea. When Mr. Maney's appointment was mentioned, Mr. Diechman became much irritated against Senor Becerra, to whose personal dislike for him he attributed the cause of the action taken by the Colombian Government. Mr. Diechman thereupon expressed himself in most insulting terms against Senor Becerra and the Colombian Government; so much so that Senor Uricoechea had to tell him it was indelicate to speak in so unbecoming a manner in the presence of an employe of the Government to which he had been accredited for the purpose of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

### *THE FLETCHER MURDER.*

**Arrest of Suspected Parties—Story of the Crime.**

OTTAWA, September 23.—The result of the *post mortem* on the body of Wm. Fletcher, an *attache* of Cole's circus, shows that deceased had received a blow which caused his death, and that he was then thrown from the cars. Chief Sherwood, acting upon this, started in search of the guilty parties, and the following telegram was received this afternoon from Halifax:—"Assistant boss canvass-man arrested. Description of the second party implicated imperfect. See Currie and ask if he goes by the name of Shorty. (Signed), A. P. Sherwood." The arrest has been made upon the clue furnished by one Currie, a colored man, who was himself assailed and knocked from the train by the same two parties who must have assaulted Fletcher. Currie resides in the city. He hired with the circus and was to leave the city with them. The boss canvass-man had hired him. Currie says that he had worked under him before and was to take the place of the second canvass-man, who is under arrest on the charge of murdering Fletcher. Currie states that this party and one of the others threatened them both prior to the departure of the train from the depot. Fletcher and he got on one of the open cars, however, amongst some vans, and just after the train had got under way the second boss canvass-man and the other party came upon the car where they were and assaulted them with pickets. He was hit a heavy blow on the side of the head and another upon the back, being knocked from the car. In falling he had his face cut, and also hurt himself by running against a stump as he picked himself up and ran to catch up to the train. He heard shouting, but after the train disappeared he turned and came back to the city. After Fletcher's body was found, he told the authorities what he knew, but his evidence was reserved. Currie states that Fletcher and the second boss canvass-man had a dispute during the day, the deceased having neglected to do some of his work. Fletcher had been drinking. It may be stated that the point at which Currie was knocked off the train was about 900 feet this or the east side of Skead's crossing, while Fletcher's body was found 140 feet on the west side. It is, therefore, quite evident that Fletcher was knocked off the train almost immediately after Currie, and by the same parties. The arrest of the second boss canvass-man was made upon the strength of the description furnished by Currie, who also described the other party, but from the telegram received the description was imperfect. Chief Officer Sherwood will return with his prisoner, or prisoners, without delay.

## THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

**The Funeral Ceremony — A Solemn Pageant—En Route for Cleveland.**

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The crowds about the capitol number many thousands, and are still increasing. Arrangements for the funeral ceremony in the rotunda are completed. At the head of the catafalque stands a broken column of white and purple flowers. At the foot and resting against the black drapery is a wreath which, by order of the Queen, was, yesterday, placed upon the casket. Arranged on each side of the offering from the Queen are handsome crosses, while at their bases are magnificent pillars, on which is inscribed in violets, "Our Martyred President." Next to this is placed "Gates Ajar," which attracted much admiration. The Knights of Malta contributed a large Maltese cross, and the appearance of the catafalque is tasteful and elegant. The Knights Templar, Beasant commanding, entered in full regalia, but did not remain in the hall, simply passing around the catafalque. At ten minutes past two the army of the Cumberland filed in and took their seats. The doors were then thrown open to all holders of tickets. The military portion of the procession which will escort the remains to the depot, formed at east front of the capitol at a quarter past two. Five minutes before three, Arthur, leaning upon the arm of Blaine, entered, and immediately after followed Grant and Hayes and the members of the Cabinet. Some confusion occurred in seating the diplomatic corps, representatives of the army and navy, and Senators and members of the House, occasioned by an oversight. At three every seat was filled and all available standing room was occupied. Rev. Dr. Power ascended the dais and announced the opening hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep," which was rendered by a choir of fifty voices. When Arthur entered the rotunda, the vast assemblage rose as a mark of respect. The funeral ceremonies were concluded about four o'clock, when the casket was at once removed to the hearse in waiting at the east front of the Capitol. A few moments later the procession moved. The military escort preceded the hearse, which was followed by a long line of carriages two abreast. The military marched up the avenue to the depot and dispersed, and the casket was taken at once to the train in waiting at the Baltimore & Potomac depot immediately after the close of the services the floral decorations were removed (Mrs. Garfield having requested that they be sent to her home at Mentor) except the beautiful wreath the gift of Queen Victoria, which will remain on the coffin until interment. The casket was borne to the hearse at the foot of the main steps on the east front by six pall-bearers, selected by Mrs. Garfield from members of the Christian Church. As the procession moved minute guns were fired from military posts and forts surrounding the city and church bells tolled. At least 40,000 people were gathered about the capitol, while along the line of march to Sixth street, the crowd was even greater than on the Fourth of March.

The assassin Guiteau has written a remarkable document attempting to justify his act. Although not aware of the President's body being here, Guiteau appears to know that something unusual is going on and has been trembling and apprehensive for the past day or two.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., September 23.—Jas. Garfield, jr., left this afternoon for Cleveland, accompanied by five students.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Dr. Hamilton said to-day that had an attempt been made to extract the ball from President Garfield's body the patient would have died long before the incisions and explorations had terminated. What had been mistaken for abscesses by persons present at the autopsy were sections of the ramifications of the bronchial tubes, each one of which contained muco-prurulent matter, and which were demonstrated at the time not to be abscesses of the structure of the lungs, by scraping the surface of the incised lung, and thus withdrawing the pus and mucus from the bronchial tubes.

LONDON, September 23.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Mr. Lowell expressing the sympathy of the Church of England with the people of the United States. The Boards of Deputies of the British Jews' organization have been summoned to frame an address to Mrs. Garfield. Newspapers of the most opposite shades of politics print suggestions that Monday should be signalized by some sort of national mourning, and advise that shop windows be partially closed, and the people wear crape on their arms, and exhibit other tokens of mourning.

Many prominent persons signed a memorial at the Bank of England, expressing the sympathy of bankers, merchants and traders with the American people.

The Land League of Great Britain passed a resolution of condolence to Mrs. Garfield.

### *THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.*

**Some Account of the Exhibition—Montreal firms Represented.**

HALIFAX, N. S., September 23.—The attendance of people at the Exhibition to-day was good, but Cole's Circus, which is performing in this city, attracted immense audiences, and thus drew away from the Dominion Show considerably. Exhibitors who are behind with their articles are arriving and getting them in shape. Starting in the main building and keeping to the right the first exhibit reached is that of T. S. Simms & Co., of St. John, who show a large and varied assortment of paint, varnish and brushes of all descriptions, all well made. O. V. Troop & Co., St. John, have a small exhibit of samples of their various kinds of vinegar. The remaining portion of the platform is devoted to grain and field seeds, flour, etc., but exhibits in this department will not be shown until Monday. At the north end of the platform J. L. Johnston, Montreal, has a fine display of canned goods, including fluid beef, military soup, etc. Canned spiced salmon is shown by J. Rich & Co., Boston. The western platform, like the eastern, is not yet filled up. G. Outram & Co., Dominion File Works, Montreal, show a large variety of files here, some hand and some machine cut. Probably the finest display of gold nuggets ever shown at any exhibition in the provinces is that of the Argyle Mining Company, from their claims on the Kellogg River, East Halifax County. There are two cases of nuggets fairly bristling with gold lumps sticking out of two of the pieces of the quartz being of the value of $10 and $12 respectively, and many others nearly as large. By actual calculation it was estimated that the ton of quartz from which specimens were selected would yield from $50 to $100 and keep up that average. The specimens, however, are only from surface boulders, and but two small leads have as yet been found. John McCallum and R. Dunbrack made the find last Spring. F. & T. A. White, St. John, have a very good display of fine qualities of ornamental earthenware. Next to this is the large and interesting exhibit of Wm. Parks & Son, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, who show carpet wares of various colors, boxes of ball knitting cotton, knitting cotton in skeins, cotton yarns, fancy shirtings and grey or unbleached cottons, all of which have taken first prizes this season. The A. S. Whitney Company, Oshawa, Ont., have a fine exhibit of agricultural tools, including scythe blades, potato and manure forks, potato hacks, hay forks and hoes of a high class, combining strength with much elegance and great attention to finish and neatness. On the floor at the north end there is a splendid display of Christie, Brown & Co's (of Toronto and Montreal) biscuits, tastefully arranged, and amazing the ordinary visitor with the number of varieties. There are between three and four hundred different kinds of biscuits. Ascending to the gallery, some magnificent exhibits of furniture are found, prominent among which stands that of the Messrs. Craig, Montreal. Among the musical instruments, are exhibits of pianos made by Weber & Co., Kingston, Ontario, the Dominion Company, Hamilton, and by Wheelock & Co., New York, and of organs by Bell, of Toronto, and the Dominion Co. A collection of orguinnettes, manufactured by W. F. Abbott & Co., Montreal, is shown. Sewing machines are exhibited by the Williams Manufacturing Co., Montreal, and R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, which received much praise. In the tower there is a large and miscellaneous collection of exhibits. Messrs. Watson & McArthur, proprietors Canadian wall paper factory, Montreal, make an excellent exhibit of their goods. Proceeding from the rear door of the main building, Machinery Hall is facing a little to the left and extending away back. It is a one-story frame erection, about 65 feet wide and divided into three sections longitudinally for exhibits, with two broad aisles between, running from the doors end to end. In the middle of the building immediately in front of the space between the two doors and on a raised platform under the forward end of the shafting, is the electric battery which feeds the machine for lighting up the Main Building. It is connected therewith by a heavy insulated wire, which with other connections is capable of transmitting an intensely strong current. The central section in rear of the electric machine is occupied for a space of forty feet by the Dartmouth Rope Works Co., who show the art of rope manufacture and its branches by hand and power. The first machine in their space towards the front entrance is one for cording and spinning oakum ready for the use of ship caulkers. It is the manufacture of Messrs. Todd, Rafferty & Co., of Paterson, N.J., and is a single corder. Next are two rope-making machines, one for six-thread rope and the other for 6, 9 or 12 thread by changing the gear. They are the manufacture of Silsby, of Cheeney, Boston, on the patent of A. Woodworth & Co., South Boston. The other machines of the exhibit are the steam and hand spinning jennies. The latter occupies an extensive space on the left. The steam jenny shown is a double one, the manufacture of Todd & Rafferty, Paterson, N.J., and was the first ever used in a factory. The space of the Starr Manufacturing Company is at the left rear of the heavy machinery department. They supply their own power by a very neat little five horse power vertical portable steam engine and boiler, manufactured in the States, but finished, improved and nickel plated by the Starr Company, and some twenty feet of shafting. The machines shown are nail cutters, combination shears, and press and screw manufacturing machine. The nail machine was cast and sent from the States in the rough state, and finished by the owners. The combined shears and press was invented, designed, cast and built by the Starr Company for their own use in the Spring of last year, and is perfectly unique. It has never been on exhibition before, and probably there is no other combination of the same advantages in use. It is for shearing iron or steel and punching and shaping up plate. The intricacies are arranged for manipulation by a very simple means, and two men work it together very satisfactorily. The screw making machine is the manufacture of Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R.I. Forwarded by them in the rough slate, it was finished and embellished with some improvements of a handy mechanical nature, by the Starr Co. Beyond the heavy machinery space on the right hand section is the exhibit of oils of Isaac Anderson, Ontario. All the machinery in the building is supplied and run with his oil. Beyond the machinery, and occupying the centre and rear of the building, is the exhibit of agricultural implements, which is pretty extensive, almost all the sections in the class being fairly represented. The exhibit of A. C. Vanmetre & Co., Truro, occupies 70 feet of space, and is the largest collection of entries, including many machines manufactured in the Upper Provinces and elsewhere, besides implements of their own make. The first machine in their collection is a two-horse mower, the manufacture of Cossitt Bros., of Brockville, Ont., which has an improvement on that made by them last year. The "New Light Reaper," of the same manufacture, has also a number of this year's improvements. The manufactures of J. W. Mann & Co, Brockville, shown in this exhibit, include a broadcast grain sower and a hand drill sower for turnip seed or anything else of that nature. Frost & Wood, of Smith's Falls, Ont., have the adjoining space and show a single reaper, new model mower, Ithaca wheel rake, with both self and hand dumper and hand dumper wheel rake. Near by is the space of Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Their articles have not yet all come to hand, the principal article at present in position being a sample of the "New Brantford front cut mower."

### *THE DOMINION DEFENDED.*

**A Buffalo Paper's Answer to London "Truth."**

BUFFALO, New York, September 23.—The *Telegraph* says that if Mr. Labouchere, M. P., an advanced Liberal, had known anything of his subject he would not have been so ready with his slings at Canada, and his growling about her public debt, which has apparently come out of his own pocket. We in Buffalo and New York generally have reason to be aware that about nineteen-twentieths of Canada's debt was incurred for productive purposes. She has been busy constructing a water highway from the Lakes to the Atlantic which threatens, unless our public men display something of activity and foresight, to take a large part of our carrying commerce from us. She is constructing a Pacific Railway, which pierces the northern grain belt, and whose branches may before many years render Minnesota and Dakota independent of the Chicago outlet for their grain. She has overcome the blockade of Winter transportation by constructing a railway from Quebec to Halifax, one of the best built and equipped in the world, over which she is doing a profitable business. Canada is getting along quite actively enough for the carrying interests of New York, and unless this State bestirs herself she will see a large portion of the commerce which has made the route from Buffalo to New York its channel, seeking outlet at the ocean port of Montreal.

**Beautifiers.**

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—*Telegraph.*

**The Central Engine.**

How many people are blistered and blanketed for supposed diseases of the body while the real trouble is a little fiery spot of inflammation in the lining of the stomach; and all these difficulties in the out-works are merely the creaking of the machinery, because the central engine does not work properly. Blistering and blanketing may go on for ever, but the poor sufferer will be ill to the last if his stomach is not set right. There is no surer remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach than Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. They effect a speedy cure, and save doctors' bills.

219-z2aw

**Special Notice.**

The new "Science of Life" far surpasses all previous editions of this great work. Embossed cloth covers, full gilt, contains a fine medallion engraving of the author, with commendatory resolutions of the National medical Association engraved on steel. Read the advertisement in another column.

A CONCEDED fact is that the Boston One-price Clothing Store is certainly not to be surpassed in their efforts to make our city as attractive and profitable as possible to strangers visiting Montreal during the coming Exhibition, as they have decided to continue their cheap sale for two weeks longer.

White's Elixir cures coughs and colds.

Vegetine quiets the nervous system—2.


**Medicines.**

**Vegetine**

**Worth its Weight in Gold.**

TORONTO, ONT., June 2, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

SIR,—Having been persuaded by a friend of mine to try VEGETINE for Kidney Disease, with which I had been troupled for four years, I consented and have given it a fair trial and am happy to say that I am relieved to such an extent that I can attend to my work with ease and comfort which I was deprived of for over three years. The best medical men of Toronto have given my case up as hopeless. I have tried every kind of medicine I have ever heard of, but with no avail whatever. Any person who may be afflicted with the same terrible disease, I would certainly advise to try VEGETINE, for I assure you (as many can testify) that it is undoubtedly the best medicine on record for the Kidney Disease. I am able to work at my trade as gilder and earn a living for my wife, two children and myself, through VEGETINE, which I consider is worth its weight in gold. Hoping that those who may give VEGETINE a trial may receive the same benefit that I have, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. COOKE,
106 John St.

I gave Mr. Cooke the medicine and I know this statement to be true.

JAS. D. MEREDITH,
35 Adelaide St., W.

**General Debility Cured.**

YARMOUTH, N.S., Aug. 4, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—In the summer of last year I was seriously affected by that disease known as General Debility and having received medical advice without getting relief, a friend of mine induced me to try VEGETINE which I did, and the best results followed. Shortly after using it I was enabled to resume my work, and I would recommend any person who is afflicted as I was to try VEGETINE.

JAS. ADAMS,
Sailmaker.

**Vegetine**

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| 11. Suppressed or Painful Periods, | .25 |
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| 14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, | .25 |
| 15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, | .25 |
| 16. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues, | .50 |
| 17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding, | .50 |
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| 24. General Debility, Phys'l Weakness, | .50 |
| 27. Kidney Disease, | .50 |
| 28. Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, | 1.00 |
| 30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed, | .50 |
| 32. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, | 1.00 |

For sale by druggists, or sent by the Case or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (64 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue, FREE.

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PERSIAN LOTION.

The PERSIAN LOTION is the best preparation ever discovered to remove Freckles, Pimples, Roughness and what we commonly call Ladies' Mask.

It gives to the skin the freshness of youth, and is warranted to contain nothing injurious.

No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of PERSIAN LOTION.

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OLD FURNITURE MADE TO look like new by using Evans' Liquid Brilliancy Furniture Polish.

One trial sufficient to establish its merits. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

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CORNER OF BLEURY AND DORCHESTER STREETS.

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CORNS!—M. E. RATELLE, Chiropodist, removes CORNS, BUNIONS, and INGROWING NAILS *without* pain. Best references. Established 1861. Attendance 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 to 7 p.m., at

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Branch Office—114 St. Francois Xavier street, from 12.30 to 4 p.m. 144ztf

**Notices.**

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Provincial Exhibition,
MONTREAL, 1881,

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EXTRA " " .....SPONGES
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HONORABLE MENTION FOR CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SOAP.
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EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,
32, 34 and 36 St. Sacrament Street,

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**Lumber.**

LUMBER! LUMBER!

We have now on hand, and can furnish at short notice

IN CAR LOTS,

Oak, Cherry, Ash, Butternut, Chestnut, Hickory, Whitewood, or Pine Lumber.

Any size desired, and cut to order, when so wanted. Send forprices. Delivered in Montreal, or other points East.

S. S. MUTTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS, TORONTO.

P.S.—For sale cheap, a set of Tub Machinery, or will exchange for lumber. 165 law

**Boots and Shoes.**

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—A large assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hand-made Boots and Shoes, Ladies' fine Kid Boots from $2.75 to $5.50; also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Lawn Tennis Shoes, Ladies' imported French Kid Boots and Shoes. A. DOUGLAS, 417 Notre Dame street.

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**Paper Boxes.**

ESTABLISHED 1835.

E. JELLYMAN, manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, 562 CRAIG STREET and COTE STREET (n 24 Theatre Royal, Montreal). SPECIALTIES—Tea Caddies of all kinds, plain and fancy; Self-counting Egg Cases, Shoe and all kinds of Shell Boxes. Tea and other sample Boxes made to order in any quantity to suit purchasers. All orders promptly executed. 54z law

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GOOD BOARD AND NICE ROOMS. 86 ST. Lawrence Main street. 213 14

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD. ALSO, DAY board. Moderate. 161 St. George street. 215 10

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS. 149 St. Antoine street. 222 6

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY TWO young ladies, in a private family. Address stating terms, C. 1643," STAR office. 224 2

FURNISHED ROOMS. 25 DONEGANA. 222 6

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let, in a private family. 45 Bleury. 221 5

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. 101 ST. LOUIS street. 220 6

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. 91 ST. Urbain street. 224 4

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 231 ST. URBAIN street. 224 3

FURNISHED ROOMS—BATH, HOT AND cold water. 19 Brunswick street. 224 3

FURNISHED ROOMS. 231 ST. URBAIN street. 224 3

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1163 St. Catherine Street. 221 6

COMFORTABLE DOUBLE ROOM WITH board. 108 Mansfield street. 223 3

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 127 Metcalfe street. 223 4

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT No. 7 Alexander street. 224 5

ROOMS—FEW GOOD ROOMS WITH board, at 27 Windsor street, Wm. Chamard, of Lorne House, Murray Bay. 224 2

ROOMS WANTED—1 LARGE OR 2 SMALL not more than 5 minutes' walk from Victoria square. Apply A. Johnson, 50 St. Antoine. Address for two days. 225 3

ROOMS WITH BOARD—1428 ST. CATHERINE street. 222 6

ROOMS TO LET—THREE COMFORTABLE Rooms, bath, hot and cold water. 203 Bleury st. 222 6

ROOM WANTED—UNFURNISHED, WEST of Bleury street. Address, stating terms, C 1625, STAR office. 223 3

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board. 39 German street. 221 5

ROOMS—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with use of kitchen. 341 St. Antoine street. 220 6

ROOM—UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET 82 Sanguinet. 220 6

ROOMS WITH BOARD. 207 BLEURY ST. 220 6

ROOMS TO LET. 1325 ST. CATHERINE street. 219 7

ROOMS—FOUR FURNISHED, MODERN conveniences, first house from Beaver Hall. 8 Latour street. 219 6

ROOM—743 PALACE STREET. 213 12

**Board.**

BOARD—VACANCIES AT 167 ST. GEORGE street. 224 7

BOARD—WANTED BY A LADY, ON, OR in the vicinity of St. Catherine street, west of Bleury. Address B 1601, STAR Office. 223 3

BOARD VACANCIES—88 CATHEDRAL street. 219 6

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS at 149 Bleury street. 217 12

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS, at 107 Union avenue. 194 tf

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS VISITING the City, will find good rooms and good board at 87 Cathedral. 219 6

**Wanted to Purchase.**

WANTED—SOME STOVE PIPES; MUST be in good order. Address W. E. C. STAR office.

WANTED—A CUTTER SLEIGH. Address, stating price, "C. 1636," STAR office. 224 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE—North-West Land Scrip. HUGH GRAHAM, STAR Office. 87tf

**Business Chances.**

FOR SALE—Grocery, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 43 Ottawa street. 223 3

FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—Corner Seigneurs and Richardson street, lot 100x75, brick building, 40x60, two stories and high basement; well lighted with windows on three sides, has boiler, engine and shafting complete, heated by steam pipes throughout. Apply to H. & J. RUSSEL, 463 St. Paul street. 144tf

**Lost.**

LOST—FAWN COLORED GREYHOUND. Anyone bringing her to Rasemont avenue, Cote St. Antoine, before 9 p.m. to-night, will be rewarded. C. E. Dawson. 224 2

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH NAME plate—Jas. Lynch, Beauharnois—and name on ring, Jas. Lynch, Pembroke. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at J. H. Semple, 55 St. Peter street. 224 2

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG, WITH scar on back, without collar. By returning to 67 St. Charles Borromee, will be suitably rewarded. 224 2

LOST—VERY SMALL PURSE, WITH about 90 cents in silver. Finder please return to 10 Union avenue, and be rewarded. 222 2

LOST—ON THE 21ST INST., A RED LEATHER Pocket book, containing a sum of money in bills. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 782 St. Bonaventure street. 223 3

LOST—ON THE 21ST INST., A SILVER Bangle Bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of the St. Lawrence Hall. 223 3

**Clothing.**

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A Boston-Cut Suit, nobby, for . . . 6.25
Our Champion Suit, all wool, . . . 7.00

OUR SUITS ARE THE LATEST CUT, WELL MADE, AND NONE BUT THE BEST MATERIAL USED IN THE TRIMMINGS.

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500 PAIRS ALL-WOOL PANTS,

Ranging in prices

FROM $1.00 to $5.50,

THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY!

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BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

41 & 43 St. Joseph Street.

210z

**To Let.**

HOUSE TO LET—No. 101 St. Louis street. 220 6

BASEMENT TO LET or whole house, 41 St. Lambert Hill. Apply on premises. 223 3

FURNISHED HOUSE Wanted. A medium-sized well furnished House in good locality, wanted for 1st October. Address, stating locality and rental. S. O. S., STAR office. 223 2

TO LET—218 Bleury street. Apply 668 Dorchester street. 90tf

TO LET—Flat, four apartments, furnished for housekeeping. 4 Cadieux street. 224 2

TO LET—A Nice Shop, with Counter and Fixtures; also, two rooms 107 Mansfield street. 224 2

TO LET—First-class lower tenement. 67 Victoria street. 218 3

TO LET—A small Cottage, six rooms, near Shorbrooke street; rent, $8. Address "A. 1547," STAR office. 222 7

TO LET—Furnished House, on Upper Bleury street, 14 apartments, nicely furnished, with good stabling; rent moderate; possession 1st October. Apply to Estate Wilson, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill. 218 7

TO LET—Till 1st May, semi-detached dwelling House, situated in very desirable locality; immediate possession. For particulars apply 42 William street. 223 3

TO LET—Those desirable two story cut stone houses in Cote St. Antoine, No. 1862 St. Catherine street, west. No. 12 Cote St. Antoine Road. Houses are in first rate order, having been newly painted and tinted throughout, supplied with city water, furnaces and all modern improvements. Rent low to suitable tenants. Possession immediately. Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH, 219 6 22 St. John street.

**Houses Wanted.**

WANTED—From the first of November to first of May next, a comfortable Furnished House, with five bedrooms. West End preferred. Address W. B. Simpson, Custom House. 224 3

WANTED—A small self-contained House or Cottage, east of Union Avenue, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets. Address, B. 1699, STAR office. 224 2

WANTED—Self-contained House or good sized Cottage, on or near St. Denis street, upper portion, family small. Address, "St. Denis," STAR office. 223 3

WANTED—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS with use of kitchen. Address Box 3, Post office Montreal. 221 5

WANTED TO RENT for Manufacturing premises, two or three Flats with good light, between Craig and St. Paul streets. Apply P. O., STAR office. 225 3

**Property for Sale.**

PATENT FOR SALE. The Patent right for a machine, largely in use in this city, paying large profit. Apply to F. W. Terrill, Advocate, 193 St. James street. Also, a block of five eligible Houses; a good investment, only a small amount of cash required. 220 6

FOR SALE—Farm, 500 acres, 100 acres cleared; good out-buildings and house, convenient to mills, village and school, will be sold cheap and on favorable terms, situated in the Township of Kilkenny, County of Montcalm, P.Q. For particulars, address Joseph H. Meldrum, Kilkenny, P.Q., or J. Lupton, 408 Craig street. 224 6

FOR SALE—Splendid investment—A farm within six miles of Railroad depot containing 300 acres; 300 in meadow and pasture, 100 under cultivation, balance in standing bush. Dwellings, barns and stables, good water power and saw mill. Particulars 249 Commissioners. 224 12

FOR SALE—A Farm of two hundred acres, in the County of Ottawa about eight miles from the city of Ottawa. This farm has been examined by a competent person who reports favorable indication of Asbestos and Phosphate deposits. Terms to suit. Apply to Hugh Graham, STAR office. 102 tf

FARM FOR SALE—A splendid farm of 84 acres, suitable for a market garden or farm, situated at Cote des Neiges, near the turn of St. Catherine's road. The farm is now occupied by Mr. John Cullens, and kept well manured, drained, &c. Parties requiring a good paying farm will find this a good investment. It has a young orchard, outbuildings, barns, &c., in good order. For further particulars, apply to JOHN CULLENS, Cote des Neiges. 214 12

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50,000 acres of selected and well-located wild lands for sale. Low prices and easy terms. Splendid property for speculative purposes. Fine farming land in the Prairie Province. Immigrants and settlers located. City and town property for sale. Consult your best interest by examining our lists before purchasing. Catalogue of lands and any information free.

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REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED—Sir Leonard Tilley, Ottawa; A. F. Gault, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros., Montreal; Jas. S. Locke, Esq., Manager B. and C. Lumber and Timber Co., Toronto; Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. Works, Winnipeg; Hon. Senator Boyd, St. John, N.B. 174tf

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## MILITARY COLUMN.

We would like to hear General Luard's opinion of the drill shed controversy in Montreal.

The Toronto papers complain of the old military burying grounds being very much neglected.

Complaints are made of disorder among some of the Scottish Volunteers when returning from the Edinburgh review.

The Queen has seen, in one year, some 93,000 volunteers marching past her. There are enrolled 200,000 volunteers all told.

It is expected that 50,000 men of the States Militia will assemble at Yorktown on the occasion of the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis.

We were glad to see that the bar l of the 65th Battalion either have a new drum or have had the words "City Band" taken from the old one.

Formerly the Rifle Brigade were trained to use four positions in firing—shoulder, kneeling, prone and back positions. Now, however, it is, we believe, abolished from the service.

The two new Rifle Regiments, the Scotch and Irish, which are composed of the 26th and 90th for the Scotch and the 83rd and 86th for the Irish, had their colors taken from them.

In England the great coats are only issued to the volunteers while in camp. After camp is over the great coats are returned to store and the volunteers do without them on all ordinary occasions.

Some of the English Volunteer Regiments muster over 1,000 strong. At the Windsor review the 2nd Manchester was 1,052 strong; while the 1st Berks was 982, the 1st Manchester 944 and the 2nd Warnockshire 929.

Some military authorities in England are opposed to calling regiments "Fusiliers," unless they were at one time, armed with the fusil. If that policy were adopted here we would have no "Fusilier" regiments in Canada.

The Austrians have a good plan of making one officer in each regiment chargeable with keeping the records of his own regiment It is a special duty and the result is that many little histories have escaped oblivion because of the practice.

The American military authorities are discussing the question of permanent or temporary brigade military camps. Different views are taken of the subject, some being in favor of temporary camps and some of permanent ones. The same question is likely to be discussed here before long.

General Collison has written a letter to say that the British Volunteers would be useless in the case of invasion. He gives no reasons for his statement, but the idea appears to be that an invading force could land and concentrate, from a fleet, an army of 100,000 men quicker than the volunteers could be concentrated by the railroads.

The French are having a tough time of it in Tunis. There are already 60,000 French troops there and more are required. But we must not forget that every Arab is a soldier, that he carries a gun and is familiar with the shock of battle and the tactics of war. It is not an easy matter to walk across a country where the inhabitants are trained to arms from childhood.

A correspondent suggests that a vigorous effort be made to secure a branch of the School of Gunning in Montreal. "We shall be very glad if the vigorous effort" is made, but who is to make it? If we had about sixteen men and two officers here, infantry drill could be taught as well as artillery, but as for the "vigorous effort" it depends entirely on the volunteers and the militia department.

The Montreal troop of cavalry furnished the escort for the Lieut.-Governor when he opened the Exhibition on Tuesday last. The Montreal troop always looks well, and the appearance of the men who turned out on Tuesday was no exception to the rule. But we think they should be paid for their services. Every time a troop of cavalry turns out, the men are obliged to spend money, and if the Lieut.-Governor is to have an escort, it should be paid for.

It is somewhat odd that no effort is made to brigade the three field batteries in the 5th District and to reward the services of the senior artillery officer by giving him the command. It would cost nothing and it would, we believe, add to the efficiency of the service. A visit from the Colonel commanding, now and again, would do them all good and it would, too, open a new field for promotion. As it is no artillery officer in Canada can receive more pay than captain, although they may rank as lieutenant-colonel.

As a matter of precaution it is necessary that there should be a surgeon at the butts during the shooting of the Provincial Rifle Association matches all over the country. But we hear that when a surgeon is present he is not paid for his time and no notice is taken of the sacrifice he makes by being present. If this is so in all cases it is not just. If the services of a surgeon are necessary, and we think every Volunteer will say they are, he should be paid. The Ontario Provincial Rifle Association is, we believe, considering the matter.

Lieut.-Col. Oswald is expected by the incoming steamer. The men who accompanied Lieut.-Col. Oswald continue to speak in the highest terms of the manner in which he treated them and the success the team achieved, in one important particular at least, entitles Lieut.-Col. Oswald to a hearty reception at the hands of the Montreal Brigade. He is the first man from this city that has ever commanded a military team from Canada to the Old County and his energy and pluck will, we hope, be becomingly recognized.

There is trouble about some of the men who are expected to go in the Wimbledon team next year. One of the riflemen is said to be a man of indifferent character, and it is stated that an objection will be made to him. The executive council will, we learn, consider all objections urged against individual members of the team, but the objection must be formally lodged in the usual way. It is not desirable to allow men of questionable character to represent Canada at Wimbledon, and no matter how good a shot they may be, yet the reputation of the team should stand even above its reputation for marksmanship.

No volunteer should be allowed to provide a single stitch of his uniform. Everything except boots should be provided by the Government. And in the case of the boots, some allowance should be made, so that during training the Government would have a claim on them. When volunteers provide any part of their uniform it makes them too independent. They are too much disposed to say, "It is my own, I paid for it." What we want is to get the men more completely under the control of the authorities, and that can only be done when the Government provides all that is necessary for the men.

We have before pointed out the laxity of commanding officers in not punishing their men for non-attendance at the annual drill. When a man takes the oath of allegiance he binds himself to attend the company drill of his corps, and it is in the power of commanding officers to punish men who are absent without leave. A few examples would have a good effect, and the commanding officer who has the courage to punish his men for disobedience of orders will deserve well of the volunteers. The men, however, should be served with *written notice* that the company drills are being performed, and if they then absent themselves, let them do so at their own risk.

The Fitzroy, Perth and Almonte Volunteers have disgraced themselves. Their conduct on leaving Ottawa was not only calculated to bring discredit on themselves, but contempt on the service. The report says that "a large number of the men were in a beastly state of intoxication, and refused to obey their officers," and that "they yelled like a lot of hyenas, drew their bayonets and threatened to annihilate everything before them." An it was, we hear, the same all along the line. And yet there are men found to defend the "system" on which the Volunteers are organized! We believe that "system" is the worst—by a long way the worst—either in Europe or America.

One of the remarkable things about the Troy Volunteers was that they looked as neat, and moved with as much precision as German troops, when in the ranks, but the instant they got into undress uniform, they opened their coats and made themselves comfortable. In the ranks they were as steady as rocks, moved like clockwork, were nicely sized, and their clothes fitted them like gloves, but all this was reversed when they were in undress. However, their appearance was striking. The heads of the men looked as if they would all touch one straight line, and the uniformity of the line they presented was as pleasant to look at, as their movements were precise and rapid.

Gen. Luard was very severe on the Durham Field Battery when inspecting it at Port Hope the other day. He complained of the "unsoldiery appearance" of the men, who had "short shoes with the stockings visible when riding." He said, too, that "their accoutrements, belts, chains and harness, were not all clean." But he had the courage to blame the Government for its share of the evil as well, and if he continues to pursue that line he will succeed in winning the confidence of every man in the Dominion who desires to lay blame where blame is due. The men are at fault for many things, but so is the Government, and when both are blamed it shows that there is a fair field and no favor.

The members of the Montreal Brigade who turned out to receive the volunteers from Troy on Monday night last never worked better than they did on that occasion. The Field Battery always looks well, and its appearance was no exception to the rule. The cross belts set the men off and add highly to their soldierly appearance. The Highland Company of the 5th Royal Scots mustered twenty-five men all told, and they looked remarkably clean and presented the appearance of linesmen. The only objection we have to the Company is that one of the men is too tall. Otherwise it looked, as far as we could see, perfection. The 6th Fusiliers mustered strong, had their colors and we never saw them look to more advantage. The company of the Victorias walked down St. James street with faultless precision, and, altogether, the volunteers may be well satisfied with the turn out.

## LITERARY NOTES.

Putnam's Sons announce a volume on "Suicide," by Dr. O'Dea.

An *edition de luxe* of "Lucille" will be Osgood & Co.'s holiday volume.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, announce Mrs Browning's "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," illustrated from designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey.

*The Athenæum* says that Dean Stanley's papers were left in charge of three literary executors, Canon Pearson, Mr. Theodore Walroud and Mr. George Groal.

Du Chaillu's account of his travels in Sweden, Norway, Lapland and Finland has been published under the title "The Land of the Midnight Sun." It is profusely illustrated and fills two octavo volumes.

The next number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain an article on Dean Stanley's early career by his cousin, Mr. Augustus J. E. Hare. Mr. Hare is the author of the celebrated work on "Representation of Minorities."

The poet and diplomat, Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith"), is pictorially and critically treated in the current *Critic*. His career in India is briefly sketched; and something is said concerning the charges of plagiarism recently reviewed in connection with "Lucille."

It is a notable fact that Germany has never produced a novelist of the first magnitude. Even Goethe, who was a brilliant observer and a keen psychologist, left no novel behind him which for completeness of portrayal and perfection of form is fairly comparable with the masterpieces of English fiction.—*The Critic.*

Walt Whitman is still in New England, with his headquarters in Boston, where he has been looking after the printing of his completed poems in one volume, the electrotyping of which is about finished. He has just spent a few days at Concord, a good deal of the time with Mr. Emerson, whom he dined with on Sunday last.

We learn that a well-known Montreal *litterateur* has been commissioned by the Cotury Co. to write for that magazine a paper dealing with the neighborhood of Quebec and more particularly the village where rests the Shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne. The paper will be illustrated, two well-known artists being now at the work in the vicinity.

### A Good Story from Belgium.

A good story reaches us from Belgium the truth of which is guaranteed. A banking house at Verviers recently received a letter from a bank at Buda-Pesth. The recipients knew that it related to a matter of great importance; but unfortunately they could not master the contents of the missive, as it was written in the Hungarian language, and there was not a soul at Verviers who knew that tongue. Accordingly one of the partners took a journey to Brussels, expecting to find everything he wanted at the capital; but only to be disappointed—nobody at the bank could read Hungarian. There was, however, still the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, whither the banker betook himself, to learn that there was an attache who spoke Hungarian; but he had gone to Baritz for some sea bathing. Almost in despair, the hero of the story called upon the burgomaster, with whom he was acquainted, and related his troubles. After some thought, his worship, striking his forehead, exclaimed, "After all, sometimes our most foolish ideas prove the best." With this enigmatical observation, he asked for the letter. The next day he returned the original to the gentleman from Verviers, with a translation in French, in a neat, feminine hand. "To what Hungarian fairy do I owe this good fortune?" asked the delighted banker. "This is an affair involving some millions, and I shall be happy to pay a handsome douceur to the translator who has enabled me to get at the meaning of the letter in time to conclude the affair." "I take you at your word," replied the burgomaster. "Give me 10,000 francs for the poor of Brussels, for the translator is none other than the Queen. She has experienced a lively satisfaction in employing her knowledge of the Hungarian language to oblige one of her subjects." The Queen of the Belgians is a daughter of the Archduke Joseph, whose beneficent rule of Hungary is still remembered by the people; and she was born in the capital city during her father's palatine.—*Weekly Irish Times.*

### A Romance.

The married life of Stephanie, the bride of the Archduke Rudolph, begins with a very remarkable romance. During the marriage ceremony she was overcome with a fit of hysterical weeping, the cause of which is traced to the presence of a young American. The story is told that when she visited Paris with her father a few years ago, both being *incognito*, this American saw and loved her. Seizing an opportunity one afternoon when the Princess was for a moment separated from her father, who was busily engaged in examining some machinery and she was standing in an adjoining alcove, the American told her who he was, explained in a few words that he possessed wealth in abundance and an unsullied name; told her that he admired and loved her, and asked permission to speak to her father, whom he presumed to be only a well-to-do manufacturer or merchant, and solicit from him the privilege of paying to her his addresses, in the hope of winning her affections and making her his wife. The Princess, to whom all this was like a dream, knew not what to reply; and seeing her hesitation, the American renewed his protestations and pressed his suit with such passion that the Princess, becoming alarmed, and catching a glimpse of her father in the distance, hastily fled to him. A few inquiries on the part of the American soon afterwards disclosed to him who was the young lady, and this disclosure put an end to what hopes he might have entertained. When her marriage with Rudolph was announced to take place, the American repaired to Brussels and followed her to Vienna, showing himself to her on several occasions. He disappeared immediately after the *denouement.*—*Exchange.*

## Sunday Reading.

"Earth is our island home,
And heaven the neighboring continent,
Whence winds to every inlet come
With balmiest scent.

And tenderest whispers thence we hear
From those who lately sailed across.
They love us still! Since heaven is near,
Death is not loss.

From mountain-slopes of breeze and balm,
What melodies arrest the oar,
What memories ripple through the calm!
We'll keep near shore.

Dear friend, we will not drift too far
'Mid billows, fogs, and blinding foam,
To see Christ's beacon light, the star
That guides us home!"

### Practice vs. Theory.

The practical use of religion is to make make man better; to save him from sin; to fill the soul with the love of God, and the love of our neighbor; to fill the life with beauty and charity; to sustain the soul in sorrow, and lift it up into the bright hope and clear realizations o the immortal life; to lead the heart to prayer and trust, and rest in the peace and love of God. These are the practical results at which religion aims. If these are realized, the end of religion is attained. And the wise course is for all to dwell most upon these things that are plain, to keep them in the foreground as the important points.

And we should remember also that it is just these important things that are nearest the heart and the faith of the world and that are so plain as to be least questioned. Indeed, it has been God's thought to prepare "an highway" so plain that even the unwise, the unlearned, the ignorant should not err therein. But that way is not the way of theory and speculation about deep and difficult questions—not this, but the "way of holiness." It puts the emphasis of religion upon life, and conduct, and experience; upon coming into the life of God in the soul, and doing good in the world. And none care to debate these points—to oppose them. All are glad to acknowledge and respect such lives among men. All are glad that it is possible for rthe soul to come into union with the Divine, and to live in the hope of Heaven. And all so far recognize the radical difference between right and wrong as to confess that to be good one must cease to do evil; that the way of holiness is so apart from the way of sin that "the unclean shall not pass over it." God has so illuminated this way of holiness; has made it so plain in His Word, and so evident to the understanding of the heart, that no soul questions this great fact.

Evidently, then, in these days of criticism, and doubt, and discussion this one fact needs to be emphasized and kept ever before the mind: that the important, the essential the practical things of religion are plain, and that the heart may easily understand them and may rest in them. And it wants to be understood also that these are the important things in religion.

But the question may arise, what of the critical and the theoretical in religion? Shall these be wholly abandoned? Certainly not. They have their legitimate place and in that place are highly important and valuable. The conception of religion by the human mind, and the interpretation of the Bible, have been matters of a slow growth. Many crude conceptions of God have to be outgrown; many false interpretations have to be corrected; many theories, formed in the darker ages or in the heat of controversy, have to be modified. And when we see the office of criticism, and the end of all theorizing and debate—that they look to the clearer conception and statement of truth, we should not fear them. And when we remember further that the practical questions of religion are scarcely in debate at all; that the important things are all plain, then the public mind should be at rest, for as long as these remain secure there is no cause of alarm. Let criticism do its work and let us be glad of a fact, of a truth, from whatever source it come.

And this you will perceive leaves all the spiritual doctrines of repentance, and pardon, and purity, and piety, and worship effective; it leaves the Church to go on and fulfil its mission in saving the world. And this you will perceive, further, makes possible a broad catholicity and fellowship among men in the Church. When the facts of Christianity are accepted, when the saving truths are taken into the heart and bear fruit in the life, when men are doing the work of God, that should be the bond of fellowship. All minds are not alike; all cannot see alike. The growth of souls and the growth of truth in the world require that individuality and a large personal liberty should be gladly accorded to each one, and hence opinions should not be a test of fellowship. It seems to me that nothing is more needed in these days of declension and doubting than the union of all devout souls in spirit and work, and a broader tolerance of personal liberty in the theoretical and the speculative. In this way the practical work of religion could go on without interruption, and with the strength of a united army the what is theoretical, and critical, and speculative could formulate in each mind; and the best thought of each mind could find free expression without causing contention. You will see, my friends, that the whole drift and purpose of this discussion is to call attention to the practical and the important in religion, as distinguished from the speculative or theoretical; to call attention to the highway of holiness over which the unclean shall not pass. This way lies plain before the open and willing soul. It is not overcast by darkness nor angered by debate. Here the heart finds purity. Here the sweet fruits of charity abound. Here the soul finds rest and peace. And walking in this way we shall come at last to Mount Zion, to the New Jerusalem, the city that is eternal. O come! and walk with me in this blessed way—the way our fathers trod, the way hallowed by the life and death of our Lord. Let us walk together through sickness, or sorrow, or loss, on through the valley and the shadow of death, and with songs and everlasting joy we shall enter the golden gate.—*Prof. Swing.*

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

In life, as in chess, forethought wins.

None have less praise than those who hunt for it.

Grief hallows hearts, even while it ages heads.

Misfortunes are in morals what bitters are in medicines.

Conversation is the vent of character, as well as thought.

No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere.

Sow good services: sweet remembrances will grow from them.

Base natures joy to see sorrows come to those they deem happy.

Hard workers are usually honest. Industry lifts them above temptation.

Cold natures have only recollections; tender natures have remembrances.

The willingness to run away in a fight distinguishes man from the beast.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

Levity is often less foolish, and gravity less wise, than any of them appear.

The only true wealth of a man is found in the good deeds he does in the world.

Marriage is the savings bank of love: alas, how often the bank book is lost.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

The more we study human nature, the less we think of men—the more of man.

Knowledge once gained casts a faint light beyond its own immediate boundaries.

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise.

The sacredness of its domestic ties is the surest guarantee of the stability of a nation.

No books are so legible as the lives of men; no characters so plain as their moral conduct.

He who, with good health, has a true friend, may laugh adversity to scorn and defy the world.

To be agreeable in society, it behoves one neither to see nor remember a good many things.

All virtues as well as vices are increased and strengthened by practice and experience in them.

Our youth and our manhood we owe to our country, but our declining years are due to ourselves.

True benevolence is love to all men. Recompense injury with justice, and kindness with kindness.

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy.

The world we live in is the best world possible to those who use it; the worst world possible to those who abuse it.

Among all the sad losses of life, few are more sad than the loss of precious time in idleness and profitless occupation.

When the heart is pure, there is hardly anything that can mislead the understanding in matters of immediate personal concernment.

None are so invincible as half-witted people, who know just enough to excite their pride, but not so much as to cure their ignorance.

Misfortunes are moral bitters which often restore the healthy tone of the mind after it has been cloyed and sickened by the sweets of prosperity.

Keep your promise to the letter, be prompt and exact, and it will save much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

Let us have done with reproaching, for we may throw out so many reproachful words on one another that a ship of one hundred oars would not be able to carry the load.

## TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE.

Temperance as a Battlement.—Distilled liquors were not known in the world till the year 1150. The process of distillation came into Europe at that date from the Moors. Suppose that you were to sweep out of existence all distilled liquors then you would bring the world into something of the condition in which it stood during the time of our Saviour. The absence of distilled liquors would make the more terrible form of drunkenness and alcoholic disease impossible. It was against the lighter drunkenness of a world which had in it no distilled liquors that the fearful biblical denunciations of drunkenness were launched. The Bible denounces wine as a mocker, and proclaims that the weak strong drink of ancient times, at the last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. What would it say of the fierce and poisoned potations of our days? Without claiming that the Bible absolutely settles the question as to the point I am discussing, I do claim that you have not proved, if you are a moderate drinker, that it settles the custom on your side. You are far from showing that there is anything in the example of our Lord giving the remotest justification to your use of distilled liquors and brandied wines. I am grieved with an indignation which I dare not express to the full when I hear preachers and church members quoting the example of our Lord in support of the use of distilled liquors, which were not invented until the twelfth century. If our Lord were in London or New York to-day, face to face with our present drinking customs; if he were here in person as he is in spirit, listening to the cries of orphans and widows; if he could see how the best portions of our civilization are imperilled by those who fleece the poor and sell to them strong drink, I believe, on my soul, that he would again, as he did of old, knot up the whip of small cords, and purge the church, shall I say from thieves? Yes, I will apply that term to the whiskey ring. He would purge the church of moderate drinking, and in doing that he would only be giving efficacy to the texts,—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak," "Lead us not into temptation," "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness," "Do not drink wine, that ye may put difference between holy and unholy," "If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth." He would knot up his whip of small cords, and use them in the name of those secular principles to which I have appealed,—the necessity of temperance as a battlement to keep blood-guiltiness from the roof of the new house civilization is building, in giving large and sometimes unlimited political power to the people.—*From Joseph Cook's sermon in London.*

Rescue the Children.—The late Cardinal Wiseman said, "Give me the children of England and in twenty years England shall be Catholic." I say, "Give us the children of England, and in twenty years England shall not only be temperate, but"—and the words seem to open a vista of progress and prosperity such as we can hardly conceive—"England shall not only be temperate, but shall be a nation of total abstainers." Well, now I ask you, is it really an injury to induce children to take the pledge, or is it an injury, with heartless prejudice and callous obstinacy, to leave them exposed without defence to all the terrible temptations and enormous evils of drink? It seems to me that if we can succeed in saving them from that, we may laugh to scorn the ridiculous notion that we do them any harm by inducing them to give up that which they do not need, which they naturally do not like, and which can be nothing to them but a source of peril and of ruin. Almost every book one takes up contains some damning evidence of the awful consequences of drink, and only yesterday I was reading a book by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in which she describes her visit to the East London Hospital for Children, and she tells how the nurse said that numbers of children from the district, full of drink and ignorance, are brought there with cancer, hip-disease, and disease of the bones, with rickets and all kinds of constitutional corruption, so weakly from the constitution which they have inherited from vicious parents that although they could only be saved by surgery they are too weak to undergo an operation, and her remark upon it is this: "For such children and in such places death itself seems to be a better thing than life." Even more than that, we find poor little hapless children, whom God made to be happy, dying in this Christian England, in this very year, by something which bears a sort of grotesque and horrible resemblance to unconscious suicide. At the very beginning of this year, amidst the very sound of the blessed Christmas bells, amidst the rejoicings with which the new year was introduced by Christian people, one little child of three in Glasgow gets up in the night, takes the whiskey which its mother has been drinking, drinks, and is found lying dead in its bed in the morning; and that England may not be behind Scotland, another little child of four, at Huddersfield, sees that its mother has bought some spirits to welcome friends, gets up in the same way, drinks the spirits, and is found dead in the morning. Now let us ask whether there can be anything worse than all this neglect and accident and cruelty and disease and death? Yes; there is something worse than all this—there, is *sin*. Disease and accident and cruelty and death may maim and torture the body; murder and suicide may end the life, but sin blasts and corrupts the soul, and many and many a drunkard's child in England is being trained up deliberately in the habits of sin.—*Canon Farrar.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

If you ever watched an icicle as it formed, you would have noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are formed. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be bright and lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if there be thoughts and feelings impure and wrong, the mind will be soiled, the character depraved and darkened, and there will be a final deformity and wretchedness. How important, then, we should be on our guard against every evil impulse and desire!—*Sel.*

It is an admitted fact that women seldom admire the girls whom men admire. "They are jealous of them," says masculine wisdom. But is this the true reason? Is it not rather because women have a different standard of beauty from that of men? Does not the masculine half of humanity, as a rule, rank mere physical beauty highest, while the feminine half looks more for the beauty of character and intellect? This difference is illustrated in their choice of partners for life. Nine young men out of ten will marry a graceful, pretty or fascinating girl (if they can get one) before they will even look at one in whom a lovely character or a fine mind is the only charm. On the other hand the majority of women care less for the physical beauty of a man than for his fine mind or his refined moral sense. "Pretty men" are not so far above par in the minds of women as are "pretty girls" in the minds of men; and it is the exception when a girl marries a man for his personal appearance alone.

In most cases, trouble, when it comes, is easier to bear than we have anticipated. After being tormented for a long time with dread and apprehension, after the crisis is passed and the blow has fallen we resign ourselves to it with wonderful patience. This is particularly true in respect of pecuniary losses, the fear of which causes so much bitter suffering. The man who tossed for many a weary month on an uneasy and sleepless couch, may "lie down to pleasant dreams" after the crash is over. There is no agony like that of suspense. Again, nothing is gained by meeting trouble half way. Every man is certain that, sooner or later certain things must happen to him which he has cause to dread; but it would be very unwise to allow these foreshadowings of the future to envelop our daily walks with gloom. We know that within a limited number of years we must either have closed our eyes upon all that is fair and beautiful here on earth, or else live on beyond the allotted span of life—a poor, shattered wreck, a burden to ourselves and an encumbrance to our friends; because of this certain knowledge, shall we go about crouching and groaning all the live long day? We must either leave those who are near and dear to us here on earth, or they must leave us: but may we not enjoy their company and friendship as long as the light continues to shine? Live for the present, as far as possible. Trouble may lie in the future, but wait until it comes before you fret.


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HAZEN MORSE: WALKERTON, Ont., October 27th, 1880.
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HAZEN MORSE: BRUSSELS, Ont., June 28th, 1880.
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Yours, &c., WILLIAM GRAHAM, M.D.

HAZEN MORSE: CAMBRAY, Ont., Jan., 1881.
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# THE EXHIBITION.

**The Races Yesterday—Notes—The Prize List.**

The sports on the grounds, yesterday afternoon, formed the winding up of the Exhibition. Notwithstanding the bad weather, a good sized crowd got together on the grand stand, and maintained much enthusiasm while the sports lasted. A. W. Ogilvie, Esq. and Dr. McEachran conducted the games, and the judges were Messrs. E. H. Massue, M.P.P., James Dawes, J. M. Browning, M.P. Ryan, M.P., A. Desjardins, M.P., W. W. Ogilvie and G. A. Drummond.

The first event was a farmers' race, twice around the course over four hurdles, 5 feet 9 inches. The entries were: W. Moran's bay and Newton Drummond's gray mare. The gray mare led easily until near the end when she bolted and the bay won. The next race was for ponies, best two out of three heats. Entries—Thos. Irving, D. A. McGibbon, Jas. Somerville. Mr. Somerville's pony took two heats easily, McGibbon's coming in a bad second, and Mr. Irving's pony bolting all over the course.

The third race was for hunters, one mile, over four hurdles, each 5 feet 9 inches. Entries—Moran's bay, Drummond's grey and Tozer's bay. Tozer's horse took the lead at once and kept it to the end. Drummond's grey came in a good second, and Moran's bay third. The race was a fine one throughout.

The last race was for small Shetland ponies. Entries—Mr. Montcith's "Daisy," Mr. Hodgson's "Minnie," and Mr. McGibbon's "Princess Louise." The animals were so diminutive looking that the race was a comic one. "Minnie" won in fine style, with "Princess Louise" second.

It was then announced by Mr. M. P. Ryan that a member of the Citizens' Committee had donated two pieces of silver plate to be competed for in a foot race between members of the Committee. The distance was put at 200 yards. The entries were Messrs. M. P. Ryan, J. Somerville, A. Perry, A. McGibbon, Monteith and others. The race was the most interesting one of the day and and was pluckily won by Mr. A. McGibbon, with Mr. J. Somerville second. Some protests were good humordly entered, but the judges would not listen to them. Mr. M. P. Ryan presented the pieces of plate to the winners in an eloquent and humorous speech.

At the close three cheers were given for the Judges, the Committee and the Queen, and the attractions controlled by the Citizens' Committee and the great Exhibition of 1881 alike were over.

**Special Features of the Exhibition.**

It is always pleasing to see our staple industries coming even to the front in the estimation of the public and of scientists. Among such home industries, and partaking of a local character, the display of refined salts of the North American Chemical Company for dairy, meat packers and table use, met with the fullest recognition at the Toronto Exhibition as well as here, and being awarded prizes and diplomas and a medal for the respective articles on exhibit. These salts are refined by the Company at its works at Goderich, Ont., under the supervision of Mr. George Rice, Managing-Director and Chemist to the Company, and are rapidly gaining a reputation for excellency, not only in Canada, but also in the markets of the United States.

CREME DE LA CREME.

It is generally believed that this is a very exclusive kind of thing and difficult to obtain, however nowadays *nous avons change tout cela*, and by means of the "Champion Milker" exhibited by J. E. Hicks, of Windsor Mills, Que., six metres of cream were obtained in four hours on the milk of W. A. Reburn's Jersey cows. This invention of Mr. Hicks received the first prize as well as being highly recommended by the judges.

**The Prize List.**

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following concludes the list of awards and prizes in the Industrial Department:—

CLASS 6—ENGINES, MACHINERY, RAILWAY APPLIANCES, &C.

*Part 1.—Steam Engines.*

Section 1. Stationary steam engine, not less than 20 horse-power, in operation, the Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Co, Stratford, Ont, 1st and silver metal.

Sec 3. Portable steam engine, in operation, Haggeart Bros. Manufacturing Company, Brampton, Ont., 1st; the Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, 2nd.

Sec 7. Portable steam fire engine, in operation, R H Buchanan & Co, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 10. Steam engine for farm use, in operation, E Leonard & Sons, London, Ont, 1st.

Sec 11. Road engine, Haggeart Bros Manufacturing Co, 1st.

Sec 12. Boiler for steam engine, E Leonard & Sons, 1st.

Sec 14 Extra—smoke consumer, Jos Elliott, Montreal, highest award and diploma; Charles McWilliam, Montreal, 1st; W S Hutchinson & Co, 2nd.

PART 2—STEAM PUMPS, WATER WHEELS, HAND PUMPS, GOVERNORS, VALVES, ETC.

Sec 1. Steam pump, R H Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 2. Do for boiler feeding, R H Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 6. Metal hand pump, for home use, J W McMartin & Co, 1st.

Sec 7. Do do, for ship's use, J W McMartin & Co, 1st.

Sec 8. Wooden pump, for farm, ship or other use, C Vancoe, 1st.

Sec 9. Suction pump, for hand use, J W McMartin & Co, 1st; R H Buchanan & Co, 2nd.

Sec 11. Single acting lift or force pump, J W McMartin & Co, 1st; Robt Mitchell & Co, 2nd.

Sec 12. Double-acting lift or force pump, J W McMartin & Co, 1st.

Sec 13. Lift and force pump for outside use, anti-freezing, J W McMartin & Co, 1st.

Sec 16. Windmill in operation, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 17. Water injectors and ejectors, Schutler & Gocheing, Philadelphia, U S, 1st; Robert Mitchell & Co, 1st; R McDonald, 2nd.

Sec 19. Steam engine governor, the Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Co, 1st; Waterous Engine Works Co. Brantford, 2nd.

Sec 20. Do gauge, John Heney, St Henri, 1st.

Sec 27. Gas engine, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 28. Engine worked by electricity, Lord, Mignault & Vinet, 1st; Robt Mitchell, 2nd.

Sec 30. Extra, Miller Bros & Mitchell, 1st.

PART 3.—METAL WORKING MACHINERY, MACHINISTS' WORK, TOOLS, ETC.

Sec 8. Hand drilling machine, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 9. Radial driller, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 10. Ratchet drill, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 12. Steam fitter's vice, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 14. Machinist's tools for working in metals, best and largest display of, R W Buchanan & Co, silver medal.

Sec 19. Emery grinding machine, Hart Emery Wheel Co, Hamilton, Ont, 1st and diploma.

Sec 21. Fan blower, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 23. Fine scraper and cleaner, R W Buchanan & Co, 2nd.

Sec 25. Blacksmith blower, hand, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st; H R Ives & Co, 2nd.

Sec 28. Portable forge, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st; H R Ives & Co, 2nd.

Sec 34. Locomotive Jack-screw, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 37. Set of socks and dies, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 38. Assortment of lathe chucks, tools, set and cap screws, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 39. Collection of emery wheels, Hart Emery Wheel Co, 1st,

Sec 40. Extras, anvils, hammers, &c, John Brooks, 1st and diploma; files, &c, Dominion Sand and Blast File Co, Montreal, diploma; bottle-washer, Beale & Higgins, 1st; medal, striking press, M S Lymburner, 1st; air compresser, Miller Bros & Mitchell, diploma; G Chapleau, 1st.

PART 4—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

Sec 14. Collection of jig saws, James Robertson, silver medal; Jas Best, do.

Sec 18. Surface planer, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 32. Shaping machine, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 36. Buzz planer, R W Buchanan & Co, 1st.

PART 8—RAILWAY APPLIANCES.

Sec 4. Improved car brake, J F Sim & Company, 1st.

Sec 6. Assortment of car springs, File and Spring Company, 1st prize and diploma.

Sec 9. Swith, Laberge & Larocque and Dominion Patent Switch Company, hon mention.

Sec 10. Frog, J McIntosh & Company, 1st and diploma.

Sec 11. Lamps for passenger cars, F R Cole, 1st.

Mr. Davis, of the Q., M., O. & O. R. R., the exhibitor of the official car, is awarded a gold medal, also a gold medal for the lot of car wheels exhibited by the Q., M., O. & O. R. R.

Sec 25. Electric signal, Thomas Watson, recommended for gold medal.

A gold medal is awarded the Canadian Electric Light Company for their electric light display.

Sec 26. Extras—The Allen-Tenny Railway Station Pre-indicator, diploma and extra prize.

The File and Spring Company are also awarded a diploma and extra prize for their railroad track springs.

CLASS VIII.

Best collection of Pottery ware, Antoine Dionne, Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, 1st prize.

Sec 13. Red ware, F X Trappice, 500 Colborne street, 1st prize.

PART 2.

Sec 3. Specimen cut glass, Jas A Egginton, Montreal, 1st prize.

Sec 5. Assortment of glass globes and chimneys, F R Cole, Montreal, 1st prize.

Sec 6. Embossed glass, Jas A Egginton, Montreal, 1st prize.

Sec 8. Specimen of etching on glass, J C Spencer, Montreal, 1st prize.

Sec 10. Plate glass, A Ramsay & Son, Montreal, 1st prize.

Sec 12. Stand blast engraving on glass, Jas A Egginton, 1st prize and bronze medal.

Sec 13. Exhibit of fancy glass, Jas A Egginton, 1st prize and diploma recommended.

FINE ARTS, &C.

The following are the names of the successful exhibitors. In class 12, part 1st, section 1, oil paintings by professional artists—Portraits, Jas Watson, 129 Cadieux street, Montreal, 1st; A Boisseau, 213 Notre Dame street, Montreal, 2nd.

Sec 2. Historical subject, H Bird, 232 Stanley street, Montreal, 1st, oil painting.

Sec 3. Landscape, Canadian subject, oil painting, F C Van Luppen, Montreal, 1st.

Part 3, sec 1. Crayon pencil painting, A Maris, 585 Seigneurs street, Montreal, honorable mention for black pencil; A Boisseau, 2nd for colored pencil.

Sec 2. Crayon drawing in black and white, from inanimate objects, Field & Co., Montreal, 1st.

Part 5, sec 4. Water colors. animals from life, G S Notman, 108 Maple street, Montreal, 1st for animals and landscape.

Sec 5. Water colors by amateurs, flowers and fruits, Eloise Watson, 129 Cadieux street, Montreal, 1st.

Part 6, sec 2. Crayon drawing, black and white, from inanimate objects, Miss Louisa McFee, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 5. Pen and ink sketch, G W Wood, Montreal, hon mention.

Sec 6. Original design for industrial purposes, James Watson, 129 Cadieux street, 1st.

PART 7.

Sec 2. Drawing from the flat, G S Notman, Montreal, 1st.

PART 8.

Sec 1. Model, in clay, with plaster cast, F Van Luppen, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 2. Bust, in terra cotta, F Van Luppen, 1st.

Sec 3. Modelling, in plaster, original, L Frechette, 629 Ontario street, Montreal, hon mention; L P Hebert, Montreal, 2nd.

Sec 4. Bust in marble, F Van Luppen, 1st.

Sec 5. Drawing of machinery in perspective, A Wells Robinson, Harbor Commission, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 8. Architectural drawing, E C Hopkins, Montreal, 1st; J Farrell Kenna, do, 2nd; E Berryman, do, hon mention.

Sec 9. Architectural drawing (any subject), M Decarie, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 16. Design for book cover (original), J Farrell Kenna, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 17. Design for stained glass window, M Beullac, Montreal, 1st; John C Spence, do, 2nd; Geo Phillipson, hon mention.

Sec 19. Furniture design, J Farrel Kenna, Montreal, 1st; Mrs. G Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vt, 2nd for painting on porcelain horse's head from life; Miss Blanche Moreau, Montreal, oil painting, framed, and 1 oil painting on china, 1st; A Graham, Montreal, painted China, hon mention; H Prevost & Co, statue in bronze, hon mention.

PART 9.

Sec 9. Engraving on wood, J L Wiseman, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 10. Engraving on wood, portrait, J L Wiseman, 1st; Vital Carson, 2nd.

Sec 13. Illuminated work, Ed. Cox, Montreal 1st; J. Elliott, do 2nd.

Sec 17. Commercial penmanship, A Arcand, Montreal, 1st; Mrs. David Scott, Cote St. Michel, 2nd.

Sec 21. Christmas cards, J T Henderson, Montreal, 2nd.

PART 10.

Sec 1. Photographic portrait untouched, W G Martin, 1st; Field & Co 2nd.

Sec 2. Photographic portrait water color, E Lafricain, Montreal, 1st; W G Martin, do 2nd.

Sec 3. Photographic portrait in India ink, Field & Co 1st; E Lafricain 2nd.

Sec 4. Portrait carte de visite and cabinet, W G Martin, 1st; Field & Co 2nd.

Sec 5. Collection of photographic views, Field & Co 1st.

Sec 8. Combination photographs, W G Martin 1st.

Sec 10. Photographic portrait finished in oil, W G Martin 1st.

CLASS 7.

Sec 1. Cooking stoves, for wood, Oshawa Stove Co., Oshawa, Ont., and Copp Bros., Hamilton, were both given diplomas.

Sec 2. Cooking Stove, for coal, Oshawa Stove Co., and Copp Bros. diplomas.

Sec 3. Family cooking range, Geo L Prowse diploma and bronze medal; Burns & Gormley and Copp Bros, diplomas.

Sec 4. Hotel cooking range, G L Prowse; bronze medal and diploma; Burns & Gormley, diploma.

Sec 5. Portable ranges, Oshawa Stove Co., diploma and bronze medal; Geo L Prowse, diploma.

Sec 6. Parlor stoves, Oshawa Stove Co., diploma and bronze medal.

Sec 8. Cheap cooking and heating stoves, for wood, Oshawa Stove Co., diploma; Copp Bros. do, for coal, diploma.

Sec 9. Hall stoves, for wood, Oshawa Stove Co, diploma.

Sec 10. Hall stove, for coal, Oshawa Stove Co and Copp Bros, diplomas.

Sec 11. Coal grate stove, Oshawa Stove Co, diploma.

Sec 13. Hot air portable furnace, Oshawa Stove Co, diploma.

Sec 15. Coal oil stoves, Oshawa Stove Co and A E Kemp, Montreal, diplomas; Fred R Cole, bronze medal and diploma.

Sec 19. Display of enamelled hollow ware, Copp Bros, 1st.

Sec 20. Assortment of castings for stoves, Oshawa Stove Co, 2nd.

Sec 24. Crimped stovepipe elbow, Cooper, Fairman & Co, 1st.

Sec 27. Hot water apparatus, Rogers & King, 1st and diploma.

Sec 28. Clothes dyer, W Allan, Yorkville, Ont., honorable mention: Copp Brothers, diploma and bronze medal for collection of stove, &c. Elizabeth Stelwell, 1st prize for patent stove lining. Oshawa Stove Co, silver medal and diploma for best and largest display of stoves.

Part 2, Sec 7. Assortment of iron fencing, H R Ives & Co, Montreal, 1st.

Sec 9. Cast iron pavilion, H R Ives & Co, 1st.

Sec 12. Assortment malleable castings, &c, 1st and diploma.

Sec 13. Assortment malleable castings for carriage and sadlery, Montreal Malleable Iron Works, 1st.

Sec 14. Assortment malleable cast iron for mowing and reaping machines, Montreal, Malleable Iron Works, 1st; M B & H Jewell, East Farnham, O, 2nd.

Sec 15. Metal castings, Rubenstein Bros. Montreal, 1st.

PART 3.

Sec 2. Assortment of iron ploughs, Wm Long, 1st and diploma.

Sec 3. Assortment of axes, adzes, &c, T J Mocock, 1st and diploma.

Sec 6. Best lot of knives for reaping and mowing machines, M B & H Jewell, 1st.

Sec 8. File and Spring Co, 1st and diploma.

Sec 9. Gaudreau & Freres, 1st and diploma.

Sec 10. Gaudreau & Freres, 1st and diploma.

Sec 11. R H Buchanan & Co, 1st.

Sec 14. Canada Horse Nail Co, 1st.

Sec 17. Godfroi Chapleau, 1st, P A A Dorion, F X Cochue and S Derry, honorable mention.

PART 5.

Sec 7. T B Boyd, 1st, Stow Mfg Co, 2nd.

Sec 8. Stow Mfg Co, 1st; R Thompson, 2nd.

Sec 9. Fairbanks & Co, 1st.

Sec 10. Fairbanks & Co, 1st.

Sec 12. Godfroi Chapleau and Goldie & McCulloch, both of equal merit, diplomas.

Sec 13. Godfroi Chapleau, 1st prize and silver medal.

Sec 15. J L Taylor, Toronto, 1st; Jos Gervais, St Germain, 2nd.

PART 15.

Sec 26. Labelle, Lacroix & Co., 1st; Fairbanks & Co., 1st.

PART 16.

Sec 4. Burns & Gormley, 1st.

Sec 7. H R Ives & Co., 1st.

Sec 16. Robert Mitchell & Co., 1st and diploma.

Sec 23. John Martin & Co, honorable mention; Rubenstein & Bros, 1st.

PART 7.

Sec 1. Simpson, Hall & Miller, 1st.

CLASS 11.

PART I. CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, ETC.

Sec 3. Pharmaceutical preparations and fluid extracts, John Wyeth & Bros, 1st and diploma.

Sec 5. Glue and gelatine, E Poliwka & Co, 1st.

Sec 10. Fluid extracts and medicinal herbs, collection, John Wyeth & Bros, 1st.

Sec 11. Fruit essences and flavoring extracts, J Burnett & Co, 1st.

Sec 16. Collection of perfumery, F S Cleaver & Sons, 1st; C Devitt, 2nd.

Perfumery, E Hoyt & Co, 1st.

Sec 21. Extras, Sponges, E Poliwka & Co, 1st, 2nd for borax.

PART II—OILS, VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.

Sec 1. Assortment neat's foot oil and other animal oils, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st.

Sec 2. Assortment linseed and other vegetable oils, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st.

Sec 4. Crude and refined fish oils, Job U Borthen, Norway, 1st and diploma.

Sec 5. Petroleum refined, R B Murray & Co, 1st; F R Cole, 2nd.

Sec 6. Paraffine oil, R B Murray & Co, 1st.

Sec 7. Collection petroleum products, R B Murray & Co, 1st; McColl Bros & Co, 2nd.

Sec 8. Varnishes, oils and spirits, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st.

Sec 9. White lead, ground in oil and powder, samples, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st.

Sec 10. Colors, do, do, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st.

Sec 11. Assortment of dyestuffs, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st.

Sec 12. Do of lubricating oils, Ramsay, Dods, & Co, 1st.

Sec 13. Extras, Ramsay, Dods & Co, 1st and diploma.

PART 3—PHILOSOPHICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Sec 1. Collection of splints, bandages and other surgical appliances, J Waesagers, Antwerp, 1st and diploma.

Sec 5. surgical instruments, collection of F Gross, 1st and diploma.

Sec 6. Dental do do, The S S White Dental Co, Philadelphia, 1st and diploma; F Gross, 2nd.

Sec 7. Display of dental work, F Gross, 1st.

Sec 8. Gymnastic appliances, consisting of boxing gloves, Indian clubs, parlor gymnasiums, &c, F Gross, 1st.

Sec 9. Invalid bedstead, F X Craig, 1st.

Sec 11. Electro-galvanic batteries, Hearn & Harrison, 1st.

Sec 12. Collection of instruments for veterinary surgery, F Gross, 1st.

Sec 13. Do of mathematical drawing instruments, Hearn & Harrison, 1st.

Sec 13. Do of engineering and surveying instruments, Hearn & Harrison, 1st.

Sec 16. Set hydrometers and saccharometers, Hearn & Harrison, 1st,

Sec 23. Extra, S S White Dental Mfg Co, 1st and extra prize; Wm Peacock, 1st for cricket bats, &c; A A Wilson & Co, 1st for trusses.

CLASS 19.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Sec 1. Two pairs of woollen stockings, Jules Bourque, St Alexis, 1st; Miss C Cowan, St Pie le Guise, 2nd.

Sec 2. Do do socks, Miss Strickland, Oshawa, Ont, 1st.

Sec 3. Three do gloves, Miss Strickland, Oshawa, Ont, 1st.

Sec 4. Four do mittens, D McGregor, St Andrews, Ont, 1st; Andrew Walker, Lachute, 2nd.

Sec 5. Two lbs stocking yarn, H Charland, L'Assomption, 1st.

Sec 6. Pair of woollen blankets, L Pauze, L'Epiphanic, 1st; H Collier, Camerontown, 2nd.

Sec 7. 12 yards of woollen cloth, H Collier, 1st; Robt Todd, St Andrews, 2nd.

Sec 8. Piece Etoffe du Pays, H Collier, 1st.

Sec 9. Piece woollen flannel, H Collier, 1st; L Pauze, 2nd.

Sec 10. Piece woollen carpet, 12 yards, Andrew Walker, 1st.

Sec 11. Hearth rug, Mrs Paul Dagenais, St Michel, 1st; Wm Gilman, Cote St Paul, 2nd.

Sec 12. Piece rag carpet (Catalonne), C R Magnan, Berthier (en haut), 1st; Mrs J B Jodoin, St Leonard, 2nd.

Sec 13. Rag mat, Antoine Biel, 1st; Miss Strickland, 2nd.

Sec 14. Woollen coverlet, H Collier, 1st; W Gleason, East Durham, 2nd.

Sec 15. Piece check for cloaking, 6 yards, Robt Todd, Geneva, Que, 1st.

Sec 16. Counterpane, T Pauze, 1st; Z Ouimet, St Rose, 2nd.

Sec 17. Piece diaper, 12 yards, E R Magnan, 1st; L Pauze, 2nd.

Sec. 18. Piece linen, 12 yards, L Pauze, 1st; E R Magnan, 2nd.

Sec. 19. Linen thread, half-pound, E R Magnan, 1st; L Pauze, 2nd.

Sec. 21. Home-made biscuit, Ed. Ingalls, Frelighsburg, 2nd.

Sec. 32. Home-made wine, E R Magnan, 1st; C Daigle, 2nd.

Sec. 23. Home-made vinegar, Mrs L R Whitman, Knowlton, 2nd.

Sec. 24. Home-made syrup, O Beaudry, St Alexis, 1st; Ed Ingalls, 2nd.

Sec. 25. Home-made liquors, C Gerland, 1st; O Beaudry, 2nd.

Sec. 26. Extra, Woollen shawl, shown by D McGregor, highly recommended.

**Rearing and Training of Children.**

Every mother should bear in mind that it is easier to keep children well than it is to cure them after they become ill. A few simple rules, faithfully and unflinchingly observed, would banish nine-tenths of the sickness among children, that too often lead to fatal results.

Give them in the first place plenty of love—expressions of love. Oftentimes fathers and mothers deeply love their children, yet show such little evidence of affection that the children are apt to have a forlorn feeling that it doesn't exist at all. An occasional word of praise, a caress, an expression of sympathy—these are as necessary to healthy and happy child life as Summer showers to growing vines. Especially bear this in mind—they should never go to bed cold, or hungry, or unhappy.

Let them have plenty of healthy and palatable food, at regular hours. Small children should have a slice of bread and butter, or an apple, or some simple "bite," half way between meals, and nothing more in the way of lunches. It is the *constant* nibbling and "piecing" that does harm. Never force a child to eat anything he has a real dislike for. When plain food is declined because of the more tempting desert ahead, it is a different affair; but I have seen little children compelled to eat things, when every mouthful would be swallowed with tremendous effort and genuine disgust. Some of us have an utter abhorrence of onions or tomatoes, or codfish, or some article of food that ought to be relished. How would we like to have some mighty giant put such food on our plates, and compel us to eat it amid wild flourishes of his knotted club? Would we sweetly feel that the dear giant knew what was best for us, and proceed to swallow every mouthful? or would we say to ourselves—"We'll eat it, because we must, but we hate it all the same, and we hate you, too!" Children have as much right to their likes and dislikes as we have to ours.—MRS. LELAND, *in American Agriculturist for October.*


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QUARTS AND PINTS.
FINEST VALUE
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Medoc, Margaux, St. Lambert, &c.

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Macon, Nuits,
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Orange Bitters, Angostura Bitters, Vermouth Bitters, Absinthe, Quinine Wine, Curacoa (Red and White), Cocoa, Chouva, Chartreuse, Maraschino, Kirschwasser, Benedictine, Ginger Wine, Lime Juice and Lime Juic Cordial.

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Beverages for all Classes, all Seasons, and at all Times.
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SOLE CONSIGNEES.
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MONTREAL.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 176*

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This old, well established and popular Hotel is without question the best Hotel in the city. Under the present management extensive and important changes have been made, the hotel thoroughly painted, whilst new carpets and furniture replace the old. These improvements, added to the original facilities of the house, make it the most desirable hotel in the city. Visitors to the celebrated St. Leon Springs will find this a most convenient route.
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SUMMER RESORT!
IROQUOIS HOUSE—Beleil Mountain,
WILL REMAIN OPEN
Until 27th September.
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Good sample rooms for travelling-merchants. Carriages and teams always available. First choice liquors; meals at all hours; parlor and bedrooms comfortably furnished, lighted and heated. 143z

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Montreal, 14th September, 1881. 216 15

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Visitors to the Exhibition in want of photographs will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Awarded first prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880. Remember the address
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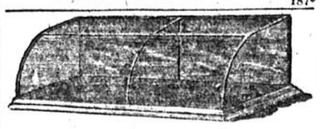
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No living man would keep a horse or cow, or sheep or pig, poor or sick, if he knew how soon and cheaply it can be put into condition by the use of

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There are constantly coming in from all parts of the continent, emphatic testimonials, praising Dick's Blood Purifier.

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"Seeing one of my horses out of order over a year ago, a neighbor advised me to get a couple of boxes of Dick's Blood Purifier, mentioning that he kept it in his own stable constantly. I sent to the druggist's, but found he was out of it. In the meantime, I borrowed a half box from my neighbor, and used it until I could get a supply direct from you. Before the half box was exhausted, the animal's spirits improved, his coat commenced to turn glossy, and he showed a healthy appetite for even the most inferior kinds of fodder. I continued the treatment until two boxes were consumed, and then suspended for a month, after which I administered a box and a half, when I sold him to a buyer who dropped in. I realized $160 for the animal, for which I would have gladly accepted $50 three months previously, and all the difference gained by spending a couple of dollars on four boxes of

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER!

For Sale by all Druggists and General Storekeepers. 215

# The Daily Star.

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

Vol. XIII.....No. 225.


COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending Sept. 17, and the corresponding period of 1880:—

| Sept., 1880. | | Sept., 1881. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 12 15,888 | Monday | 13 16,577 |
| Tuesday | 13 16,088 | Tuesday | 13 16,589 |
| Wed'sday | 14 16,112 | Wed'sday | 14 16,568 |
| Thursday | 15 16,118 | Thursday | 15 16,574 |
| Friday | 16 16,553 | Friday | 16 16,809 |
| Saturday | 17 16,304 | Sat'rday | 17 17,991 |
| Total | 97,063 | Total | 101,078 |

Average daily circulation for week ending Sept. 17, 1881:—

**16,846.**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

BEFORE many years no doubt we will be travelling at the rate of 100 miles an hour over our railroads. Already an engine has been built at Paterson, N.J., that, it is claimed, can make 90 miles an hour, and a greater speed will no doubt eventually be attained. The peculiarity of this engine is, that it has two sets of driving wheels, one on top of the other, the upper ones of which do not touch the rails. Power is communicated to the lower wheels by friction. It is described as a singular looking machine, but if it is safe, and can go the pace, it will be popular, and even if it is not safe and can still go the pace, it will be patronized by a neck-or-nothing business age.

THE *Mail* says that there "is considerable nonsense talked about the abolition of the House of Lords in England," and it adds, "there is only one way to abolish them, that is by their own vote with their own consent." This is true enough, but there is more talk about "reforming" than "abolishing" the House of Lords. What the people of England are talking about is the making of the House of Lords an elective chamber—the Lords of Great Britain and Ireland electing from among themselves their representatives in the Upper Chamber. The first reform will, no doubt, be in this direction, and the chances are that that reform will not be long coming. The Lords themselves are beginning to recognize the folly of hereditary chambers.

### Graveyard Speculation.

The graveyard speculation mania has not yet reached Canada. It is, however, travelling in this direction, and it may break out here any day. If there is money in it nothing except the law can prevent it spreading. Moral suasion is useless, for men will not listen to it. "Gold, gold, darling gold" is the first consideration with the vast majority of mankind, and to make it, by any means, their first ambition. Gold "rules the camp, the cot, the hall," and life, character, morality, and all that goes to make up the virtues are pushed aside in the thirst for gain. And so it will not surprise us to hear of graveyard insurance in Canada. It is tempting to the insured as well as the insurer. Old men are well paid for allowing themselves to be insured at enormous risks, and the older and more delicate they are, the better they are paid, and the more the insurers like it. A contemporary tells us of a negro, in Maryland, "who is partially paralyzed, and suffering from rheumatism and heart disease," but who gets well paid for allowing risks to be taken on his life. Already $200,000 are staked upon his chances of living. The companies charge enormous premiums, and the business is done on commercial principles. To say that it is universal and demoralizing is to repeat but the commonest of platitudes. It deposes the insurer and makes life something to play with, as gamblers play poker. Life insurance under certain circumstances is a safe provision and a wise one, but when it comes to gambling in life policies, it is time for the law to step in and see if some means cannot be devised by which society can be guarded against so vile a practice. An old man's life is insured for $200,000. He is sick almost unto death. The premiums paid on his insurance are ruining the policy holders. If he lives for one or two years they may be ruined, if he dies they become wealthy. His death will "make men of them." The temptation to put him out of the way is great, and where gain is the great passion which direct the affairs of life, there is danger that murder may accomplish what tardy nature is too slow in effecting. When money is to be made there are men who laugh at the fiction that "murder will out." They will risk the issue if they have a good chance of the gold. When men's lives are insured in the hope that they will die soon, or suddenly, there is danger in the air. The subtle brain of the speculator may be employed in the more subtle work of conspiring to take human life. It is the unhappy tendency of such "risks," and the insured and insurer knows it. But even if no such murderous thoughts possess the mind, these graveyard cases are calculated to lower the standard of that nature which is said to make us all akin.

### Help the Girls.

It is a misfortune for some girls to have been reared "respectably." The desire to dress and to avoid remunerative employment follows them, if overtaken by financial disaster, and they wear their lives away in moaning over misfortune when they should be putting their shoulders to the wheel. They fret and sigh, and know not what to do, for they are debarred from their early associations by their impecuniosity, and they cannot muster the courage to face the world in their sorrow. They spend their lives in dark seclusion, knowing few and not known by many. They become an incumbrance to themselves, and they frown at a fate which can only be remedied by their own resolution and energy. They may be worthy, but worth rises slowly when depressed by poverty. They may be good, but their goodness is hidden under a bushel when it is hidden in the darkness of despair. Employment for respectable girls is scarce. But few places will take them as clerks, and the openings in telegraph and other offices are not many. School-teaching is about the only recourse, and so the girls who are reared respectably are between the two extremes—happy competency and industrious labor. There is no class of girls to be more pitied than girls who have been reared respectably but who have been obliged to abandon their old haunts and their old customs and take to the new life consequent on their poverty. The men, or the association, that can devise means for the employment of such girls will deserve well of the world. We have charitable associations without number for servant girls and orphans, but girls who have been reared respectably attract little attention, no matter how much they suffer by their surroundings. No one feels the shaft of poverty more than they do. They are not accustomed to it. Their early lives were in a different channel. Poverty to them is additionally cruel because unexpected. They probably had no hand in their own misfortunes, but they are the principal sufferers. They have to bear the weight, because others bore the pleasure. And they are the most helpless of creatures. They may be willing to work, but they do not know what to work at, or how to get suitable employment. There are no institutions to help them and so they live on pining their lives away, growing old in idleness and in sorrow and sinking down the typical old maids of life, whose misfortune has been to have been reared unfit to make their own way in the world and not able to support the style to which they may have been accustomed. But there should be a remedy for all this. There should be some means of assisting such girls just as there is of assisting those who are perhaps less deserving. We see no reason why some society should not exist to help girls who have been reared respectably to get situations as clerks, as societies exist to provide for the destitute and often for the unfortunate. We should guard virtue by enabling it to struggle against temptation as well as endeavor to raise it, when it stumbles and falls.

### "Gush."

At the inauguration of General Garfield as President of the United States, the multitude as usual cheered and in the midst of the huzzas the President turned and kissed his aged mother as tears of joy and pride rolled down her wrinkled face. She was the first to congratulate him and she was the first to receive the salutation which duty and pride alike dictated, irrespective of what the world thought or what the cynic might think. In a country like America where "gush" is scoffed at and where the sneer generally accompanies any evidence of emotion, this little incident proves that the son was stronger than the President, and that the instinct of nature, or "gush" or "emotion," or whatever it may be called will assert itself in great minds as well as in little ones. To people of other nations this little incident was a proof of nature's nobility, and an evidence that filial affection, which is stronger than place and power, and which is taken as a proof of the possession of special virtues without which no man is qualified to rule a State. The good son is sure to be a good chief and the man who is incapable of keeping a corner in his affections for the woman that bore him, is unworthy of trust—social, political or commercial. Where the natural and domestic ties are strong, there honor and virtue rule supreme. The involuntary is often the best test of social qualities and when President Garfield kissed his aged mother in presence of the assembled thousands, he but furnished evidence of that resolution, cheerfulness and heroic fortitude which nearly always accompanies the gentle and the kind. True courage and true humanity are always joined hand-in-hand, and they are the bravest men in presence of an enemy who are kindest to a wounded foe. Like Bayard, they are "fearless and irreproachable—" men who could find a lesson in humanity from a dog whining over his master's body on a field of Marengo, or who could next minute "march to death with military ardor." Even when President Garfield's sufferings must have been keen, when weakness and emaciation must have made havoc with his frame, when his misery and pain must have become almost unendurable, he found time to write a cheering letter to the mother whom he kissed on that inaugural day, or to give his wife a hopeful recognition, to awake from a semi-stupor and notice that his daughter, "Poor Mollie, had a hard fall. What was the matter?" These are trifles lighter than air to some people, but they prove that the men who can look death composedly in the face, are always liable to feel the effects of those promptings which make us all akin. Nor will this lesson be in vain. It will teach the American people that there is a "gush" that is commendable as well as a "gush" that is an evidence of weakness, and that there may be times when "gush" is but an indication of the possession of all the virtues, as it may be an indication of imbecility and inexperience. That there is a medium in "gush" as in other things, and that this wholesale condemnation of natural emotion is not justified by the life and death of President Garfield, and that there may be some occasions in our life when a little "gush" is not only allowable, but something to commend and applaud.

### Alleged Mine Prospectus Frauds.

On Saturday a man of gentlemanly appearance, named Leon Rollin Reynolds, aged 29, living at Stratheden Villas, Elsworth Road, Primrose Hill, described as the manager of the Industrial Banking Company, was charged at Bow Street Police Court, on a warrant for feloniously forging and uttering a certain undertaking for the delivery of certain goods and chattels—to wit, an agreement for the purchase of the lease of a certain mine called "The Silver Valley Mine, Limited." Mr. J. P. Grain, who appeared for a small body of shareholders, said that in the month of April the prisoner conceived the idea of starting a mining company. On the 25th April an agreement was drawn up between William Henrys, of Tower Chambers, London Wall, described as a financial agent, and William Harrison of 2 Finsbury Square, on behalf of the Silver Valley Mines Co. The consideration for the sale was to be £50,000 £38,000 to be paid in cash, and £20,000 in fully paid up shares. The schedule attached to this agreement set forth that the property covered an area of about 400 acres, being one mile long and three quarters of a mile wide, situated in the parish of Laddock, St. Gnoder district, Cornwall. This agreement was signed by W. Henrys and W. Harrison, but Mr. Henrys had no existence whatever, and the signature was written at the instigation of the defendant by a clerk in his employ. The name of Harrison was written by another clerk in prisoner's employ, and the witness to the signature was also a clerk in the prisoner's service named Bayley. Evidence would be adduced to show the document was a forgery. A prospectus was next issued, which represented that the mines in question had already returned estimated profits of £138,000, when lead was about £7 per ton, which was less than half of its present value, but the so-called mine was actually worthless. The capital was stated to be £75,000, in 75,000 shares of £1, and Mr. Wm. Harrison was secretary and manager. This person had no existence, except, as it were, as one of the aliases to the prisoner. The sum of £7,000 was paid to the company by the public, of which £3,000 was paid for the prisoner in the name of Henrys, and on July 20 a letter was received by the so-called directors (the names of three of his clerks being on the board) requesting that they would pay to Mr. Henrys the sum of £5,000, as he had some extra expenditure in connection with the mine. Some evidence having been heard the case was adjourned.—*News of the World.*

## ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

IGNORAMUS writes:—Two gentlemen walking meet a lady. The one being acquainted with her lifts his hat, should the other being a stranger do the same. ANS.—Yes, it is proper to do so.

H. V. writes:—When a gentleman neither smokes nor drinks, could he, with propriety, at a private dinner party ask the host to excuse him, and then join the ladies who had withdrawn. How should he express himself to the host on leaving, and when entering the ladies' company should he give any explanation to the hostess? ANS.—Unless smoke is personally offensive to H.V. we should advise him to remain with the gentlemen at the dinner table, instead of immediately joining the ladies. He will be able to take part in the conversation, though he may neither smoke nor take wine, and thus he will avoid the awkwardness of an explanation to either host or hostess.

MRS. B. writes:—I have called upon a lady who has come to reside here and whom I meet constantly. She was not at home so I left my card. It is now six months since I paid my visit and she has not yet returned it, however when we meet we generally have a pleasant little chat and I find her very agreeable. As I can think of no possible reason for her behaviour am I justified in concluding that there has been some mistake and should I tell her of my visit? ANS.—It would certainly be the best plan to inform her of what you had done, for a gentlewoman is always glad of the opportunity of clearing an apparent rudeness, for a call should always be recognized and returned. Of course your lady friend has not known of your visit as servants are sometimes careless and cards are frequently mislaid. Candour in such matters might prevent many little social difficulties and obviate the scrapes which persons so constantly get into with regard to visits.

J. S. P. writes:—Having, during a long sojourn, made the acquaintance at a New York Hotel of a family from Hamilton, with whom I became very intimate, and from whom I received a pressing invitation to call when visiting Hamilton, could I, with propriety, have asked one of the young lady members for permission to call upon her while she is on a visit to some of her friends in Montreal, with whom I am not acquainted. In calling upon her should I ask for the hostess, or leave my card? ANS.—We assume that J. S. P. is a gentleman, and probably a bachelor, and consequently it would be his duty when leaving a card on his young lady acquaintance to pay the lady with whom she is staying the compliments of leaving a card also upon her. In the absence of such an act of courtesy to the lady of the house, he could prefer no very proper claim to be admitted as a guest within the walls of the house, and he might, therefore, miss his chance of renewing an acquaintance that he is evidently anxious to continue. It is, moreover, well to bear in mind that in doubtful matters it is always better to err from an excess than from a lack of courtesy. The question would be complicated, and include a difficulty were J. S. P. not desirous of making the acquaintance of the family with whom the young lady is staying, but as that difficulty does not seem to exist, it is not our wish to suggest it.

IMPRESSIONABLE YOUNG LADY writes:—Is it a mistake when desirous of giving a present to a young clergyman to make him a pulpit cover for his sermons? ANS.—Assuming in the first place that he preaches from written sermons and that you are aware of the particular kind of cover he requires it may even then be doubted whether such a gift displays the nicest taste. It is we believe generally acknowledged to be a mistake to choose gifts which from their nature are associated with the profession or vocation of those to whom they are given. There is an air of business about such presents which is no more appreciated than is the conversation of persons who insist upon talking to a clergyman of his congregation or to a doctor about his patients or to a school boy about his lessons. The gift of a scalpel to a surgeon or a pestle and mortar to a chemist or a forceps to a dentist would not be regarded as expressions of good taste although they might be accepted as evidence of thought, indirect association with professional usefulness. However there are generally two sides to most questions and as far as giving presents is concerned it is always well to select what may be fitting as a remembrance and we suppose that if there is such a being as a clergyman without a sermon cover it might not be amiss for some kind friend to present him with one. It would at all events be as useful and perhaps more acceptable than the shower of slippers with which, "impressionable young ladies" are apt to sprinkle the paths of popular young clergymen.

MARIA writes:—I was rather amused in reading your remarks with regard to the circus fashion of imitating clowns in wearing ringed stockings, or stockings of different colors. Fashion having advanced thus far in harlequin eccentricity, I suppose it will soon return to the opposite extreme, and plain white stockings will again be worn. I heard the other day that there was some prospect of this being the case, and I am writing now to ask you if it is true. This trivial matter is one of importance to me, as I have a stock of beautiful white stockings put away, and I am anxious to know if I shall ever be able to wear them without previously subjecting them to the unpleasant process of being dyed? ANS.—We read in some paper that the admirers of white stockings had made a weak effort to return to the fashion of wearing them, and we must confess that, notwithstanding "Maria's" disappointment, we are not sorry that the attempt proved a failure. The pretty colored stockings which are now so fashionable are too popular and too attractive to be replaced by the plain white ones of some years ago. We have, in the present style, the advantage of endless variety both in the color of the stockings, and in patterns of embroidery in which they are worked. "The rage" we think, is striking, and effective, especially when the stockings are worn with shoes which set them off to advantage. If "Maria" is anxious to be fashionable, we do not know of any suggestion to make with regard to her "beautiful stock of white stockings," except to keep them till fashion's revolving wheel again gives them a chance of coming into favor, or until the dyer and embroiderer unite in giving them colors and beauty to suit the times.

SUTTON writes:—Please tell me through the columns of your paper whether it is incorrect or not to say of a minister the Rev. Mr.——? ANS.—To speak of a clergyman as the Rev. Mr. So-and-So though colloquially convenient and very usual cannot be regarded as severely correct. Either description may be suitable, but both at the same time express a redundancy and an inaccuracy of language. The higher absorbs the lower distinction, just as a peer ceases to be addressed as a Viscount when he has been raised to the dignity of an Earl. Nevertheless in becoming a member of the spiritual order, a clergyman does not cease to be a gentleman, and consequently he is not unfrequently spoken of as "Mister" and this is especially the case when the person so speaking does not know or has forgotten his christian names, for the title Reverend does not glide when separated from the christian name. It is easy and correct enough, for example, to speak of Colonel Crawford, but the ear would be disturbed were a gentleman introduced as the Reverend Crawford and yet the distinction would be equally necessary were we desirous of intimating the professions to which the two persons respectively belong. As a matter of colloquial convenience and not as a matter of accuracy we sometimes speak of clergymen as Rev. "Misters" and generally on unofficial occasions introduce them as such, but we never commit the error to writing, for in addressing letters it is necessary to observe the right title which is to describe the person addressed as the Rev. James or John Blank, adding at the end of their names the initials of their university degree if they possess one.

### Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The greatest production of Uncle Tom's Cabin ever seen in Montreal at the Rink next week. 2 Topsys, 2 Marks, 2 Conkeys, 6 Bloodhounds, 2 companies in one and at popular prices, 25c and 35c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 25c; children, 15c.

## *HEALTH OF MONTREAL.*

### Dr. La Roque's Annual Report—The Usual Slaughter of the Innocents.

The Health officers report for 1880 is just published and shows the number of deaths for the year to be 3,767, or 26.90 per 1,000 of the population, estimating the population at 135,000, against 27.48 per 1,000 in 1879, 30.51 per 1,000 in 1878, and 35.05 per 1,000 in 1877. The 3,767 deaths were made up as follows: French Canadians, 2,443; English speaking Canadians and Catholics of foreign origin, 640; Protestants, 584. The deaths under five years of age were: French Canadians, 1,557; Anglo Canadians and Catholics of foreign origin, 276; Protestants, 273. The report says:—

If the birth-rate is taken into consideration when the mortality of Montreal is compared with that of other cities as, I have already observed, should be done, it must be admitted that the death-rate of this city is only relatively high. The birth-rate of Montreal being higher than that of other cities we should expect to find the death rate of children, say under 5 years of age, higher also.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MORTALITY OF MONTREAL AND OTHER CITIES.

| | Number of deaths under 1,000 of the total mortality. | Mortality under 5 years of age per 1000 of the population. | Birth-rate per 1000 of the population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 60.79 | 18.61 | 47.59 |
| Berlin | 60.76 | 18.05 | 42.65 |
| Glasgow | 47.75 | 12.25 | 37.62 |
| New York | 45.95 | 11.45 | 28.00 |
| London | 43.50 | 10.17 | 36.11 |
| Toronto | 41.14 | 8.52 | 37.21 |
| Boston | 39.18 | 8.23 | 37.80 |
| Philadelphia | 38.02 | 6.83 | 20.94 |
| Naples | 36.41 | 12.09 | 33.47 |

The large number of deaths under 5 years is due to the high birth-rate, the number of births per 1000 of the population being larger than that of the cities of Europe and the United States.

SURPLUS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 28.98 | per 1000 of the population. |
| New York | 12.31 | " " |
| Philadelphia | 14.11 | " " |
| Toronto | 28.69 | " " |
| Boston | 19.67 | " " |
| London | 26.94 | " " |
| Berlin | 24.58 | " " |
| Glasgow | 25.33 | " " |
| Naples | 21.38 | " " |

Although the mortality under 5 years of age appears to be highest in Montreal, the death-rate above that age is lower and the surplus of births over deaths under 5 years greater, than in the cities of Europe and the United States.

Our worthy Health Officer has considerable sense of humor. He says:—"The healthfulness of the city of Montreal is due partly to the sanitary measures adopted by the authorities and partly to the salubrious climate."

The following table shows the comparative mortality of the three classes into which, for statistical purposes, the population is divided:—

| | Population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 of the population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| French Canadians | 74,900 | 2,443 | 32.61 |
| English speaking Catholics and Catholics of foreign origin | 27,300 | 640 | 23.44 |
| Protestants | 37,800 | 684 | 18.09 |
| | 140,000 | 3,767 | 26.90 |

TEMPERATURE AND MORTALITY.

July was the most unhealthy month of the year, 498 deaths having occurred during the thirty-one days which it comprises, or 114 more than in July, 1879, or 54 more than in August, 1879, a month which contributed more deaths to the general mortality than any other of the same year. The mean daily mortality was 16.06 and the mean temperature of the atmosphere 69°.28, or 1°.33 higher than in July, 1879.

During December 217 deaths took place, or 20 less than in December, 1879. The mean daily mortality was 7 and the mean temperature of the air 15°.70. As in the preceding year, this was the most healthy month.

Of the twelve principal causes of death, Phthisis carried off the greatest number of victims (434, or 55 more than in 1879). In winter 108 deaths occurred from this cause; in Spring, 128; in summer, 106 and in Autumn, 92. The highest mortality took place in May and the lowest (18) in November.

Small-pox caused 140 deaths, or 332 less than in 1879. Of this number 37 occurred in January, 25 in February, 26 in March, 22 in April, 18 in May, 8 in June, 2 in July, 1 in August, 1 in October, but none in September, November or December.

There were 134 deaths from pneumonia, or 25 more than in 1879. Most of these deaths (20) occurred in February; least (6) in June and September.

Diphtheria carried off 106 victims, or 18 less than in 1879. The highest mortality from this cause (15) took place in April, and the lowest (3) in September.

Typhoid fever caused 67 deaths, or 4 more than in 1879. Most of these deaths (12) occurred in November.

There were 539 deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum and dentition, or 125 more than in 1879. Of this number 209, or 90 more than 1879, took place in July. These diseases generally prevail among children, especially during the heat of Summer.

The death rate for 1,000 of the population of each ward varied enormously, as will be seen by the following list: St. Ann's, 24.25; St. Antoine, 21.56; St. Lawrence, 17.22; St. Louis, 23.14; St. James, 30.48; St. Mary's, 29.90; West, 11.00; Centre, 15.00; East, 24.00.

### Independent Order of Good Templars.

The members of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, I. O. G. T., met in annual session at Lachute on Wednesday and Thursday last.

The officers' reports were very satisfactory, the Secretary's showing a membership of 2,262 and 71 lodges.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—G. W. C. T., W. H. Lambly, of Inverness; G. W. Counsellor, J. Luttrell, Montreal; G. W. T., Miss Mary Kerr, Richmond; G. W. S., S. A. Leberveau, Montreal; G. W. Treasurer, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; G. W. Chaplain, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Montreal; G. W. M., E. T. Perry, Mont.; G. W. Guard, J. P. Plummer, East Bolton; G. Sentinel, W. R. Leet, Danville, A. G. Secretary, Miss S. B. Bailey, Inverness; D. G. M., Mrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; G. Supt. of Juvenile Templars, Mrs. W. H. Lambly, Inverness, P. G. W. C. I., J. K. McDonald, Montreal.

Resolutions of condolence and regret for the death of President Garfield were adopted.

The session then adjourned.

### Undergraduates Literary Society.

The first meeting of the McGill College Undergraduates Literary Society for the present session was held at the college last evening, Mr. Walter Hunter in the chair. There was a good attendance of second and third year students. The new constitution prepared by Messrs. Murray, Greenshields and England, by request of the society, was adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following gentlemen being elected:—President, J. R. Murray; 1st Vice-President, G. C. Wright; 2nd Vice-President, Archd. Lee; Secretary, R. A. E. Greenshields; Assistant-Secretary, W. H. Turner; Treasurer, Adams A. McKay. The meeting then adjourned.

### "What is the Matter With Opium?"

Under this head the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* has the following: "To all appearance, as usual, opium is smoked here as ever. We are absolutely certain of it. Yet, strange to say, there has not been much more than half the amount imported this year that there was a year ago. Here are the figures for the year to date:

| | Boxes. |
|---|---|
| 1881 | 651 |
| 1880 | 1,061 |

Last year the Custom House officials were allowed a "divy" on the capture of smuggled opium. This year they are not. What is the matter? Have the 410 boxes that this year apparently lacks been smuggled, or have the keepers of opium dens got into the habit of watering their opium? We pause for a reply."

## *MR. DWIGHT R. MOODY.*

St. James Street Methodist Church was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, long before Mr. Moody took his seat in the pulpit. The audience was at least three-fifths of the female sex, notwithstanding the wetness of the weather and very dirty state of the streets. Mr. Geo. Hague, as President of the Y. M. C. A., presided, and besides him and Mr. Moody there were present in the pulpit and near it of prominent religious men, Mr. D. A. Budge, Secretary, Y.M.C.A.; Revs. H. Johnston, A. B. Mackay, G. H. Wells, Gavin Lang, J. McCaul, E. A. Stafford, G. Forsey, J. B. Saunders, — Knowles, A. H. Munro, J. Scrimger, Canon Baldwin, and Profs. Shaw and Coussirot.

The address of Mr. Moody showed that his style is not a whit changed nor his power waned from that of several years ago. He has the same ready uninterrupted utterance, the same graphic descriptive powers, the same fervent pathos, and, most important of all perhaps, the same winning sympathetic nature which draws the feelings of his audience to him with almost magnetic power. His text was "I will give you rest," from the verse "Come unto Me, etc." "The world might not know it," he said, "but the one thing which every human being was striving after was rest. The only real rest was in Christ. The first thing was to come to Him. The difficulty there was not that men could not come to Him, but that they *would* not. They made various excuses. Some said they did not feel right, or something of the kind, but there they were all wrong. They imagined that some mysterious influence or feeling to come stealing over them was necessary, but this was not so. They had only to come to Christ and He would receive them. He would not refuse to take them. A poor sailor boy landed in New York several years ago at the end of a long voyage, and finding he was almost broken down by drinking and other dissipation, resolved to quit these follies. To help him to keep his resolution he thought it necessary to join some society. He first thought of the Freemasons as a very respectable body, and applied to join them. But the Freemasons hearing of his past career refused to take him and blackballed him. He next tried the Oddfellows, and was again blackballed. But one night he received at a street corner a slip of paper inviting him to go to Fulton street prayer meeting. He went there, was converted, and the Lord Jesus Christ did not blackball him. After people had come to Christ they were often ashamed to confess Him. This was strange, but it was true. Men who professed other religious were not ashamed of them, in truth they were ready to hurl their professions loud and long through the very streets. But of the Christian religion, the only thing in the world worth having, men were ashamed. There was a young man who had been converted at a revival meeting held by the speaker out West, and who for a week afterwards dare not take his Bible out of his trunk to read it in the presence of his room-mate. After a week's struggle he mustered up courage one evening and took it out. When his room-mate came in he thought first to put it back, but at length had the courage to say, "I hope you will excuse me for reading the Bible. I have made up my mind to lead a new life, but have never had courage to read my Bible before you until now." His room-mate asked him how long he had been trying to get his Bible out of his trunk. The young man answered, "For a whole week." Imagine his surprise when the room-mate said, "I have been trying for just a week to do the same thing but have always been ashamed to do so." Mr. Moody then related an affecting story of how a fashionable young lady had left her fashionable friends to teach and train up a ragged little boy whom she had found in the streets. He also told with that deep pathos of which he is the master, the story of his loved invalid brother, how he was prayed for and converted, how he afterwards lived and died, and was buried in the hope of a glorious resurrection. So much did the speaker seem to feel what he was saying that his voice trembled and almost broke, and the tears came to the eyes of many of the audience, men as well as women. Passing on he put to use the well-known truth that men would follow what they believed was the best. The world was rushing after the best thing. The way to win men from the world was to give them something better to do. Once make them see clearly that Jesus Christ was better than the world and they would follow Jesus Christ. After a long address, which attracted the closest attention of the audience to its close, Mr. Moody concluded with prayer that the coming Winter might see a great uprising for Christ in this city and that the preaching of evangelists might be blessed in Great Britain.

### One Hundred Years Ago.

This historical drama was represented for the first time last evening before a large and enthusiastic audience. The friends of the author had rallied in force, supported by the general public, and the consequence was that the initial performance took place under favorable auspices. That the play itself deserved such a reception is unquestionable, especially if we take into account the difficulties of an opening night. The foundation of the work is the treason of Arnold, and the arrest and execution of Major Andre. The scene lies at New York and West Point. The latter was occupied by the Continental Army, under General Washington; the former by the British troops, under Sir Henry Clinton. The intervening space was the Neutral Ground, which Cooper has immortalized in his "Spy," overrun as it was by the cow-boys and skinners and filled with the exploits of Harvey Birch. Before leaving on his perilous journey to West Point, Andre reveals his love for Eva, one of the daughters of a rich New York Loyalist named Parker. Captain Madison, a young rebel, who is a prisoner, is in love with the other sister, Nellie. Thus the ground plot is laid and all the episodes that follow derive their interest from the remote or immediate connection which they have with these loves. Madison is released and returns to the army; Andre encounters Arnold, takes the ill-fated papers, and is arrested by Paulding and his associates on his way back to New York. Full justice is done to the trial and execution of this noble officer, as well as to the embarrassing position in which Madison is involved through his devotion to his friend. After a number of interesting situations we are finally brought to the end of the war, the occupation of New York by Washington and the Union of Nellie and Madison. It will be seen from this rapid survey that Mr. David had the elements of a strong emotional drama in his hands, and it is justice to say that he has used them with talent. There is perceptible here and there a lack of acquaintance with stage machinery, whereby many effects are lost which could easily be secured, but an experienced manager can readily supply this deficiency. The arrest of Andre, for instance, instead of taking place in the wings should be shown to the public, as it is a well-known historical tableau, which indeed is reproduced on the play-bill. A very strong point could be made of this. The interview between Mrs. Arnold and her husband, and afterward with Washington, could easily be strengthened, mostly by the actors. The last act might be made to finish with a fuller representation of the American triumph. It would not take much revision on the part of the author to make his work close, and compact, with cumulation from act to act, unto the grand *finale*. With the Company, we fear the labor will be more severe. In the first place, several of them are not sufficiently up in their parts. Mr. David has reason to complain of this, having brought them on here from New York three weeks ago, and giving them the opportunity of daily rehearsal. Then the cast is weak. The central character of Andre should be confided to a finished artist, whose very physique should, as far as possible, reproduce the image of him who was as beautiful as he was brave. The lady who represents *Nellie* must speak louder and give more soul to the utterances which are placed upon her lips. We make allowances, of course, for a first night and shall postpone further remarks till after a second representation. Meantime we call upon the public to attend the Academy this evening and judge for themselves.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

### Lamps.

*To the Editor of* THE STAR:

SIR,—The other night I saw a cab with red side lights. I was, at the time, driving from the Exhibition on Fletcher's Field. I thought that the red lights were going from me. It is customary to have white lights in front and a small proportion in red glass behind. But judge of my surprise when I saw the red lights suddenly loom up, and only I turned sharply on one side there would have been a collision. Would it not be better to have a rule to guide the public by in the matter of side lights. There may be such a rule for all I know, but it there is not the safety of the public demands that such a a rule should be made at once.

WHIP.

### Safety in Travel in Canada.

*To the Editor of* THE STAR:

SIR,—In the *Ottawa Citizen* there lately appeared a very eloquent discourse of the Rev. LeRoy Hooker of that city, on the death of an excellent woman and good Christian, Mrs. Lett. Of the social and material conditions that led to her death, the preacher did not speak. Perhaps he might have done so to advantage, and without seeming to dictate to the civil authorities. The deceased lady was in all human estimate, entitled to a better recompense after a life of religious usefulness and good citizenship than to be run over by a passing train on a scandalously constructed and utterly unguarded railway crossing (level) in the capital city of this Dominion.

There are difficult problems in our modern civilization, and one of the hardest to solve is: How a railway manager can continue to sit calmly in that office chair of his, while he knows these horrible contingencies form a part of the constant elements of the daily traffic of the line supervised by him in a prosperous and advancing country.

Another problem equally difficult, is: How a public, tenacious of its liberties, will continue to endure that he should do so. A hundred years hence these territorial idiosyncrasies will be pointed at, if not with scorn, at least with an unmistakable regret, by the historian of a great Empire.

CIVIS.

### Coalition.

*To the Editor of* THE STAR:

SIR,—It is to me some surprise that a serious effort is not made to bring the best men of both parties together and form a coalition government. I have been a keen observer of the politics of this Province for many years. I have, as you know, taken an active part in politics, and always on the Conservative side. I have never given a vote for a Reformer in my life, and yet I am free to say that the state of our finances in this Province justifies me in expressing the opinion that unless we have a strong government to carry out needful reforms bankruptcy stares us in the face. We want a government with a large body of supporters, because we want the moral support of the many in order to carry a policy of retrenchment to a successful issue. Let the leaders of the two parties go to the country with a cry of coalition and retrenchment. Let the people understand that this coalition is to be for the purpose of getting the most experienced men on both sides to put their heads together in order to save the Province from disaster, and I am satisfied that a sweeping majority will proclaim themselves in their favor. If there are discontents who want to fight the elections on the old party lines, let them. They will be nowhere. The people want a business government; not a political one, and the surest means of getting it is to bring the heads of the conflicting parties together and form a party strong enough to retrench and to defy the malcontents.

CONSERVATIVE.

### Jennie Cramer.

*To the Editor of* THE STAR:

SIR,—The papers of the United States and Canada made much ado about the Jennie Cramer case. She was pretty, she was deceived and she was found dead. No doubt she was betrayed and some ruffians caused her ruin. I am not going to be those ruffians' defender. They are despicable creatures and have a great crime to answer for either in this world or the world to come. But to me it appears that the papers generally have not given us the true moral that we are to find in the Jennie Cramer case. They have all abused, and deservedly abused, the men who were instrumental in causing her ruin, but they have not taken a moral lesson from the too free and easy conduct of the girl. Impartial accounts now assure us that Jennie Cramer was too ready to take a drive, go to a concert, or pass the time on the lonely promenade with admiring young men. She was fond of admiration, and it was not hard, they say, to steal an arm around her form, which liberty would only be gently rebuked. Harmless and innocent I believe, yet too trusting to too many, and always willing to pass the time in sly flirtations and coquettish picnicking. Jennie Cramer was, in fact, a flirt, and she left herself open to the treacheries and the subtilities of the debased libertines who are always ready to take advantage of confiding, if coquettish, innocence. There is a lesson, and a very serious one, to be learned from Jennie Cramer's fate, and the lesson is that girls should remember that this thing of playing the rag on every bush is dangerous to morality and injurious to reputations. It should teach girls that a retiring modesty is their best companion, and that the more they play the flirt the more the coarse and brutal are likely to surround them, and no matter how innocent they may be, that the leer of the libertine pursues the frivolous and gloats over the triumph of vice and the wreck of happiness when virtue and honor are no more.

A MOTHER.

[THE STAR some weeks ago drew especial attention to this very feature of the case so feelingly referred to by our correspondent.—ED. STAR.]

### Another Way to Look at the Volunteers.

*To the Editor of* THE STAR:

SIR,—I notice that the volunteers are occupying a good deal of attention of late. General Luard abuses them now and again, the people generally look on somewhat amused, and the thoughtful ones ask the question, what is the use of all this fuss and feathers? In a few words it is, what are our volunteers for? Who are we to fight? I can see no possible enemy on this continent but the Americans. They are the only people with whom we can ever have a quarrel, and the idea of fighting the Americans is preposterous. They would gobble us up in a week. It would be an idle waste of life and money to attempt to stay the march of an American army for one hour. This fact is too evident to need comment. What then is the use of these 40,000 volunteers? To fight the Fenians, some one will answer. This is another delusion. The Fenians will never trouble us again. The Americans would not allow them. Even if the Fenians were anxious to invade Canada, which I do not believe they are, yet the temper of the American people has changed upon the Fenian question, and the law would be enforced in our favor. When the Fenians came before the people of the United States, they were angry with everything British. They were anxious to "pay us off in our coin," as they used to say. But all that has changed now, and we will never see a Fenian invasion again. Well, what other use could the Volunteers be turned to? Support the civil power, another person says. Another fiction. Citizen soldiers should not be called upon to support the civil power. They are unfitted for such a work. They are too much mixed up in local affairs. Beside only a few of them are ever called out to support the civil power, and in all cases the work could be done better by men whose business it is at all times. What we want here is about 1,000 men, stationed in detachments all over the country, and doing the duties of a Dominion constabulary, while ready at all times to turn out to suppress disorder. Five hundred men, assisted by the local authorities, should be able to suppress any riot that is likely to take place in the Dominion. There might, if you wish, be half a dozen battalions of volunteers in the principal towns in case of emergency, but outside that, the Volunteers of Canada are a delusion and a snare. They are expensive without being effective, and some of them are neither ornamental nor useful. The best thing to do is to abolish the most of them. Form, as you suggest, Rifle Associations all over the country. Keep a few corps, not more than six or seven, to support the regulars, and then we might have a reliable force to meet all we would require of them, not a force that creates the delusion that we are or that we want to be a military power.

OLD SOLDIER.

## *VENNOR ON THE MOSQUITO.*

### He Turns from the Weather, Confessing That it is Puzzling Him Somewhat This Summer.

Henry G. Vennor in a letter to the *Washington Star* writes:—Yes, let us talk about "the mosquito"—not "the weather," for this latter is puzzling me somewhat this Summer. The mosquito I understand thoroughly in all, save keeping him out of my bed at night, having had 15 years' experience of "the brute" in the unbroken wilderness of Canada. There, however, I could manage him completely by a proper arrangement of rotten-wood and fungus-smudge fires, both outside of and inside of my tent, and by an ingenious system of network. I have thus slept soundly on the margins of many a dreary waste of swamp-land, and have been soothed to sleep by the musical fanning-mill-like hum of bloodythirsty myriads. Here, situated as I am, I cannot very well work my smudge fire, and the mosquito is having its revenge. He knows well that he has a Kanuck in hand, and is going for him right lively. I must confess that your

## Noon Telegrams.

CABLE.

FAIR TRADE.—LONDON, September 24.—A branch of the Fair Trade Society has been formed in Liverpool.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—LONDON, September 24.—The Princess Louise is about to make several farewell visits previous to her departure for Canada.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.—LONDON, Sept. 24.—A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says:—"A Sepoy who escaped from Herat and has arrived at Quetta says that four British soldiers captured at the battle of Maiwand were sold into slavery there."

THE LARGEST YET.—LONDON, Sept. 24.—The largest steamer ever built at Hull was launched on Wednesday. She is destined for the Atlantic trade and was built to the order of Rankin & Co., of Liverpool. She is of 4,600 tons burden.

THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.—LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is reported in well informed circles that negotiations have been reopened between Germany, Austria and Russia in order to revise the treaties regarding the extradition of criminals who have made murderous attempts on the life of sovereigns. It is stated that England and France, who at first declined to support the Russian proposals in the well known circular note, will be again invited to join in the discussion on the question.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.—LONDON, September 24.—A semi-official note is published in Paris indicating that the French government has abandoned its intention of sending an expedition to Figuig, in North Africa. It says the rumors of diplomatic difficulties with Morocco are, therefore, imaginary. A Paris despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"A petition signed by many members of the Legion of Honor, is under the consideration of General Faidherbe, Grand Chancellor of the Order, praying for the revocation of the decree conferring the grand cross on Mustapha, Premier of Tunis. The petitioners allege that Mustapha is unworthy of the cross." General Saussier has arrived. The force at Zaghouan has been obliged to delay its advance on Kairouan because the line of march is destitute of water and it must await rains. The insurgents have plundered a number of villages and destroyed the telegraph lines along the French railway. They forced a train from Tunis to return.

*THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.*

VIENNA, September 23.—In the International Literary Congress yesterday, Edward Jenkins, member of the Royal Commission on copyrights, pointed out that the most formidable obstacles in the way of a practical result were the conflicting views and antagonistic interests of British and American publishers. The chief difficulty was a matter of trade rather than copyright principle. Happily public opinion in America showed a marked improvement. Similar difficulties arose owing to the independence of the British colonies, particularly Canada, in matters of domestic legislation. All the colonies are liable to be inundated with cheap American reprints, to the detriment of English authors. The German delegates maintained that they suffered on account of the unauthorized reproduction of German works in the United States.

## CITY ITEMS.

—A chimney sweep received very serious injuries yesterday by falling from a chimney he was cleaning on Dorchester street. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

—Richard Morrison, while working on the "Sardinian" yesterday, was severely hurt by three bars of railroad iron falling upon his foot. He was removed to his home in Duke street.

—Chief Detective Cullen arrested John Curry, an old offender, yesterday, on the charge of breaking into a house on Cadieux street last Sunday morning and stealing a silver watch and $10 in money.

—Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday at the morgue on the body of Walter Pugh who died suddenly yesterday morning. After hearing medical testimony, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by rupture of the aorta.

—Messrs. Cadbury Bros., of Birmingham, England, manufacturers of the celebrated Cadbury's chocolates and cocoas, are about establishing a branch office for Canada in this city, and have appointed Mr. F. Powell, who arrived by the SS. "Sardinian" Monday last, their representative.

—The No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery and the Sixth Fusiliers will attend Divine Service in Stanley Street Church on Sunday morning (to-morrow), at 11 o'clock. The Rev. James McCaul, the pastor of the church, will preach, and Mr. Kennedy, the eminent Scottish vocalist, will conduct the Psalmody.

### Passengers

Per Allan Royal Mail Steamship "Parisian," Captain Jas Wylie, Quebec to Liverpool, 24th September—Mr Robt Allen, Rev Mr Angiers, Mr Bartlett, Miss A A Beardmore, Miss Beaumont, Mr Jas Benny, Mr H Boyle, Miss Browning, Col A Brunel, Mrs Brunel, Mr Frederick Brunel, Master Arthur Brunel, Captain C Carter, Mrs Carter, Mr Campbell, Mr F Canet, Mr Chater, Mr C E A Cordingly, Rev O Cote, Mrs Cremen, Dr W C Crozier, Rev M B Crozier, Mr J R Cumming, Mrs Cumming, Mr G P Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mrs Grant Dalton, Miss Grant Dalton, Mr James Dalziel, Mrs Dalziel, Mr Gerald B Finch, Mrs Gibbons, Rev F Gravel, Mr R Craigie Hamilton, Mrs Craigie Hamilton, two children and infant, and two nurses, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Hague, Mr. L Hague, Mr. John Hart, Mr. T. H. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. H. Haswell, Mr. Head, Rev. Mr. Holcomb, Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. H. Huston, Miss Hunt, Mr. Jack, Mr. Jennings, Mr. E. C. Jones, Mr. John J. Keen, Mr. F. DeKethulle, Mr. R. H. Kilby, Master G. H. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Kinnipple, Miss Kinnipple, Mr. Maurice Lapone, Rev. Wm. J. Leeyel, Major Leeson, Mr. W. P. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Mr. Lochart, Miss Love, Mr. John Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. H. L. Macdougall, Mrs. Macdougall, Miss Ada Macdougall, Mr. D. McNaughton, Mr. McGillivray, Mr. McGown, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. L. Marshall, Rev. Mr. Messmore, Mr. F. C. J. Millar, Q.C., Mrs. J. Moss, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moody, Mrs. Moody, three children and governess, Mr. W. H. Morgan, Mr. O'Flaherty, Dr. O'Donoghue, Mr. O'Kell, Miss Oliver, Rev. P. Pampalon, Mr. C. E. Panter, Mr. B. L. Paton, Mr. E. W. Plunkett, Miss Price, Mr. Julian Potter, Mr. F. C. Potter, Mr. Quirk, Mr. A. Radford, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Samson, Mr. Henry Samuels, Mrs. H. Samuels, Rev. Canon Scovel, Mrs. Scovell, Mrs. W. H. Scovel and child, Mr. W. M. Simpson, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Rev. T. H. Skinner, Mr. F. D. Stewart, Mr. Stirling, Mr. J. W. Stockwel, Miss Torrens, Mr. F. M. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend and infant, Mr. John Walker, Mr. N. H. Walker, Mr. A. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. David Walker, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Master Whittle, Mr. F. Wyld, Mrs. Wyld, Miss Wyld, Mr. W. H. Young.

Per SS. "Toronto," Capt. Gibson, from Quebec, 24th inst., for Liverpool—Mr. G. Bowes, Mrs. Bowes, Master Bowes, Rev. G. G. Nicholls, Rev. J. Roy, Mr. Paul Payan, Mr. E. H. Richer, Mr. L. Brousseau, Mr. H. J. McGinnis, Mr. F. Harmon, Mr. W. Hill.

**Go to Queen's Hall to-night. 25c to all parts of Hall.**

**"My Back Aches So,**

and I feel miserable," said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken, and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.—*Congregationalist.*

**Special Notices.**

Euc'id flourished about the year 300 B. C., and experts in flourishing steel pens can be suited among the numerous styles of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.

Connoisseurs tell us that the collection of Persian Carpets and Rugs at present on view at Henry Morgan & Co.'s is the finest ever seen in Montreal. N. B.—Prices range from 25 to 60c per foot. 223 2 eod

To improve the memory, enlarge the intellect and obtain knowledge, read and follow the excellent advice and instruction given in "The Science of Life; or, Self-Preservation," published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston. See advertisement in another column.

"THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS WITH LESSONS FOR OUR TIMES."—This is the title of a lecture to be delivered in St. James St. Methodist Church on Monday evening, by the Rev. Edward Armstrong Telfer, of England. The lecture has been delivered to thousands in almost every city in England and Scotland. The lecturer comes to us with the highest credentials from the old land, and has greatly delighted the people of Toronto. Let there be a large audience on Monday night in St. James St. Church.

THE BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.—It has long been conceded by European makers that the best pianos are made in America, and that the best American pianos are made by Chickering, Steinway, Gabler, Dunham and Haines.—A. & S. Nordheimer, 211 St. James street, are sole agents for these splendid instruments, which they pronounce without hesitation as being superior to any others manufactured. *The most liberal terms are given by this firm for purchasing by monthly or quarterly investments.—Witness, Dec. 30th, 1880.* 220 tf

The Piano exhibit was not so satisfactory. The largest exhibitors were the N. Y. Piano Co., who occupied the whole space across the Transept on the Gallery in front of the Main Entrance. They not only declined to compete with the other instruments, but sent back to their store several fine Weber Grands, and a beautiful Ebony Upright, which was intended for exhibition. The only other English house on the grounds, Messrs. De Zouche & Co., also declined competition. So that all the honors were divided between the two Notre Dame St. French Canadian dealers. Each of the exhibitors, however, showed off their respective Pianos as well as they could, but the clouds of dust which the Committee allowed to accumulate in this part of the building was ruinous to this class of instruments, and unless this nuisance is removed hereafter it cannot be expected we will allow high class Pianos to be shown.

But if the exhibitions in Pianos were devoid of interest, the recitals given on the Weber Pianos in the Grand Pavilion in the Main Building were eminently successful. Those of Oliver King, Septimus Fraser, Miss Mulca, and above all Madame Carreno's performance will be long remembered by the thousands who attended them. The latter lady especially drew an audience of over ten thousand people. 224 1

The enormous consumption of Cod Liver Oil shows its importance as a medicine. It has for years been largely prescribed by physicians for incipient consumption and all wasting diseases. Experience, which is by far the safest guide, has demonstrated that in a large number of cases it is beneficial for a few weeks, that the patient improves upon it, gains flesh and strength, but unfortunately this improvement does not continue; right in the midst of flattering prospects the patient comes to a halt, ceases to gain weight or otherwise improve. When this happens it is useless to continue to administer the oil in the same form. It has clogged up the portal circulation and it no longer supplies the system with carbonized food. The stomach usually revolts against a longer employment of it and becomes nauseated, the appetite destroyed and the power of digesting lessened. Physicians have experimented for years in their endeavor to overcome this objection, it has at last been accomplished by Doctors G. Overend Drewry and F. C. Bartlett of London, England, who first discovered that the cause of Cod Liver Oil clogging up the portal circulation and ultimately nauseating the stomach, came from the difficulty of digesting or assimilating the oil, and they then determined to digest the oil artificially. After years of experiment with various solvents they finally, by means of pancreatine obtained from the pancreas, or sweetbread of the hog, succeeded in perfectly digesting or hydrating the oil, thus presenting to the stomach a Cod Liver Oil digested, saving this organ all extra work and at the same time rendering the oil pleasant to the taste and preventing nausea. It acts marvellously in stimulating the nutritive functions, enriching the blood, arresting emaciation, overcoming nervous exhaustion and building up the shattered constitution. To distinguish this from all other oleaginous preparations it has been christened "Hydroleine," signifying hydrated oil. It has been used in a large number of cases of consumption and the success has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its originators. After other oil preparations have failed, it has been proved to be the one thing needed. "Hydroleine" (Hydrated Oil) was first introduced here about two years ago by Hazen Morse, of Toronto, and the fact that he is selling upwards of two thousand bottles per month, entirely through physician's prescriptions, together with the large number of testimonials received from the most eminent medical men, the leading chemists and the medical press, prove "Hydroleine" to be a most remarkable remedy, and the *only* preparation of Cod Liver Oil fulfilling all requirements. All sufferers from consumption, wasting disease of any kind, or even persons of thin habit showing no sign of disease, should use this valuable preparation. Your physician, if he has used "Hydroleine," or if he will read the pamphlet written by G. Overend Drewry, M.D., London, England, entitled "Consumption and Wasting diseases," as a conscientious man, will give "Hydroleine" the preference over any ordinary oil compound. It has been thoroughly tested in the Toronto General Hospital and is highly recommended by Dr. O'Reilly, the medical superintendent.

**Gertrude Franklin at Queen's Hall, To-night. Entrance 25c. No reserved Seats.**

## New Advertisements To-day.

GOOD ROOMS WITH BOARD, FOR REGULAR and transient boarders. 89 Cathedral street. 225 6

ROOM WANTED—WITH PARTIAL Board. Address E. 1711, STAR office. 225 2

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 181 ST. George street. 225 6

BOARD—WANTED BY A LADY WITH one child, comfortable room with board, central locality. Terms moderate. Address, E. 1723, STAR Office. 225 1

LOST,

Early in June, either in Quebec or Montreal, an Ivory Binocular Glass, by Negretti & Seambra, London. Any one returning the same will be rewarded. Address K. Halson, 39 Robert street, Hamilton. 225 3 2aw

LOST—GORDON SETTER DOG, NAMED "Dick." Reward for information that will lead to his recovery. W. J. Pendergast, Cote des Neiges. 223 2

TOBACCO STRIPPERS WANTED. 112 ST. St. Peter street. 225 1

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, FAMILY small. 114 St. Famille street. 225 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, without washing or ironing. Apply 445 Sherbrooke street. 225 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROOM AND gardener, by an Englishman, aged 28. Address E. 1704, STAR office. 225 4

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, AT 86 Cadieux street, family of four. Good wages. 225 1

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HAND. Apply to Daniel Mullin, 22 St. Urbain street, from 8 to 9 a.m. 223 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT AND table maid; good wages. Apply 31 Chaboillez square. 225 3

WANTED—A DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT, fully qualified and registered; must speak both languages and be well recommended. Apply to S. Lachance, 646 St. Catherine street. 225 4

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TABLE-maid, Protestant. Apply at 9 Beaver Hall Square. 225 3

WANTED—BOARD WITH TWO BEDrooms and sitting-room, on or near Mansfield street, in a private family where no other boarders are received, for a lady and gentleman, little girl, nurse and horse. Address, stating terms, to P.O. Box 1705. 224 3

## New Advertisements To-Day.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Owing to the great strain upon the Horses during the past week, the Cars will not commence running on Sunday next before one o'clock p.m., except one trip in the morning.

224 2 E. LUSHER, Secretary.

LI-QUOR TEA! ALWAYS AHEAD!

TEA FOR CASH AND HANDSOME BOOKS FREE.

MONTREAL AGENCIES:

No. 177 St. Lawrence Street,

—AND—

M. MACDONALD, 316½ St. Joseph St. 225 1s

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Teas, Sugars, Wines & Liquors. Canned Goods and General Groceries,

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1881 EXHIBITION. 1881

Successful Competitors.

Messrs. Henry J. Shaw & Co., the well-known Furniture Dealers, of this city, have carried off all the first prizes on their exhibit this year, including first prize on Bedroom Sets (of which they make a specialty), first prize on Drawing-room Sets, first prize on their Cylinder Desks (self-locking), first prizes on their Pure Bedding, including Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c., &c.; also, six extra prizes on Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Piano Stools, &c.

Persons wanting good, reliable furniture, cheap, should call to their establishment, 726 Craig street, and there they will find one of the best assortments to select from. 223 5

THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

—AT THE—

Continental Clothing Store!

66 Bonaventure Street,

THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.

The people are fast finding out that they can get better value for their money in Custom and Ready-made Clothing there than in any other place in the city.

SMITH & CO.,

66 Bonaventure Street. 214

1874 ESTABLISHED. 1874

VICTORIA COFFEE AND CHOP HOUSE,

167 McGILL STREET, 167

(EAST SIDE.)

THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE IS THE BEST PLACE FOR A

25c. DINNER!

ON THE CONTINENT.

GEO. ALDRIDGE, SOLE MANAGER.

225 1

DO YOUR SEWING WITH CHADWICK'S SEWING COTTON

ASK FOR IT!

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON.

TRY IT! 76eod

BARRELS! BARRELS!

FOR SALE.

4,000 Second-hand Flour Barrels.

Apply to JAMES SCOTT, 26 Dalhousie street

2..5 1

CARD.

A. C. EDWARDS, HALIFAX.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKER.

Risks placed in Halifax Offices on Hulls, Freights and Cargoes. Correspondence solicited. 224 tf

NOTICE.

Any persons having claims against Mr. Wayne Griswold, late of Montreal, are requested to file the same, duly attested, with the undersigned Notary Public, and all persons indebted to Mr. Griswold are requested to make payment of their accounts to me without delay.

WM. F. LIGHTHALL, N.P.

Montreal, 19th September, 1881. 222 6

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 262 St. Charles Borromee street.

The course of study comprises all the branches usually taught in Commercial Colleges. Young men and boys prepared for business in a thorough manner.

AFTERNOON and EVENING CLASSES have also been formed.

Pupils may enter at any time.

SHORTHAND CLASSES meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 p.m.

Call or send for Circular.

225 6 W. L. WHYTE.

RICHELIEU WOOLEN MILLS.

Notice to Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 29th instant, for the Plumbing and Steamfitting required for the above mills, according to specifications, &c., to be seen at my offices, 214 St. James street.

W. McLEA WALBANK, B.A.Sc., Architect.

224 3

MONEY TO LEND!

On First City Mortgage at 6 per cent., in sums of from $12,000 to $1,000.

JOHN L. MORRIS, 40 St. John street.

223 3*

WEIR & WEIR, ADVOCATES AND BARRISTERS, City and District Savings Bank Building, No. 178 St. James Street.

R. S. WEIR, B.C.L. | W. A. WEIR, B.C.L. 210eod

THE NEW YORK HOUSE IS now open for a few permanent boarders for the Winter season. All bills that have accumulated against the New York House during the Exhibition will be paid by calling at the office. Transient, $1.50 per day. Palace street, near Beaver Hall Hill. 225s

ARLINGTON HOUSE, 776 & 778 Craig street, (A few doors west of Victoria Square.)

Is now prepared to take permanent boarders for the winter. Double and single rooms. First-class accommodations. 225 6

FOR SALE—A first-class Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Business, in one of the best towns in Ontario, west of Toronto; business established 6 years. Stock about $10,000, can be reduced. Liberal terms. Good reasons given for selling. Address F. 1718, STAR office. 225 3eod

WANTED—A very small unfurnished House, not more than 10 minutes' walk from Post office. Address, "House," 1731, STAR office. 225 2

TO LET—On the Back River Road, four miles from the Montreal Post-office, two farms with dwellings, barns, stables and sheds; one contains 130 acres and the other 100. For farther information apply to A. LALANDE, 11½ St. Urbain street, Montreal. 213 1m

WANTED TO BORROW—$6,000 first mortgage. J. Lonergan, N.P., 34 St. James. 223 6

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. 2 McGill College avenue. 225 2

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN OLD LADY in a plain, quiet family. Terms must be moderate. Address 50 Mance street. 224 2

WANTED—WASHING OR SCRUBBING by the day. Apply 186½ George street, in rear. 223 3

WANTED—BOARD UNTIL 1ST MAY, private family, west end, by gentleman and wife. Address B. 1693, STAR office. 223 3

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. NO WASHing; housemaid, willing to take care of children; a coachman, good references required. Apply 31 Famille street.

## New Advertisements To-Day.

PROCLAMATION!

Whereas Monday next, the 26th September instant, has been fixed for the Funeral Ceremonies of the late President of the United States, the undersigned Mayor of the City of Montreal, respectfully invites the citizens generally to close their places of business from Two to Four P.M., on that day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President, and of sympathy with the people and Government of the United States in their affliction.

J. L. BEAUDRY, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 23rd September, 1881. 224 2

PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that the roll of assessment for all the wards of the city of Montreal are completed, and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any part of the said assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from the date of the last insertion hereof, without further notice.

JAMES F. D. BLACK, City Treasurer.

City Hall, Montreal, Sept. 22nd, 1881. 223 4

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 26th inst., the Day Train leaving Montreal at 7.30 a.m., for Portland, and the Train leaving Portland at 9 a.m. for Montreal, will be discontinued.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, 13th Sept., 1881. 217 5

GRAND OPENING OF THE PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 262 St. James Street. SEPTEMBER 15th.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

We have imported direct from our own manufactory in Paris new lines of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves. We can guarantee satisfaction in all lines, and invite your inspection.

We control the lowest prices for the special reason that we are manufacturers of our own goods, and will also allow customers to fit gloves to hand.

This is the only store of its kind in Canada, with branches in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Washington.

Please give us a call and satisfy your good judgment.

JAMES T. DUNN & CO., Proprietors.

Open every Evening until 9 p.m. 220

1880. EXHIBITION. 1881.

FIRST PRIZE

ALES AND PORTERS.

We have again been awarded FIRST PRIZE for our ALES AND PORTERS, which only require to be thoroughly known, in order to become the most popular in the market. The great favor with which they are received is abundantly proved by the enormous increase in our sales.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO., 10 to 20 Jacques Cartier Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR BARLEY AND HOPS. 225

ANSWER!

TO THE FALLACIOUS STATEMENTS OF SHARP STICK!

OFFICIAL.

1880

DOMINION EXHIBITION, Montreal.

FIRST PRIZE (Extra), Class X, Group 1, Section Extra. Square Grand Tri-chord Piano

HAZELTON BROS., New York City.

1880

MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DOMINION EXHIBITION DIPLOMA

Awarded by The Permanent Exhibition Committee of the Province of Quebec to

HAZELTON BROS., NEW YORK.

L. E. N. PRATTE, Agent, Montreal.

For BEST tri-chord GRAND SQUARE PIANO, for general superiority of tone, action and workmanship OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

GEORGE LECLERC, L. H. MASSUE, President.

S. C. STEVENSON, Joint Secretaries.

The above have been awarded upon the unanimous recommendation of the five Judges in Class X. The ALBERT WEBER PIANO of New York was amongst the competitors, same Group, same Section.

L. E. N. PRATTE, Agent for the Dominion, 280 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 224*tf

GRATE BARS!

FOR SALE,

A Set of Grate Bars.

Good pattern; never used. Reason for selling—mistaken dimensions in order. Price, 3c per lb.

Apply at Star Office, 138 St. James street. 220tf

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The White Cross Line SS. "KARO," Captain WM. TINDALL, from Antwerp, *via* Halifax, is entered at Customs.

Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

MUNDERLOH & CO., AGENTS.

Sept. 22nd. 223 3

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MEN WANTED!

Three hundred men can obtain employment at once on the line west of Winnipeg. Men accustomed to cutting timber in the bush would be employed all Winter.

Wages, $1.75 per day.

Apply, personally, to A. B. Stickney, General Superintendent, Western Division, Winnipeg.

A Grand Trunk Excursion leaves on October 11th Fare from Montreal, $29; Ottawa, $30.50; Toronto $25.75; Quebec, $30.50.

C. DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 14th September, 1881. 219-4eod

WANTED!

Girls, aged from 14 to 16 years

TO LEARN A LIGHT TRADE,

Which, after a while, will enable them to make fro

$2.00 to $6.00 per week.

APPLY AT

54 and 56 McGill st. 200tf

BEALL, ROSS & CO.

OFFER TO THE TRADE:

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS, in Plain and Ombre effects

PLAIDS AND ALL-WOOL TARTANS,

BROCADES, CASHMERE and OPERA TWILLS,

PLAIN and FANCY WINCEYS,

WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS and MELTONS,

BERLIN and FINGERING WOOLS.

Union Jacks and Dominion Flags!

204 and 206 McGILL STREET.

## Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

By Catalogue.

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

Wednesday and Thursday, 28th and 29th Sept.

A complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

The sale will amount to over $75,000 (seventy-five thousand dollars), in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, see catalogues.

And Just Received on account of Manufacturers,

A complete assortment of LINEN GOODS, consisting of, in part, bleached and half-bleached Table Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Crash, Sheetings, Canvas, and Stair Linens.

—ALSO—

A consignment of Wadding, Batting and Cotton Yarn.

A consignment of Assorted Blankets.

33 Cases Assorted American Goods.

17 Cases Assorted Canadian Tweeds.

11 Cases Canadian Flannels.

N.B.—We would beg to draw the attention of Jobbers and the Retail Dry Goods Trade to the above sale, as the Goods are all fresh and in first-class condition. We would more particularly call the attention of purchasers to the following lines, viz:—Black Satins, Assorted Silk Velvets, Black Cashmeres, Merinos, Flannels, Shawls, expensive Winter Coatings and Tweeds, and Cardigan Jackets.

Terms liberal.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU, 224 Auctioneers.

SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.

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

Thursday, the 13th October,

(On account of Manufacturers)

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURED FURS,

Amounting to over $23,000 (twenty-three thousand dollars), to cover advances.

The whole without reserve.

Particulars in future advertisement.

BENNING & BARSALOU, 213 Auctioneers.

By Thomas J. Potter.

RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HOUSE!

108 & 110 HYPOLITE STREET, Solid Brick House, with Stone Foundations.

441 & 443 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.

434 & 436 St. Dominique STREET.

535 & 537 St. Lawrence STREET.

42 & 44 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET, running through to and including Nos. 17 to 21 White's lane.

The above desirable, easily rented Cottages and Houses, will be sold at subscriber's rooms, on

Monday, 25th Sept., at 11 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF REV. JOHN JONES.

Those who wish to buy a house for occupation or who want to make an investment, should carefully examine each of these houses. They are neat and attractive inside and out, in perfect order, well built, and throughly comfortable. Full particulars in circular.

Capitalists who wish to make an investment in several houses, are reminded that these are all close together.

Perfect titles. No encumbrances whatever. Terms ¼ cash, balance any time within 10 years, 6 per cent. interest, or all cash will be accepted.

223 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

RICH ORIENTAL GOODS. A Rare and Beautiful Collection, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Portieres, Table Cloths, Curtains, etc., Ladies' Dresses, Sashes, Ladies' Opera Cloaks and Hoods (weighing only 3 ounces), etc., etc., all hand worked, Oriental Silver ware, Filligree, etc., Belts, Necklaces, Charms, etc., etc.

A valuable consignment, which arrived too late for Exhibiting will be sold by auction at my room POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE on

Tuesday Afternoon, 27th Sept.,

At TWO o'clock.

On view three days before sale.

221 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

By Shaw & Gowdey.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE BY Auction or private sale, receive our special attention.

207 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

LICITATION.—Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Twenty-sixth day of September current, will be sold by public auction to the highest and last bidder the property hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of the late Odile Campeau, in his lifetime of the city of Montreal, to wit:—

A lot of land comprising the whole part of number two hundred and sixty-three (263) of the cadastral plan and book of registry for the St. Lawrence Ward, being on St. George street, in this city, containing twenty-seven feet three inches in width by sixty-three feet in depth (27.3x63), joining in front the said St. George street, in depth a portion of the said official lot No. 263, fronting on Balmoral street, one one side No. 262 and on the other side No. 264, with buildings thereon erected.

The sale will take place on the premises at two o'clock in the afternoon (2 p.m.). The conditions will be explained at the time of sale, or beforehand, on application to the undersigned Notary.

JOS. CHARTRAND, N.P., No. 42 St. Vincent street. Montreal, Sept. 7, 1881. 211 6 2aw

## New Advertisements To-Day.

WATER-POWER AND WOOD.

WANTED.

A MILL SITE, with at least 100-h. p. at low water. It must be convenient to where a large supply of Bass wood, Poplar and Spruce and ordinary wood for fuel can be had cheaply.

A site near a railroad track preferred.

Address, with full particulars,

Drawer 1946, P.O., MONTREAL.

216

JOH. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MANUFACTURED IN BERLIN, PRUSSIA,

Is beneficial in cases of Weakness of Digestion, Exhaustions, Catarrhs, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

MR. HOFF

—IS—

Purveyor to the Prince & Princess of Wales

AND PRINCIPAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

Prescribed in above cases by the leading Medical Faculty of Great Britain and Europe. Price, 50c per bottle. For sale at the Medical Hall and Branches, and all chemists, also at

H. S. G. ASCHER'S, 57 St. Sulpice Street, Sole Consignee.

East side of French Cathedral. 222eod* Auctioneers.

## Meetings and Amusements

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A Memorial Service in honor of the late President GARFIELD, will be held at the hour of his burial,

MONDAY, at 2 o'clock,

IN THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

225 1 All are cordially invited.

WESLEY CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL)

Rev. James Roy, M.A., Pastor.

Sunday, September 25th, 1881.

The REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., will preach at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.

225 1aw

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNITARIAN),

Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, Pastor,

Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1881.

Morning Subject—"Calamities and their Teaching."

Evening Subject—"The Death of President Garfield."

225 1

ALBERT HALL!

HEAD OF VICTORIA SQUARE.

Matinee at 2—Evening Performance at 8.

CORINNE AND HER

30 MERRY MAKERS 30

THE MAGIC SLIPPER!

Introducing the Gems from "Olivette," "Pirates of Penzance," &c.

Tickets for evenings—75, 50c and 25c. For Matinee, 50c; Children half price.

Plans of Hall at DeZouche & Co., 233 St. James street. 224 1

## Auction Sales.

By John J. Arnton.

TO CARTERS AND OTHERS desiring a good investment.—The Subscriber has received instructions to sell at his rooms on

Saturday, October 1st, prox.,

the following properties on McCORD STREET—

115 and 121—Four Brick Tenements.

159 and 161—Four Wooden Tenements.

171 and 173—Four Bricked Tenements.

All the above properties have good yards. Usual Griffintown ground rent. Terms—Half cash, balance 3 years at 6 per cent. interest.

Commuted, Perfect Title.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

Also, the Property.

221 JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

NOS. 249, 251, 253 ST. URBAIN STREET, (near St. John's Church and Ontario street.) This splendid deep lot 47·6x181, with several wooden houses thereon erected, well situated for a builder. Sale at my rooms, on

Wednesday, 5th October, at 10:30 o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON, 222eod Auctioneer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Depending on the succession of the late John Platt, Esq. Several building lots on Mance street (Upper St. George street) and Ontario street.

Central position; good surroundings; upper level; splendid tunnel drainage; portion already sold, built upon with superior class of private dwellings.

Plan on view.

Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in five years at six per cent. interest.

It is intended to sell absolutely the lots "put up."

Sale at my rooms on

Wednesday, Oct. 5th, at 10.30 o'clock.

222 eod JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL ALL STONE VILLA, AT COTE ST. ANTOINE,

with Garden and Orchard, 35,000 feet in superficies and 2 Cut Stone Front Dwellings, Nos. 76 and 78 Victoria street, will be sold at the Subscriber's rooms, on

Monday, 10th October instant,

Plans and Drawing of Villa on view.

JOHN J. ARNTON, 208 eod Auctioneer.

By M. Hicks and Co.

CLEARING SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture and Effects, Raw Silk Parlor Suites, Hall and Cooking Stoves, Gasaliers, Oilcloths, &c.

On Tuesday Morning, 27th inst.

The Subscribers are instructed by the owner, who is retiring from the business to sell without reserve, at the Stores,

Nos. 1078 and 1082 St. Catherine street,

(Between St. Urbain and St. Philip),

The whole of his large and well-assorted stock, comprising: Raw Silk, Parlor Suites, B.W., and other Bedroom Sets, Iron Bedsteads, Sofas, Couches, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Curtains and Poles, Clocks, Toilet Sets, Mirrors, Pictures, large high Office Desk, "Solar," "Morning Star," "Arcadia," and other Hall Stoves, "British Crown" Cooking Stove, and a large collection of Gasaliers and Gas Fittings, &c.

—ALSO—

Immediately after above will be sold a quantity of Sterling Silverware, Jewellery, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., 224 Auctioneers.

ORIENTAL CARPET RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. J. M. Douglas & Co. to offer by auction,

On Wednesday, 28th September,

and following days, if necessary, in Bonaventure Building, Victoria Square, Montreal, over 500 CARPETS, RUGS, PORTIERES, &c., consisting of Ghiordezs, Ouchaes, Coulas, Yerahans, Dachestans, Beloharas, Kurdistans, &c., consigned direct from Asia. For particulars see catalogues. Goods on view on and after SATURDAY, 24th September.

Sale each day at TWO p.m.

M. HICKS & CO., 218 11 Auctioneer.

By F. W. Coate & Co.

THE MART.

BY F. W. COATE & CO.,

—SALE OF—

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Auction, at the warehouse of

MESSRS. MORRISON, TAYLOR & CO., 77 Front street, East, Toronto, and at the warehouse of MESSRS. CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO., 65 Front street, East, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,

for the benefit of whom it may concern,

43 Cases Leaf Tobacco.

7 Bales Havana Tobacco.

7 Cases Smoking Tobacco.

7 Cases Cigarettes.

TERMS CASH. SALE AT TWO O'CLOCK, commencing at the warehouse of Cramp, Torrances & Co. immediately after the balance at Messrs. Morrison, Taylor & Co.

F. W. COATE & CO., 222 2aw Auctioneers.

## Meetings and Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

J. B. SPARROW, Manager.

Every Evening next week and Saturday Matinee.

JOHN R. ROGER'S PALMER-GRAHAM COMPANY,

IN MISS GILLIS' DOMESTIC COMEDY, MY SWEETHEART!

Charming Music, Solos, Duets, &c., supporting MINNIE PALMER and R. E. GRAHAM.

Popular prices. Seats at Prince's Store. 225 1

"THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS," WITH "LESSONS FOR OUR TIMES."

A LECTURE B

## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**BIRTHS.**

BROWN—On the 24th inst., at 387 St. Mary street, the wife of R. M. Brown of a daughter.

SMITH—On Sept. 21st, at Waterloo, the wife of Rev. F. R. Smith of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—In this city, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Chas. J. O'Brien of a daughter. 224 2

BRYANT—On the 20th instant, at 257 Frontenac street, Hochelaga, wife of Charles R. Bryant of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

SHARPE, JOHNSON—On the 21st inst., at St Bartholomew's church, by the Rev. R. B. Usher, Wm. Sharpe to Jennie, second daughter of Wm. Johnson, of this city.

PAPINEAU, MACKAY—At Papineauville, County of Ottawa, on the 22nd September, by the Rev. Mr. Rochon, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lombard, of Curran, Ont., Gordon Benjamin Papineau Drug-gist, of Montreal, son of D. E. Papineau, Esq., notary, to Marie Eugiene, second daughter of John H. Mackay, Esq., merchant, of Papineau-ville. No cards. 225 2

YOUNG, WATSON—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., Harry Young, of New York, to Maggie May, eldest daughter of Mr. David Watson of this city.

CYPIHOT, CADIEUX—In this city, on the 17th inst., at St. James Church, by Rev. M. St. Louis, pastor of Adamsville, Theodule Cyphiot, M.D., of Claremont, N.H., son of Mr. Theodule Cyphiot, merchant, of this city, to Miss Flora Cadieux, daughter of Mr. Louis Cadieux, also merchant of this city. The happy couple left on the 19th for Claremont, their place of residence.

WOOD, RITCHIE—At the residence of the bride' father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., and Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., Mr. John B. Wood, to V. Annie May, youngest daughter of H. K. Ritchie, Esq. 223 3

**DEATHS.**

CONNOLLY—In this city, on the 24th inst., John Connolly, aged 80 years, native of Co. Leitrim, Ireland, father of James Connolly, 88 St. Paul street.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 278 Plessis street, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 7.30 a.m., to St. Bridget's church. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

STEPHENS—In this city, on the 23rd inst., of typhoid fever, John W., eldest son of John Stephens, aged 20 yrs.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, 167 Canning street, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

FERRIER—At 100 Alexander street, on Saturday morning, Mary, beloved wife of the Hon. Jas. Ferrier, in the 83rd year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, to the Methodist church, St. James street, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 225 3

TOMKINS—At Stanstead Plain, on the 21st instant, Rev. John Tomkins, aged 83 yrs.

FISK—At Abbottsford, on the 20th inst., Miriam Whitney, widow of the late Nathaniel Fisk, aged 82 yrs.

**The Weather.**

1 p.m.—Thermometer at Hearn & Harrison's during the last 24 hours :—

| 6 p.m. | 8 a.m. | 1 p.m. | Max. | Min. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60° | 57° | 58° | 60° | 54° | 57° |

Barometer—6 p.m.—29.90 8 a.m.—30.04 1 p.m.—30.00

**Special Notices.**

My sweetheart is Minnie Palmer.

**The Magnificent Band, 65th Regiment, Queen's Hall to-night; 25c all over.**

A brilliant triumph. Thousands cured of chest disease and catarrh in the head by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-Surgeon, French Army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. Office hours: 9 to 12. 2 to 4. 7 to 8.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the *Evening Post* Printing and Publishing Company will be held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening, 26th inst.

*Fruit presses* for making wines and jellies with uncooked fruit, French Cook's Knives, Bottle Corkers, Salad Sets, &c., just received, at L. J. A. Surveyer, 188 Notre Dame street. 224 3†

Jordan, Thibaudeau & Co.'s is the largest dry goods store in St. Lawrence Main street. Remember the address. Write it down in your memorandum book. The address is 289 St. Lawrence Main street, second store from Mignonne street. 225 †

IMMENSE BARGAINS in overcoats and ulsters at 3 St. Lawrence Main street. This house, as usual, takes the lead in overcoats and has the largest stock in this city. The leading line this Fall is a nobby check ulster at $5, and well worth $10. The $5 Fall overcoat is rushing at Huston's, 3 St. Lawrence Main street.

The friends of the Crescent street Church Sabbath School are reminded of the Picnic to Isle Gros Bois on Saturday, 24th inst. The steamer "Montarville" has been engaged and will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 10.30 a.m. and in the afternoon at 2.30. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had from the teachers or at the boat. 223 2

THE EXHIBITION.—No exhibit attracts more attention than the wonderful little instrument "The Orguinnette." Crowds surround the stall daily and the demand to hear its melodious strains is so great that the pianos in the vicinity have no chance. A great number are being sold at the agents, A. and S. Nordheimer, 211 St. James street. It is well worth inspection.

## New advertisements this P.M.


FALL GOODS!

CLAGGETT & COMPANY

ARE TAKING ORDERS FOR

FALL COSTUMES

MADE AFTER THE LATEST

Paris Fashions,

With Workmanship, Fit, and Style of Finish unsurpassed by any other

COSTUME MAKERS

ON THIS CONTINENT.

Our Fall Dress Goods & Trimmings,

ARE ALL MARKED OFF,

And the Ladies are cordially invited to inspect.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES OUT,

Polka Dot, Muslin Ties, and Deep Lace Collars!

TH MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES STREET,

Opposite Ottawa Hotel. 225†

VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.

HATS AND FURS

We invite visitors to call and see our Stock of

MANUFACTURED FURS,

Consisting in part of FUR ROBES and MATS of all kinds.

Sealskin Sacques, Sealskin Dolmans,

PERSIAN LAMB SACQUES, ASTRACAN DO.

GENTS' COATS, RACOON, BEAVER, PERSIAN LAMB And Cloth and Fur Lined and Trimmed

LADIES' DOLMANS AND CIRCULARS,

in Silk, Satin de Lyon, Sicilienne, &c.

MUFFS, BOAS, GAUNTLETS, &c

Of all the Fashionable Furs.

These goods are all our own manufacture, and are marked at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

283 Notre Dame Street. 222†

DENTAL PEARLINE.

A FRAGRANT TOOTH WASH!

Superior to Powder. Cleanses the Teeth. Purifies the Breath. Beautifies the Gums. 25c per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. Sole manufacturer,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

144 St. Lawrence Main street.


## New Advertisements this P.M.


RAIN! RAIN!!

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Umbrellas | $ 32 |
| Ladies' Black Twilled Umbrellas | 36 |
| Ladies' Mixed Silk Umbrellas | 55 |
| Ladies' Zenella Twill, fancy handle | 50 |
| Alpaca Umbrellas, ladies' | 50 |
| Silk Umbrellas, ladies' | 1 00 |
| Gents' Umbrellas | 50 |
| Gents' Umbrellas, 27 inch | 55 |
| Gents' Twilled Umbrellas | 58 |
| Alpaca Umbrellas, Gents' | 95 |
| Alpaca Umbrellas, silk finish | 1 50 |
| Gents' Silk Umbrellas, paragon frame | 2 15 |

PLUSHES!

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES!

Saphire, Grenat, Marine, Ruby, Cream, Bronze, Cardinal, Blue, Black, Light Blue, Steel Grey, Beige, Dark Brown, Castor, Bronze, Grey, Old Gold, and White; all 19 inch wide, to be sold at $2.00.

Silk Velvets in assorted colors.
Velveteens in all the new colors.
Black Velveteens, at 35c, 40c, 55c. 68c.
Black Silk Trimming Velvets.
Mantle Velvets, 24, 27, 28 inches wide.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY!

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!! FEATHERS!!!

Birds from every clime, Birds of every hue, Birds of brilliant plumage, Birds of sober grey,

Waiting to be Released.

These beauties of Nature's handiwork have congregated in great numbers in Carsley's Millinery Room, waiting to be released.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!!

How very beautiful! is the exclamation of every lady on seeing the magnificent display of Flowers in

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY ROOMS.

Just opened! Another case containing the latest fashions in Hats and Bonnets, quite new styles, in Felt, Beaver and Plush.

S. CARSLEY

MONTREAL. 225

WET WEATHER.

All ladies should be provided with one of S. Carsley's Rubber Waterproof Garments to protect them from the rain during the rainy season. These garments will pay for themselves the first or second time used; they not only save the ladies' dresses, but also their doctor's bills.

This garment is so easily carried, that a lady can always have it with her without the slightest inconvenience.

Carsley sells Rubber Waterproof Circulars at prices to suit all. Read the following for low quotations:

Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Circulars, only $2.50.
Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Circulars, only $3.00.
Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Circulars, only $3.50.
Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Circulars, best qualities, only $4.00 and 4.50.

SEALETTES.

Just to hand, two cases of Sealettes for Ladies' Jackets, which were bought much under regular prices. Ladies requiring Sealettes for Jackets will do well by giving us a call. We guarantee our prices for these goods to be from 20c to 25c per cent. cheaper than any other store in Canada.

Carsley's for all kinds of Mantles in all the latest styles.

Carsley's is the place for Shawls.

Carsley's Cotton Underclothing is the cheapest and best.

Come to Carsley's for Skirts.

— S. CARSLEY, —

MONTREAL. 223

GENERAL STORES!

Stores in England where all sorts of goods are sold are known as Co-operative Stores. In Canada they are called General Stores.

"A General Store price list of dry goods was compared with S. Carsley's prices the other day, and where he had the same goods, his prices were the lowest, and this without any marking down on his part. If people save a little on jams, pickles, and patent medicines they evidently will lose on dry goods, as compared with S. Carsley's for cash. This is always the case in comparing a general store (where all classes of goods are muddled together) with a first-class establishment in any branch of business.—*Evening Paper.*

CARSLEY'S CORSETS.

All the new makes of Corsets, with the latest improvement, can be bought at S. Carsley's.

PRICE LIST OF CORSETS.

Perfect fit guaranteed, 48c, 65c, 95c, $1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00, up to 4.25 pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS AT S. CARSLEY'S

All Silk Handkerchiefs, for 10c each.
Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs with colored borders.
Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.

S. Carsley's Handkerchief Department.

Ladies' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs with black borders.
Ladies' Plain Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs with fancy borders.

S. Carsley's Kid Glove Department.

At stock taking S. Carsley's Kid Glove stock was worth $18.000. The choice of these is offered to our retail customers.

$18.000 WORTH OF GLOVES.

At S. Carsley's you can buy Kid Gloves from 1 to 12 buttons, and prices from 25c to $8.00 per pair; the qualities comprise the best known standard glove makers in the world,

PRICE LIST OF KID GLOVES.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Kid Gloves will be found at S. Carsley's, 25c, 38c, 50c, 65c, 80c, 95c, $1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.65, 2.00, up to 8.00 per pair.

SATIN KNIFE PLAITINGS.

Try S. Carsley's for Satin Plaitings for the bottom of dresses; also, fine assortment of Muslin and Lace Plaitings.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

Fall stock of Ladies' and Children's hand-knitted Wool Vests.

Infants' Fancy Wool Jackets.

Children's Hand-knitted Jackets, suitable for Fall Wear.

Children's Hand-knitted Fancy Wool Dresses. All very cheap. Our own make. Orders taken.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL. 225


# Third Edition.

*CANADA'S NEW INDUSTRIES.*

**Iron Mining in Ontario—Rapid Development of this New Industry.**

Mr. Caldwell, M.P.P. for Lanark in the Ontario Legislature, who has been in the city for the last week, was waited upon by a STAR representative to-day to obtain some information regarding Canada's great "black country." Mr. Caldwell has gone extensively into the mining business, and speaks very enthusiastically of the prospects of this industry.

He said:—"In the Township of Levant, County of Lanark, there are four iron mines in full blast at present. As regards my own mine, we are not shipping the ore, but merely stacking it, owing to the difficulty of transport, but as soon as connection is made with the Kingston and Pembroke R.R., a good market and ready sale will be found for the ore at Cleveland, Ohio. The analysis of the ore has given most satisfactory results, averaging from sixty to sixty-five per cent. of metallic ore, and the assays which have been forwarded to Cleveland have been favorably received. The Roberts' mine, situated close to the Mississippi River, and about sixty miles from Kingston, is turning out from sixty to seventy tons a day. This is an American Company, the ore being shipped to their own smelting works in the United States."

"Is iron ore found generally over all this section of country?"

"It is positively full of ore; I never saw such a country for ore, and its magnetic attraction is very great. The men I have employed working the magnetic dipping needle find that it shows an attraction of from a hundred to 450 feet in width and over a quarter of a mile in length, the dipper at the same time indicating ninety degrees."

"Has this industry given employment to a large number of men?"

"Yes, and they are nearly all Canadians; I suppose there are probably 500 men employed at present, but as soon as the railway is concluded, of course the work will be pushed with much more vigor, and employment will be given to a larger number of men."

"Is this mining industry a sequence of the protective policy of the Government?"

"No, I consider it the outcome of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway; until this road was built there was no means of transporting the ore from the mines. The country is of a rugged, hilly nature, densely wooded with bad roads and consequently it was impossible to develop this line of trade before. The road is built to Levant so far, from thence it will come out at the Madawaska River at Arnprior and then to its terminus at Pembroke."

"How is trade generally in your district of the country?"

"Very good."

"Do you attribute the improvement to the National Policy?"

"I cannot answer that question because I consider it has not yet had sufficient time to show what advantages it has conferred on the country. My opinion is that the improvement here is due to the general good times prevailing all the world over. If, however, after a fair and more extended trial, we find that industries which are presently being pushed to an enormous degree are successful, then, of course, the present fiscal policy may be said to be suited to the country, but it requires time to show what the ultimate results will be. Take, for instance, the lumber trade, in which I am largely interested, the protective policy has no effect on it, as it is entirely an export trade. Until recently, this branch of business had gone right down to zero, while to-day it has recovered itself to a much greater extent than any other industry. Speaking of lumber I may say that in our section of the country a very extensive trade is carried on, and as we keep clearing the country of bush, mines will be opened all over. Charcoal works are also being erected at Sharbot Lake, in the County of Frontenac, on the line of the Kingston & Pembroke R. R., and if the results of the by-products meet our expectations, smelting works will be immediately established."

Mr. Caldwell leaves for home to-day.

*COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.*

**Crown Side—Judge's Charge.**

The Autumn term of this court opened to-day, their Honors Justices Monk and Cross being present. Messrs. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., and C. P. Davidson, Q.C., represented the Crown.

The following Grand Jury was then sworn in:—John Milne Browning (Foreman), Longueuil; Prospere Laurin, St. Martin; Marcel Laurin, St. Dorothee; J. Bte. Lacroix, St. Dorothee; Isidore Plouff, St. Dorothee; Anselme Lecavalier, St. Dorothee; Pierre Bissonnent, Vercheres; Adelard Jodoin, Vercheres; Elzear Desmarais, Nercheres; Pierre Amiot, *fils*, Vercheres; Theodule Bassiere, Vercheres; Richard McShane, Montreal; Geo. Esplin, Montreal; Lawrence Power, Montreal; William Davis, jr., Longueuil; Dennis Britt, Montreal; William S. Gardner, Montreal; John Ahern, Montreal.

Afterward His Honor Judge Monk delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:—

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.*

You are called from your homes to perform the important duties assigned to you as the Grand Jurors of the district at a time when the country is enjoying the blessings of profound peace and of almost unexampled prosperity. No cloud appears in our horizon; but the dark one which overshadows the Great Republic lying to the south of us, a people whom we justly regard, not only as neighbors, but as friends, causes almost an equal gloom in our midst.

In common with the whole civilized world we mourn the untimely death of the late President of the United States, a statesman illustrious by his position as the chief magistrate of a great people, and by his eminent public services, honored for every virtue, public and private, and whose memory is now enshrined in the hearts of all lovers of law, order, and good government. After the grave shall have closed over the illustrious dead, and men's thoughts shall have resumed their ordinary channels, there will doubtless be some lessons (indirectly inculcated by this sad event) to be learned by our neighbors and by ourselves. The great sacrifice, which now seems to be an unmitigated calamity, will not have been wholly in vain if, sending as its immediate result a thrill of sympathy through the heart of humanity, it shall tend to mitigate the bitterness of party strife and moderate the keenness of political rivalry and ambition.

Coming now to a brief consideration of the duties you are called upon to perform as the Grand Inquest of this district, I may remark that your safest guide will be found in the terms of the simple but comprehensive oath which you have just taken. You are to enquire with diligence into all matters that come before you. Your deliberations are to be conducted under the seal of absolute secrecy. They are to be uninfluenced by the evil passions of envy, hatred and malice which would seek to assail the innocent, or by favor or affection which would endeavour to shield the guilty. They are also to be free from any sordid motives which might sway you in the right discharge of important functions.

Bills of indictment will be submitted to you by the Crown, embodying charges against persons committed for trial before the Court, and evidence will be laid before you by the Crown officers in support of these accusations. No testimony can be adduced before you on behalf of the accused. If you think there is insufficient evidence to create a strong impression that a crime has been committed by the party charged you will return a true bill; if the evidence, on the contrary, fails to lead to such a conviction, you will return no bill.

I am happy to inform you that the calendar is not very heavy, though there are some crimes and offences of a serious nature.

The Crown officers and officers of this Court will be happy to render you any assistance that lies in their power, should you require their services.

The Petit Jury was discharged till Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned till three o'clock to permit the Grand Jury to look into the indictments.

**Special Features of the Exhibition.**

Among the various industries which during the past few years have made such rapid advancement in this country, perhaps none have shown a more marked improvement than that of the manufacture of Canadian Tweeds. From the coarse homespun and Etoffe du Pays of former years the advance has been continuous, and to-day Canadians have the proud satisfaction of knowing that for beauty of design, excellence of finish and durability the productions of our mills rival, and, in some cases, even excel the finest imported goods. Among the numerous attractions of our Exhibition, the display of Tweeds held a conspicuous place and especially noticeable on entering the Main Building was that made by Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co., of this city, who deservedly carry off the Gold Medal in this department. A glance at the two artistically arranged pyramids of Tweeds, embracing every style and quality, must have been a convincing proof of the leading position occupied by this firm in this most important branch of our manufactures. And that this position has been well merited is evinced by the various medals which have been awarded them. Prominent among these are the Silver Medal at Paris in 1878, the Dominion Gold Medal at Ottawa in 1879, the 1st prize at Montreal in 1880, and the Gold Medal at the present Exhibition. It must certainly be gratifying to Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. to know that their efforts to develop Canadian manufactures, in which they are largely engaged, have been appreciated.

**Canada in England.**

"Vive la Canadienne" was played by the band of the 2nd Durham Artillery on the occasion of their inspection on Saturday, September 10th. The compliment was owing to the presence of Lieut.-Colonel Oswald, who was the guest of the commanding officer, the Marquis of Londonderry. It was the 2nd Durham that won the prize presented by Colonel Oswald, and the Marquis of Londonderry made a neat speech on the occasion. The members of the winning team are to receive a sum of money, and the Marquis himself retains the prize as an heirloom in his family. Colonel Oswald, in reply, addressed the regiment, and on behalf of the Volunteers of the Dominion of Canada he thanked Lord Londonderry for the privileged invitation which had been given to him, and said that he would not fail to tell the people of Canada when he returned what a fine body of men the 2nd Durham were, and how they understood their duties. The parade is described by the Newcastle papers as being creditable to all concerned, and the 2nd Durham appear to be proud of having carried off the trophy presented by Lieut.-Colonel Oswald; and it is something for our French-Canadian fellow subjects to know that they are remembered on the other side, and that "A La Claire Fontaine" and "En Roulant" were played before the parade dismissed.

**Dear Old "Uncle Tom" Again.**

That standard play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which, like the book upon which it is founded, will never grow old, but always appeal strongly to our deepest and best feelings, is to be presented at the Victoria Rink under the management of Mr. J. B. Sparrow all next week, commencing Monday evening, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The Company will be a double one, which will constitute a great attraction. Thus there will be two Topsys, two Marks the lawyer, and two educated donkeys. Nearly forty people will be on the stage, and the play will be magnificently presented throughout. The tickets will be at popular prices, 25 cents and 35 cents, and a great rush is expected.

**Wedding Bells.**

St. Bartholomew's Church was, on Wednesday evening, 21st, the scene of the marriage of Mr. William Sharpe to Jennie, second daughter of Sergt.-Major Johnson, of the Prince of Wales Rifles. A large gathering of friends took place to witness the ceremony, and the choir of the church assisted at the service. Among other costly presents, the bride was the recipient of a beautiful service of plate, the gift of the church choir, of which she has been a member since its organization. The happy pair left by the Western train the same evening, accompanied by the good wishes and congratulations of a large concourse of friends.

**Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart."**

The new comedy, "My Sweetheart," written by William Gill, author of "Goblins," will be presented at the Theatre Royal every night of next week and at a matinee on Saturday. It is spoken of as a fine play, and when we consider that it will be presented by Miss Minnie Palmer, J. J. Dowling, R. E. Graham, Mary Davenport and others, we are assured of a treat of the highest order. The play includes many beautiful songs and dances.

**CITY ITEMS.**

—At the Church of the Gesu to-morrow morning Concone's Grand Mass will be sung. Owen's grand trio will be sung at the offertory by Messrs. Beaudry and Varin, tenors, and Mr. Finn, baritone. Mr. Jehin Prume will perform an obligato on the violin. The trio will be repeated at the evening service.

—The Hon. Mr. Justice Mackay will render judgments on Tuesday 27th inst., at 11 a.m. in the First Division in the following cases:—The Trust & Loan Co., vs. The Lord Bishop of Montreal and tiers saisie (three judgments) Robertson vs. La Banque d'Hochelaga, Ross vs. Vanneck Bouchard vs. Poissant, Ausseen vs. Gauthier, and *in re* Mulholland et al, insolvent vs. Mulholland, petitioner.

**COMMERCIAL.**

The local market for flour remains firm with business reported at higher prices than previously mentioned. On 'Change to-day 250 bbls of Superior Extra sold at $5.60, and other sales included 250 bbls Extra Superfine at $5.50; 250 do at $5.52½; 450 Spring Extra at $5.40, and 125 Strong Baker's at $7. Yesterday p.m. 1,200 Choice City bags sold at $3.60. Ocean freights from this port continue dull and easy at 2s 3d to 2s 9d to Liverpool and Glasgow, and about 3s 6d to 3s 9d to London. There is no change in prices of potashes. Pots, firsts, per 100 lbs are worth here, $5.10 to $5.15, and pearls are scarce at $6.

The Montreal Corn Exchange will adjourn its session early on Monday on account of the President's funeral. London, Liverpool and American Exchanges will be closed.

On the Call Board to-day 2,500 bbls. Superior Extra Flour in lots of 500 bbls. each, offered at $6.25, $6.20, $6.67½, $6.65 and $6.62½, to arrive within 10 days. The only bid recorded was that of $6.57½ for 500 bbls. deliverable by Tuesday, free storage for ten days.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.—Wheat, 17,200 bushels; peas, 11,198; rye, 400; flour, 2,510 bbls; ashes, 17; butter, 1,428 pkgs; cheese, 1,355 boxes; tallow, 45 pkgs; leather, 151 rolls; spirits, 19 casks.

Wheat in Chicago to-day opened at $1.31¾ Oct., but soon advanced again, rising in the early trade to $1.32¼ October, $1.36¼ Dec. Corn was irregularly easier. It reached 69c October, but afterwards went back again to 68½. Pork was easier at 10.30 a.m. at $19.20 to $19.22½ October, $19.47½ Nov. Lard was about steady at $12.15 October.

Beerbohm's English Advices:—Floating cargoes, wheat and corn strong. Cargoes on passage, dittto. Medium Chicago or Milwaukee wheat, 52s 6d; Red Winter, 55s. good cargoes California wheat, 54s 6d; Mixed American corn, 30s to 30s 6d; London, 30s 6d. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 53s 6d; nearly due, 54s 6d. English and French country wheat market, firmer. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, strong. California and Club wheat, 11s to 11s 4d; Red Winter and White Michigan wheat, 10s 10d to 10s 11d. American spring wheat, 10s 1d to 10s 7d. No. 2 red wheat, 54s 3d. Liverpool American Western mixed corn 6s 2½d. Peas, 7s 9d. Wheat and flour in Paris turn dearer.

W. J. Fairbarn's telegram from Liverpool reports: Wheat market steady, fair business, quotations nominally unchanged. London and most interior markets higher. Corn firm, tending upward, supply light.

Flour, per bbl., Superior Extra, $6.60 to $6.65; Extra Superfine, $5.40 to 5.50; Spring Extra, $5.40 to 6.45; Superfine, $5.75 to $6; Strong Bakers', $6.75 to $7.25; Fine, $5.40 to $5.50; Middlings, $4.70; Pollards, $4.35 to $4.40; Ontario Bags, $3.00 to $3.15; City Bags (delivered), $3.60 to 3.65.

Meal, per bbl., Oatmeal, $4.90 to 5.00; Cornmeal, $3.40 to 3.60.

GRAIN.—No business was reported here to-day. About 20,000 bushels of peas sold yesterday at 97c, but 98c is now asked. Oats are quiet at 38c to 40c per bushel. The sale is reported of several car lots of barley at 75c to 80c per bushel.

Farmers' loose hay on the Montreal market has been selling at $10 to $12 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs for fair to good qualities, one or two choice loads selling for $12.50. Inferior hay was quoted at $7 to $9. Straw was scarce at $6 and $6.50 for best descriptions. Pressed hay is steady at $12 to $14 per ton, as high as $15 having been paid for very choice lots.

**Special Notices.**

My sweetheart with R. E. Graham and Minnie Palmer will be at Theatre Royal every evening next week.

## Telegrams.

**CABLE.**

ABUSE OF OFFICIAL TRUST.—LONDON, September 24.—The official *Provincial Correspondenz* eulogizes Prince Bismarck's foreign policy. The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna says:—"The Pesth newspaper which published the two telegrams regarding the Dantzic meeting obtained possession of the documents through abuse of official trust."

BANK OF FRANCE.—LONDON, September 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 712,500 francs in gold and a decrease of 2,600,000 francs in silver.

**A Love Letter.**

My own Darling;

Your coldness and neglect of late have caused much comment among my family and friends. They say, you have publicly stated you prefer the theatre to my society. If so, take me to see the Rogers-Palmer-Graham Company in Mr. Wm. Gills charming musical comedy drama, entitled, "My Sweetheart," at Theatre Royal every evening next week and after you have seen the difference between the love of a good pure girl and that of a heartless woman, I shall rest content with the result. You will now find box plan open at Prince's music store.

YOUR OWN TRUE LOVE.

**The Finest Programme of Music ever given, for Twenty-five cents, Queen's Hall To-night.**

## New advertisements this p.m.


THE TOWN TALK.

Fall Opening day of the Most Complete Assortment of Millinery Goods ever Imported into Canada.

MESSRS. BOISSEAU BROS.,

235 & 237 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.,

NEAR ST. CATHERINE,

Will make the show, so much looked for by the Ladies of Montreal, on

Tuesday Next, the 27th September,

when the assortment and style, together with the combination of colors, will far eclipse any artists' designs of the past. The buyer, Mr. Boisseau, has merited the world wide fame for taste and artistic originality.

The public are invited to inspect our stock of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Plushes, Velvets, Laces, &c.

This house was awarded this season five first prizes and diploma of honor at the Exhibition. This must prove how far advanced the dry goods stores of Messrs. Boisseau Brothers are over the old-fashioned houses of St. Paul and Notre Dame streets; and the merchants of the Main street have combined to make and keep St. Lawrence street the centre of attraction, which it holds now and by steady progress will improve with the times

JUST OPENED!

A large shipment of Nottingham Lace Curtains, direct from the makers; prices, from 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.45, $1.50, $1.60 up to $5.00 per pair, the best value ever offered in Canada to the public.

We are selling the real Astracan Fur Jackets well; price, from $2 to $10.

Childs', Maids' and Women's Cashmere Circulars, only $8.75.

Good Cloth Ulsters, from $1.40.

Good Promenade Jackets, from $2.00.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Good Useful Dress Goods, 8c.
Plaids for Children, only 10c.
Heavy Costume Lustre, only 12½c.
Scotch Homespun, only 18c.
Costume Cloth, only 22c.
Cross Over Wool Serge, only 27c.
Costume Checks, only 20c.
Rainbow Checks, only 20c.

Good Canada Yarn, only 50c per lb.

ALL MAKES OF IMPORTED YARNS.

Pattons, 85c; Fingering, $1.00 per lb.

REMEMBER OUR MOTTO,

"No Trouble to Show Goods."

224†

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

403 & 405 Notre Dame street,

CORNER OF ST. PETER STREET.

Dress Goods of all kinds a Specialty.

BEAUTIFUL RANGE OF

BLACK FRENCH WOOL CASHMERES,

Imported direct from the makers in France, 30 inches wide, from 50c to $1 per yard, and 46 inches wide, from 65c to $2 per yard.

VALUE UNSURPASSED.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS from 50c to $1 per yard.

ALL COLORS IN

French Wool Cashmeres and Merinos,

Just received, in three qualities, at 50c, 75c and $1 per yard.

All kinds of NEW MATERIAL in

BLACK and COLORED STUFFS FOR DRESSES,

Viz.: BEIGES, SERGES, NEW VELOURS CLOTHS ESTAMENES, TWEED EFFECTS in great variety, CORDS, LUSTRES, TARTANS, and FRENCH ROUBAIX GOODS, plain and striped.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

FIVE PER CENT. Discount for Cash on all purchases over $1. 225†

LINEN TABLE DAMASK!

CREAM AND BLEACHED.

LINEN TABLE NAPKINS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

SHEETINGS!

Grey and White, Twilled and Plain, all Widths.

Just received, a large lot of above goods to be sold at prices that defy competition.

D. G. LAIDLAW.

No. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET. 218†

ALL ABOUT MANITOBA!

"THE TRADE REVIEW"

Contains the most complete information about the Great North-West.

Trade statistics of the City of Winnipeg and Manitoba Detailed report of the buildings erected during the year. The Financial and Commercial condition of the Prairie Province.

A LIMITED EDITION.

Price, 10 Cents.

For sale by all newsdealers. 225 3

FOR SALE—500,000 Acres of Selected Farming Lands in MANITOBA and the great NORTH-WEST.

A. R. MAIN & CO.,

of the Manitoba Land Bureau have opened an office for a few days at 504 St. Paul St.

Besides the above they have some most desirable City Lots and a few very choice parcels which offer an excellent field for profitable investment.

Our Mr. Main can be consulted at the above address, where those desirous of acquainting themselves with the Great Western land can consult maps, plans, &c., &c.

Good titles guaranteed. Investors are invited to examine our lists. Deposits received on all properties sold.

References—A. F. Gault, Esq., Messrs. Gault Bros., Montreal; James S. Lockie, Esq., Financial Manager British and Canadian Lumber and Timber Co., head office Toronto.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Ottawa; Hon. Senator Boyd, St. John, New Brunswick; Hon. C. P. Brown, Minister Public Works, Winnipeg, Man. 224 3

PERSONAL.—If Ann Johnston (English), who lived as servant at 982 St. Catherine street, in 1874, supposed to be since married, will send her address to P.O. Box 75, will hear of something to her advantage. 225 †

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, from 12 to 15 years of age.

224 3† Apply 71 St. Lawrence street.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. THOMAS . . . . . Manager.

THIRD YEAR. HAZEL KIRKE THIRD YEAR.

ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST!

MONDAY EVENING, the 26th SEPT.

SATURDAY MATINEE, and Every Evening during the week (Saturday excepted), the

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY!

In the one Great Dramatic Triumph of the Century,

HAZEL KIRKE

Now near its 1000th night of consecutive representation, having long since surpassed the

HAZEL KIRKE

Longest Run on Record!

HAZEL KIRKE HAZEL KIRKE HAZEL KIRKE Will thrill you. Will electrify you. Will solace you.

HAZEL KIRKE HAZEL KIRKE HAZEL KIRKE Is a sweet, home-like picture. Has a fine moral. Is the Idol of the People.

HAZEL KIRKE goes home to every heart.

The sale of Seats is now in progress at the Academy Box Office, 1756 St. James street. 225

SPECIAL OPENING!

PATERSON BROS.,

WILL SHOW ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 27th and 28th.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

French, English and American Millinery Goods,

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

PATERSON BROTHERS,

22 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,

53 & 60 WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO. 225 1

LADIES' SEAL SACQUES AND DOLMANS!

LADIES' PERSIAN LAMB Do., Do.

Ladies' Silk, Satin de Lyon, and Cashmere Circulars & Dolmans,

FUR-LINED AND TRIMMED.

Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps and Gauntlets

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Sleigh Robes, in Black Bear, Grizzly Bear, Musk Ox, &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF SKINS TO MAKE UP TO ORDER.

Awarded two Medals and Diplomas, Philadelphia Centennial; also, nine Prizes, Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

C. J. REYNOLDS,

427 NOTRE DAME STREET. 219

POPULAR SHIRT STORE!

A. W. CRAIG & CO.,

Old Post Office Building.

Just received, one case of the latest

LONDON NOVELTIES!

Just completed, another line of our fine

French Cambric Shirts

IN ALL SIZES.

Our 75c. UNDRESSED SHIRTS are having a big run.

224 2† A. W. CRAIG & CO., Old Post Office Building.

Manitoba and the North-West Territory!

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS FOR SALE

— BY THE —

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the Offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES,

LAND COMMISSIONER.

Montreal, May, 1881.

TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS & RUGS

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Have just received a very fine assortment of

EASTERN CARPETS and RUGS

COMPRISING

YORDES! KOULA

KURRACHEE!

KURDISTAN! BOKHARA!

AND OTHER MAKES!

Which they are selling at from 23c to 60c per square foot.

Intending purchasers of Carpets should not fail to examine these goods, which are incomparable for durability and beauty of coloring and design. 222† 5

PURITY AND STRENGTH

ARE COMBINED IN

JONAS & CO.'S

Flavoring Extracts!

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 225 †

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

FALL 1881.

OFFER TO THE TRADE ONLY;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, | Prints, | Hosiery, |
| Flannels, | Grey Cottons, | Gloves, |
| Winceys, | White Cottons, | Scarfs, |
| Tweeds, | Fancy Shirtings, | Silk Handkerchi

# Last Edition.

## THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

**Discourse by the Rev. Dr. De Sola.**

The Jewish New Year was celebrated to-day by our fellow-citizens of Hebrew faith. The New Year commemorates, according to Jewish tradition, the creation of the world, but is also called the Feast of Trumpets which were formerly sounded in the Holy Temple on this day, a practice still continued by the synagogues. It is the commencement of the civil year and of the solemn period called the Days of Repentance, with the great fast day called the Day of Atonement.

A most soleman and impressive service took place in the Chenneville street Synagogue. The building was crowded, and all seemed to join in the services with deep devotion. The solemn melodies were exquisitely rendered by a full choir, which showed an intimate knowledge of the musical art and evinced careful and intelligent training. The Rev. Prof. DeSola delivered a discourse, taking as a basis of his remarks the following passage in the Mishnic treatise, Aboth, "All is viewed by God, but free will is given to man. The world is judged with benevolence, and all is according to the augmentation of the action." He first showed that the doctrine of God's fore-knowledge is clearly taught in Scripture, and he quoted Job, David and the Prophets for this purpose.

It was supported by reason and fact, and resulted from the perfection of God's being and attributes. The Illimitable One cannot have a limited vision, hence he sees all that is passing. The Eternal has neither beginning nor end, his limitless vision therefore embraces the future as well as the past and present. He is the Almighty Originator of all, and we cannot conceive of origin or design without fore knowledge. After illustrating this he shewed that fact and history proved the doctrine. Things foretold actually came true and if they doubted the historical events of Scripture, which were foretold, such as the Restoration under Cyrus, they might turn for proof in what is fulfilled in our own day. This was the preservation of Israel foretold ages since and a written record of which is found among Egyptian, Assyrian, and Grecian as well as Jewish records. After illustrating the other points he referred in most eloquent and feeling terms to the death of the President of the United States, now lying stark amidst the tears of his bereaved dear ones in which all nations join, with unparalleled sincerity and grief. He paid a very high eulogium to his character, showing that the purity of the American political life must have been greatly maintained and promoted had he been spared. He attributed the act of the unhappy assassin to a negation of the principle that "God views all, and all is according to the nature of the action" on which he had just spoken. The rev. speaker concluded with an earnest peroration, in which he exhorted his hearers to live at all times with a remembrance that the eye of an omnipotent Judge was upon them.

The discourse, particularly that part relating to President Garfield, was listened to with rapt attention.

## THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY EMBROGLIO.

**What Our French Canadian Fellow-Citizens Think About It.**

French Canadian society in the city is, to use a very mild term, *enrage* at the tenor of the telegrams received from Rome yesterday, to the effect that the Holy Father had maintained the pretensions of the great seat of learning of the Ancient City, and, in fact, the news is received as a pure *canard* by the most influential French Canadians. A highly respectable and very devout Roman Catholic Canadian said to-day "if it is true, no son of mine will ever attend their succursal here, but I can hardly believe that the Pope or the Court of Cardinals would take such a high-handed step." No confirmation of the news has been received at the Bishop's Palace, and it is highly improbable that any important development would have taken place in Rome without the Archbishop having immediately notified Mgr. Fabre of the fact. The Recorder, Mr. De Montigny, believes the whole matter is a mere fabrication, and has cabled the Hon. Senator Trudel, who is at present in Rome, for news. He expected a reply during the course of to-day, but up to the hour of our going to press his cable had not been received. The feeling amongst all classes of Canadians in Montreal, who are justly respected for their devotion to their Church, is, that if the telegrams contain the truth, the Papal See has gone a little too far in this business. A reverend gentleman who has had personal interviews with several of the Cardinals at Rome on the subject stated to-day that he believed when the truth was known it would be found the Pope would take the same stand that Her Majesty the Queen had on the subject and leave the whole discussion in *statu quo* until the matter was decided by the Judiciary of the Country.

A meeting of the residents of St. Henri has been called for to-morrow evening after church, when Mr. Desjardins, M. P., will address his constituents on the subject.

The *Minerve*, of this morning, under the ominous heading: *Roma locuta est*, says that the question is now definitely settled in favor of Lavai, so far as the ecclesiastical authority is concerned. There remains, however, the civil case in regard to the proper interpretation of the royal charter of the University. Our contemporary likewise broadly hints that, to ensure harmony over the Province, Laval will have to revise its list of professors, several of whom are noted Liberals.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

**Annual Meeting.**

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, I. O. G. T., was held at Lachute on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The reports of the officers for the past year were very encouraging. The Secretary's report showed 71 lodges, with a membership of 2,262.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—G. W. C. T., W. H. Lambly, of Inverness; G. W. Counsellor, J. Luttrell, Montreal; G. W. V. T., Miss Mary Kerr, Richmond; G. W. S., S. A. Leberveau, Montreal; G. W. Treasurer, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; G. W. Chaplain, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Montreal; G. W. M., E. T. Perry, Montreal; G. W. Guard, J. P. Plummer, East Bolton; G. Sentinel, W. R. Leet, Danville; A. G. Secretary, Miss S. B. Bailey, Inverness; D. G. M., Mrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; G. Supt. of Juvenile Templars, Mrs. W. H. Lambly, Inverness; P. G. W. C. I., J. K. McDonald, Montreal.

It was resolved, "That this Grand Lodge of Good Templars, now in session at Lachute, Province of Quebec, has learned with the deepest grief of the deceased President Garfield—a man who has endeared himself to all right-thinking people by his goodness and manliness in following out the temperance principle inaugurated by President Hayes in the White House—and desires to express its profound sympathy with Mrs. Garfield in her great and sorrowful bereavement, and pray God that he may sustain her in this great trial, and restore her to health and strength.

"And we would also express our sympathy with the people of the neighboring Republic, and especially with our brothers and sisters therein, in the great loss they have sustained in the death of their Chief Magistrate, and hope this affliction, through the deep and sincere sympathy manifested in this country and England, may be the means of cementing the ties with which we are bound together.

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Garfield."

**Jewel Robbery.**

About ten days ago Mr. Duhamel, 26, engaged Sarah Taylor, an Englishwoman, about 30 years of age, and just imported, as nurse, she being provided with strong letters of recommendation. Yesterday Sarah disappeared, and by a curious coincidence over $1,000 worth of jewellery also disappeared from Mr. Duhamel's house, 241 Sherbrooke street. Among the other jewels were many valuable souvenirs.

**Political Tit Bits.**

The political flutter of excitement at present is centered in the appointment of the five vacant senatorships. In connection with the representation for the District of Hamilton, which has been vacated by the death of Senator Bull, the name of Mr. Donald McInnes is mentioned. Mr. McInnes for a long time sat in Parliament for Hargilton, and is well known as a prominent merchant and a gentleman of high character. Dr. Grant and J. M. Curran, M.P., of Ottawa, are spoken of to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Skead, who, since his insolvency, has not been able to qualify for the position. A considerable amount of tact will have to be displayed by the Government to fill this position to the satisfaction of all political friends. For the district of East Ontario the names of Mr. John McLellan, M.P. for Glengarry, and Mr. Bennet, formerly a legislative Councillor of the old Province of Canada, are most prominently spoken of, and it is probable the former gentleman will be offered the vacant Senatorship. In the event of his accepting it, Mr. Donald Macmaster, M. P. P. for Glengarry in the local house, would be the popular Government candidate to replace Mr. McLellan in the Dominion House of Commons.

Mr. M. Mathieu, M. P. P. for Richelieu, was to-day offered the Judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Olivier. He has not as yet accepted the high honor offered him, probably for political reasons. He leaves to-night for Sorel to arrange for the election of his successor in the Quebec Legislature, in the very probable event of his going on the Bench. It is understood that Mr. Amedee Gagnon, advocate, of Sorel, will be the Government nominee.

**University Intelligence.**

At the recent competitive examinations at the McGill College, the following scholarships and exhibitions were awarded to students and candidates for entrance:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

*Tenable for Two Years.*

Third year—Mathematical Scholarship: *Murray, J. R.

Third year—Classical and Modern Language Scholarships: *Bland, C. E.; †Lee, A.

Third year—Natural Science: *Ross, L. F.

EXHIBITION.

*Tenable for One Year.*

Second year—*Mackay, A. A., (Pictou Academy, N.S.); *Unsworth, J. K., (Brampton High School, Ont.); ‖Blackader, E. H., (High School, Montreal.

First year—*Climie, W., (Listowel High School); *Lochhead, W., (Listowel High School); §Patterson, W., (Huntindon Academy, Que.)

*Value of Scholarship or Exhibition, $125 yearly; donor, W. C. McDonald, Esq.
†Value of Scholarship, $120 yearly; founder, Charles Alexander, Esq.
‖Value of Exhibition, $125 yearly; donor, Geo. Hague, Esq.
§Value of Exhibition, $100 yearly; founder, Mrs. Jane Redpath.

## IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY DETECTIVE FAHEY.

**Two Escaped Convicts and Notorious Thieves Arrested—A Hard Struggle for Liberty.**

Two of the convicts, Jean Giroux and Francis Laberge, who managed to escape from Kingston Penitentiary in June last, were not recaptured after making their way to Liverpool recently returned to this city, and have been implicated in a number of robberies. Detective Fahey spotted the couple last evening speaking to a number of the "Black Horse Gang" and managed to arrest Laberge, Giroux making good his escape, but he was again pounced upon by the plucky detective this morning, and after a severe struggle, landed in durance vile. The two convicts were afterwards taken to the St. Vincent de Paul's Penitentiary by Fahey's men.

**Hazel Kirke.**

This beautiful comedy-drama has been witnessed by over one million people. It is now nearing the third year of its consecutive representation on the stage, having long since surpassed the longest run on record. It will be presented all next week at the Academy of Music, by the original New York cast, including Montreal's favorite, E. W. Couldock, and Miss Effie Ellsler. Our people should avail themselves of this rare opportunity, and welcome the distinguished company *en route* here. The Madison Square Theatre Co. will arrive here from Toronto by special train.

**The Weather.**

10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Moderate to fresh winds, fair weather, with showers in some localities.

—A meeting of the Road Committee was called this morning to consider the St. Gabriel Village drainage question, but a quorum was not obtained.

—"Bonnie Scotland's no' awa" when we a' can hae "twa hours at hame" with the great Scotch vocalists, the Kennedy family. They commence a short season at the Queen's Hall on Monday evening next, and we bespeak a hearty welcome for these old favorites.

# THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

**The Garfield Fund—The Funeral Ceremonies.**

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Garfield fund is now $294,000.

The labor of covering the buildings here with black drapery is still in progress. The streets present a sombre appearance. There has been an astonishingly large sale of photographs, lithographs and engravings of Garfield.

The *Times* Washington special says among Arthur's most intimate friends the prevailing opinion is that there will be a general change in the Cabinet portfolios within 60 days. None of the present members appear to be suited for Arthur's Cabinet except Lincoln and Seymour. It is said they will only remain in the event of Grant not accepting the War office, which it is evident will be tendered him. For the Treasury it is stated ex-Governor Morgan has been decided. It is believed Blaine will retire, and it is thought if he wishes it he can succeed Mr. Lowell as Minister to England. If Mr. Morgan goes into the Treasury, Mr. James will go out of the Post-office. Messrs. Henry and MacVeagh will probably go out. J. Stanley Brown, Private Secretary to the late President, has been requested to remain, and it is not likely he will. James C. Reed, New York, Arthur's Secretary, will doubtless be appointed Brown's successor. Brown will probably be tendered a desirable office in one of the departments.

The proclamation calling the extra session of the Senate meets the cordial approval of the best men of all parties.

The *World's* Washington special states if any changes are made in the Cabinet, Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, will be asked to become Secretary of State; Senator Jones would become Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Cameron, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Boutwell, Attorney-General. According to this arrangement, Messrs. Lincoln, Windom and Jones would keep their places.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—It is stated that Mrs. Garfield was left alone with the casket in the rotunda of the Capitol yesterday for 20 minutes. The lid had been removed, so that she might gaze on the face of her dead husband. When she left she took some of the flowers that surrounded the coffin. Afterwards Messrs. Swaim and Rockwell closed the casket and directed that it should never again be opened. Mrs. Garfield on leaving the rotunda was very pale. Her head was bowed, but she walked with a firm step. It is understood she wishes never to see the capitol again. Just as the services in the rotunda were completed and the body was being borne to the hearse, a beautiful rainbow appeared in the east. It is stated Mrs. Garfield was deeply moved by Queen Victoria's floral tribute.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 24.—The *Times* having printed an article disparaging to the late President, several hundred students of Rodgers College decorated the whole front of the building with ink. The editor of the *Times* was burned in effigy.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—The funeral train arrived at Altoona this morning at 1.35, and after changing locomotives left at 1.40. At six the train reached Pittsburgh. 15 minutes were occupied at Pittsburgh changing locomotives and crews. The second section, bearing the Congressional Commission and members of Congress arrived at Pittsburgh at 6.33 a.m. and left at 6.55. The funeral train passed Wellsville, O., at 8.39. The officers who accompanied the train report a continuous demonstration all along the line. At Lewistown the track was strewn with flowers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A committee of the New York Stock Exchange called on President Arthur yesterday. He said:—"I am pleased to meet you, but deeply grieved that the meeting should result from so sad a calamity. I thank you for the kind expression of your confidence, and trust I may be found to deserve it."

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—The special train passed Rootstown, 42 miles from Cleveland, at 11.20 a.m.

WEAVER FALLS, Pa., Sept. 24.—The train containing the journalists going to Cleveland *via* Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway, ran into a hand car on Beaver Run bridge at 8 this morning, killing four workmen and injuring two, one fatally.

WELLSVILLE, O., Sept, 24.—The Congressional train caught up with the funeral train which was delayed here because of the request of Mrs. Garfield that her coach be placed in the rear of the train. The ladies did not sleep well last night because of the heat and being too close to the engine. The weather is very warm.

SYRACUSE, September 24.—Jas. A. Garfield, son of the late President, passed through the city last evening *en route* to Cleveland. He reclined on a couch in a parlor car most of the journey here.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—The day is blustry and unpleasant. Throngs in the streets are preparing to receive the remains of Garfield. The city is utterly covered with draperies of mourning arranged in the most artistic manner. The funeral train is expected at one o'clock. Mother Garfield is here at the home of Governor Sheldon. The late President's sisters and his two little sons will also remain at Sheldon's.

## FROM QUEBEC.

CATTLE IN QUARANTINE.—QUEBEC, Sept. 24.—More than 150 animals belonging to the Ayrshire, Durham and Suffolk varieties, are now in quarantine at Levis. Thirty of these animals are the property of the New Brunswick Government, which has a model farm. One calf, now in quarantine, is said to have cost $10,000, and an enormous ram is valued at $3,000.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—Since the month of May last, thirty miles of ballasting has been done on the Intercolonial Railway between Levis and River du Loup. Two trains and 50 men are employed at the work, under the surveillance of Mr. Yeo.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for constructing a wooden Mansard on No. 3 Fort, Levis, has been awarded to Mr. Pilon, who will shortly commence the work.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.—The Federal Government has issued orders to complete as quickly as possible all the necessary works at the cattle quarantine. Mr. Michaud, of Levis, has received orders for the removal of the haggards constructed in front of the fort. The works will be commenced on Monday and finished in about 15 days. To enclose the quarantine 60,000 feet of fencing, six feet high, have been constructed. When the whole work will be finished there will be fifteen haggards on the land in rear of the fort, four others in the fort for sheep, and three on the land in front of the fort.

## FROM OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

THE FLETCHER MURDER.—Silas Currie has given an account of the night when Fletcher was killed on the Rvil way near this city. Several circus men struck him with tent stakes and threw him off the train. It was about 200 yards from where he fell that Fletcher was found dead. The attack was made on both Currie and Fletcher, who were lying on a platform car. The men who attacked them had a spite against them. Currie says the news of the arrests at Halifax gives great satisfaction here.

THE PREMIER.—Last evening the Mayor received a note from Sir John A. Macdonald, signifying his readiness to receive the city address at the City Hall, on Tuesday afternoon next.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.—A meeting has been called for three o'clock in the City Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of a public expression of sympathy for the family of the late President Garfield, and the nation over which he presided.

**CABLE.**

STANLEY HEARD FROM.—LONDON, September 24.—A letter from Stanley, the African explorer, dated Congo River, July 4th, says the writer was seriously sick all through May. On the fifteenth day of his illness he gave, as he thought, his last orders to the European companies, but the crisis passed, and he is now strong and hearty.

## COMMERCIAL.

Chicago, 1.03 p.m.—Pork $19.15 September, $19.22½ October, $19.47½ November, $19.15 year, $20.45 January, $20.65 February. Lard, $12.17½ September, $12.17½ bid October, $12.32½ to 35 November. Wheat $1.32 September, $1.37½ October, $1.36 November, $1.37½ December, $1.32 year. Corn 68c September, 68½c October, 69½c November, 69½c December, 68c year.

New York, 2 p.m., Wheat, sales of 150,000 bushels No. 2 red wheat $1.49½ September, $1.50½ October, $1.53½ November. Corn, sales 600,000 bushels; quoted at 74½ to 75c.

A few days ago Mr. Arthur Ryan bought 18 horses for the Boston Street Railway Company at an average of $85 each.

The crop of hops in the Eastern Townships and Dundee sections is said to be 30 to 50 per cent larger than that of 1880. We quote from 17c to 18c for choice qualities here and from 15c to 16c for fair grades.

Six thousand five hundred tons of coal were shipped from Pictou last week.

*Bradstreet* reports that the industries throughout the country continue their wonted activity. The general volume of trade appears to be increasing in a noticeable manner with a general tending to higher prices. The week's failures are 110; increase 7. In Canada 14; decrease 1.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is estimated that eighty million chetverts of grain will be left for exportation from Russia, owing to the good harvest.

**LATEST PRICES—STOCKS, &c.**

Prices of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool:—

| | Sept. 23. 5 p.m. | | | Sept. 24. 5 p.m. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. | |
| Flour, per cwt | 10 | 6 | | 10 | 6 | |
| Spring Wheat | 10 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | |
| Red Winter | 10 | 0 | | 10 | 6 | |
| White Winter | 10 | 8 | | 10 | 8 | |
| Club | 11 | 00 | | 11 | 0 | |
| Corn (new), per cwt | 6 | 1½ | | 6 | 1½ | |
| Corn (old), per cwt | 6 | 0 | | 6 | 0 | |
| Barley | 5 | 3 | | 5 | 3 | |
| Oats, per cental | 6 | 4 | | 6 | 4 | |
| Peas | 6 | 7 | | 6 | 7 | |
| Pork | 79 | 0 | | 79 | 0 | |
| Lard | 62 | 0 | | 61 | 6 | |
| New Beef | 92 | 6 | | 92 | 6 | |
| Bacon | 48 | 6 | | 48 | 6 | |
| Tallow | 43 | 0 | | 41 | 0 | |
| Cheese (new) | 61 | 0 | | 61 | 0 | |

The following were the fluctuations in New York stock, furnished by Messrs. Macdougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, Sept. 24, 1881:—

| | Op'g. | Cl'sg. | | Op'g. | Cl'sg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Tel | 87½ | 88½ | H. T. | ..... | ..... |
| Lake Shore | 125½ | 127½ | Man. Elv | ..... | 72½ |
| Pacific Mail | ..... | 51½ | Reading | 71 | 71½ |
| Erie | 45½ | 46 | Kansas & T. | 42 | 42½ |
| Do. 2nd | 103 | 103½ | Chesh. & O. | ..... | 29½ |
| Do. Pref | ..... | 85½ | Can. South'n | 64½ | 65 |
| Ohio & Miss. | 44½ | 45½ | St. Paul & O. | 44 | 45½ |
| North'st | 126½ | 127½ | Do. Pref. | 107½ | 108½ |
| Do. Pref | ..... | 133 | D. R. x d | 89½ | 89 |
| St. Paul | 112½ | 114½ | N. J. C. | ..... | 41 |
| Do. Pref | ..... | ..... | Do. Pref | 79½ | 81½ |
| Mich. Cent. | 93½ | 94½ | Ont. & W. | ..... | 11½ |
| Jersey Cent. | 96½ | 97½ | Ohio Cent. | ..... | 28 |
| N.Y. Cen. x d | 142½ | 143½ | Erie & W. | 53½ | 53½ |
| Del. & Lack. | 126½ | 127½ | Mob. & Ohio | ..... | 37½ |
| Del. & Hud. | ..... | ..... | L. & N. | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph | ..... | 110½ | C. C. C. & I. | 96½ | 95½ |
| Do. Pref. x d | 115½ | 118½ | San Francis. | ..... | ..... |
| Rock Island | ..... | 137½ | Texas Pacif. | 51 | 54½ |
| Ill. Cen. x d | 132½ | 133 | Can. Pacific. | 95½ | 97½ |
| C.B. & Q. x d | ..... | 161½ | Exchange | 481½ | ..... |
| C. C. & I. C. | ..... | 20½ | Money | ..... | ..... |
| Wabash | 51½ | 52½ | | ..... | ..... |
| Do. Pref | 92½ | 94 | | ..... | ..... |
| Un'n Pa. x d | 122½ | 123½ | | ..... | ..... |

Uncle Tom's Cabin every evening next week at Victoria Rink.

**F. J. Pratne, the renowned Violinist, Queen's Hall to-night. Adventising Slip.**

## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**BIRTHS.**

DUCLOS—On the 24th inst., the wife of Joseph Duclos, Esq., merchant, of a son.

**DEATHS.**

DUCLOS—In this city, on the morning of the 24th inst., of child birth, Marie F. Josephine Leveille, beloved wife of Joseph Duclos, Esq., merchant, aged 29 and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, No. 89 St. Christophe street, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 8.15, to St. James' Church, St. Denis street, and from thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.


## New Advertisements this P.M.

FREE EXHIBITION!

Visitors to the city are reminded that I have the Cheapest Watch in Canada.

SOLID SILVER HUNTING LEVER WATCH at $8.00 guaranteed for two years.

ALSO,

LITTLE JEWEL CLOCK, 61.75,

The Marvel of the age and the CHEAPEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.

*ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.*

HENRY GRANT'S,

218† 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

THE SAFEST AND BEST OIL! EVER PRODUCED.

Pratt's Astral Oil!

FOR SALE AT

WILEY'S CHINA HALL.

225 †

NOTICE.—A Person of long experience in the dry goods business, well acquainted with the European markets, and having a certain amount of capital, is desirous of entering into a partnership with an established manufacturer, in some special lines in dry goods. Apply immediately, B.C., Post Office, Montreal. 225 6

A MEDIUM SIZED, WELL furnished house, in good locality, wanted for the 1st October. Address, stating locality and rental, S. O. Shorey, 32 St. Joseph street. 225 1

FOR SALE—Baby Carriage in perfect order. Box 235 P. O. 225 3

TRICYCLE FOR SALE—A 50 Special "Salvo," plated fittings; roller bearings; only in use a short time. Price $110. A bargain. Apply at 758 Palace street. 225 2

WANTED—A small modern house, in West End, having four or five bedrooms. Possession about 10th October. Apply to F. 1770, STAR office. 225 1

WANTED—Until 1st May, House for small family, in good locality. Address, stating lowest terms, "Raymond," STAR office. 225 2

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A Saloon License. Apply at No. 31 Chaboillez Square, Montreal. 225 6

WANTED—A Small Comfortable House, west of Bleury. State rent. Address, F. 1768, STAR office. 225 1

TO LET—At Lachine, most desirable Brick Cottage detached for Winter months or for a term of years. Coal in Cellar. Stoves and Furniture for sale at valuation. Rent very low for Winter, and moderate for lease. Box 235 P. O. 225 3

TO LET—Flat, four apartments, furnished for housekeeping. 4 Calleux street. 225 1

TO RENT CHEAP—A comfortable Brick Residence, with garden attached, in a desirable locality in the Town of St. Henri, within stone throw of the Street Car Track and three minutes walk from the St. Henri G. T. R. Station, whence passage can be secured at all hours of the day for Montreal, five minutes distant by train, or to any points on the line of the Grank Trunk East or West. The house is supplied with Water from the St. Henri Water Works. For further particulars apply to "A. H. C.," STAR Office. 225 6

TO RENT—A very nice small dwelling, tinted and painted; also, handsome shops. George Browne, Architect, 1374 St. Catherine street. 225 1

WANTED—Furnished House, central part of the City. Address G. 1800, STAR office. 225 1

WANTED—A Furnished or partially furnished House in West End. Possession about 5th October. Apply to F, 1769 STAR Office. 225 1

FOR SALE—A STRONG, WELL MADE Sample Show Card Case, for lithographs, &c. Address F. 1752, STAR office. 225 1

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE IN BEST order, 11 ft. bed. Address, Lathe 2, STAR office. 225

TO LET—TWO BEDROOMS, R. W. AND small sitting-room. 673 Dorchester street. 225 4

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR LADIES OR gentlemen. 498 Lagauchetiere street. 225 1

ROOMS AND BOARD—25 ST. DENIS ST. 225 12

A LARGE ROOM WITH BOARD TO LET—100 Mansfield street. 225 3

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, Beaver Hall Terrace. Apply G. 1796, STAR office. 225 2

FURNISHED ROOMS, OPPOSITE Windsor. 37 Metcalfe street. 225 7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT 66 CATHCART street. 225 3

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING COMFORTably furnished rooms, at a moderate charge, can be suited by addressing F 1771 STAR office. 225 6

DAY BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD BOARD and accommodations, at 21 McGill College avenue; also, two double rooms to let. 225 3

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR A FEW Boarders, four minutes' walk from Post office. 521 Lagauchetiere. 225 3

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, AT 432 ST. Denis street, family of three, no children. References required. 225 2

MOULDERS WANTED—BENCH AND floor hands. H. R. Ives & Co., Queen street. 225 6

TINSMITH WANTED—MUST BE GOOD workman, and steady and reliable. Hughes & Stephenson, 745 Craig street. 225 2

BOY WANTED IMMEDIATELY—R. K. Thomas, 131 St. James street. 225 1

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO MOULDing trade, opening for a few strong, steady lads. H. R. Ives & Co., Queen street. 225 6

WANTED SHOEMAKERS—TO HEEL turned slippers, constant employment and good wages; a man to take the job preferred. Can give from six to nine hundred per week. Apply to 111 St. Peter street. 225 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-class cook and housemaid; also a seamstress, willing to make herself generally useful. Apply 631 Sherbrooke street. 225 1

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY FOR A brass foundry. Good wages. Apply to Cuthbert & Son, rear 47 William street. 225 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIenced Canadian French Cook; must wash and iron well, for a small family residing at Lachine all the year round. Fair wages to a really competent person, able to give good city references. Apply at STAR office. 225 3

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSEMAID, washing given out. To capable and willing servants the highest wages will be paid. Only those with good references need apply. 288 Upper Peel st. 225 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework and help to wait on table. 37 Belmont street. 225 1

WANTED—WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, for married couple, with board, near English Cathedral. Address F. 1750, STAR Office. 225 1

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of two young children; best city references required. Good wages. Call at 125 Metalfe street, between 2 and 5, and 7 and 9 p.m. 225 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR THE school at New Armagh, a Teacher with first-class Diploma; only experienced teachers need apply. Address John Orr, New Armagh, Que. 225 1

WANTED—BY A LADY A SITUATION OF trust, thoroughly domesticated, where she could have her child with her, going to school. For references, H. F. Jackson, 1389 St. Catherine street. 222

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESman in the clothing business; must speak French and English. Apply to No. 157 St. Joseph street. 225 3

WANTED TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-hand Double Cook Stove; must be cheap. State price and where to be seen. Address J.G.W., 81 Common street. 225 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. 1423 St. Catherine street. 225 3

WANTED, TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS and Servant's Room, use of parlor and kitchen, west of Bleury street. Address stating terms, Box 1298, Post Office. 225 1

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AT 316 Upper Bleury street. 229 1

WANTED—MILLER FOR THE COUNTRY, single man preferred. Address by letter 'Miller' STAR office, or in person to 220 St. Geor. e. 225 1

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY WILLing to work, must reside with his parents and be well recommended. Address in own handwriting P.O. Box 670. 225 2

WANTED—COOKS, GENERAL SERvants, Housemaids and Nurses. City references required. Apply 361½ Bleury street, Employment Agency. 225 1

WANTED—BOARD AND FURNISHED rooms for lady and two daughters with a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., to J. Q. P.O. Box 2119 Post Office. 225 2

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IMMEDIATEly that understands Upholstering, speaks French and English, to mind a Furniture Store, &c. Apply 225

## New Advertisements this P.M.

WESLEY CHURCH,

(CONGREGATIONAL)

Rev. James Roy, M.A., Pastor.

Sunday, September 25th, 1881.

The Morning Service will be conducted by Mr. Goodhugh, and the Evening Service at 7 p.m., by Mr. Massett.

Sunday School at 3 p.m. 225 1

"TWA HOURS AT HAME!"

QUEEN'S HALL

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY!

Commencing Monday, 26th September,

MR. KENNEDY

AND FAMILY.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND!

MR. KENNEDY AND FAMILY—"TWA HOURS AT HAME."

MR. KENNEDY AND FAMILY—"A NICHT WI' BURNS."

MR. KENNEDY AND FAMILY—"A NICHT WI' THE JACOBITES."

Entire Change of Programme each Evening.

PROGRAMME

*For Monday, 26th September.*

"O Sing to me the Auld Scotch Sangs."
"There's nae Luck About the House."
Trio—"O Memory."
"Get up and Bar the Door, O."
"Oh! Whistle and I'll come to ye."
"Annie Laurie."
"Bonnie Prince Charlie."
Duet—"As fond Kiss and then we Sever."
"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."
Piano and Violin—"Reels and Strathspeys."
Recitative—"My Arms."
Aria—"Sound an Alarm."
Story—"Sanders McGlashan."
Trio—"The Broom o' the Cowden Knowes."
"The Weary Pund o' Tow."
"Flora Macdonald's Lament."
"The Macgregor's Gathering."
"Twas within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town."
"See will we yet."
"AULD LANG SYNE."

Old Popular Prices:—Body of Hall, 50 cts.; Children 25 cts.; Gallery and under Gallery, 25 cts. No Reserved Seats. Tickets may be had at Messrs. Drysdale & Co.'s Bookstore. 225 2

MONTREAL

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

CLUB HOUSE & GYMNASIUM,

143 MANSFIELD STREET,

(Corner Burnside Place.)

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE GYMNASTIC CLASSES

Will be commenced on

Tuesday Evening, 4th October,

Under the Leadership of

MR. WILLIAM LIDDELL,

long and favorably known as instructor to the Association.

The Directors have spared no pains to make the Gymnasium and the Classes attractive and popular, and look forward to making this season the most successful under the new regime. A new system of taking a record of pupils' weights and measurements at the beginning and end of the season has been introduced, and certificates will be furnished.

MEDALS will be offered for competition in general proficiency and an ANNUAL CLUB MEDAL for new members who have never attended gymnastic classes previously. CHAMPION MEDALS will also be given for competition in BILLIARDS, BOWLING and SHOOTING.

An attractive READING and SMOKING ROOM is provided for members, where the DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS AND SPORTING PAPERS will be found on file.

The terms of subscription are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gymnasium and Library | $5.00 |
| Bowling, Shooting and Billiards | 5.00 |
| All of the above | 7.50 |

Full membership in all branches of the Association, including membership in the Lacrosse, Snowshoe and Bicycle Clubs 10.00

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Villiers, late Instructor, 13th Hussars, to give Fencing and Single Stick Lessons, on very reasonable terms to members.

Forms for application for membership in any of the Departments and all information may be obtained from the Secretary, who will be found at the Club House every evening (except Saturday), from 7.30 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. L. PATON,

225 8 Hon.-Sec.

MONTREAL

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL FALL GAMES,

(Amateur Championships of Canada),

MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS

SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1881,

(WEATHER PERMITTING),

The following events will be open to Amateurs:

100 Yards Run.
220 Yards Run.
440 Yards Run.
880 Yards Run.
One Mile Run.
2 Mile Run.
3 Mile Bicycle Race.
120 Yards Hurdle Race.
Three Mile Walk.
Throwing Hammer.
Running High Jump.
Running Broad Jump.
Putting Shot.
Throwing 56lbs. wht.

Entries Close September 27th, 1881.

The Meeting will be governed by laws of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

An entrance fee of 50 cents for each and every game, must accompany the entry.

For entries, or any other particulars, address, "Chairman Sports Committee, P.O. Box 1138, Montreal.

THOMAS L. PATON,

225 6 Hon.-Sec.

A MASS MEETING OF THE CLERKS AND EMPLOYEES of all GROCERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the city will be held on

MONDAY, the 26th instant,

At the CITY CLUB, St. James street, at 9.00 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of forming a GROCERS' CLERKS ASSOCIATION.

By order of the

225 2 PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

QUEEN'S HALL.

MONDAY NEXT.

KENNEDY'S

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

OLD POPULAR PRICES!

Body of Hall, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Gallery and under Gallery, 25 cents.

MONTREAL SHIP LABORERS BENEFIT SOCIETY.

An emergency meeting of above Society will be held in St. Patrick's Hall

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), AT 1.30 P.M. SHARP.

D. J. LEONARD,

223 1 Secretary.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1738 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.

MRS. E. H. LAY, Principal.

This School is re-opened in New Premises, situated in a delightful part of the City. Accomplished Teachers in every Department. Apply, personally or by letter, to Mrs. LAY. 225 1mo

NOTICE.

Wanted, a well-established house in the Wine and Liquor Business, who would be disposed to accept the Agency, for the Dominion, of a well-known CHAMPAGNE, in Europe, United States and in Canada. Apply

225 6 T. C., Post-office Box 1725.

WE HAVE AT LAST

Pratt's Astral Oil!

WILEY'S CHINA HALL,

425 Notre Dame St.

## New advertisements this P.M.

REAL ESTATE—The Cut Stone Front Residence No. 235 St. Hubert St. has been sold by Shaw & Gowdey for nearly five thousand dollars. Offers for two other properties under consideration.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

The sale last Thursday was very successful, spirited bidding and large quantities of goods placed at fair prices. Several lots of goods are being received to-day for sale in about two weeks. Particulars will be announced.

225 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Nice Pianoforte by Marshall & Wenard (7 octaves), good Tapestry Carpets, Raw Silk Parlour Set, Curtains, &c., Marble Top and Plain Bedroom Furniture, Mattresses and Bedding, Nice Wal. Dining Table, Sideboard and Chairs, Cooking and Hall Stoves and Kitchen Requisites, the whole only a short time in use, by auction at the residence of Mr. C. Meunier, No. 277 St. Charles Borromme, near Sherbrooke St., THURSDAY MORNING next, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

225 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

NEXT LARGE SALE FURNITURE and General Effects will take place at our Room, St. James Street,

Friday Morning Next, 30th Instant.

Particulars again.

225 1 SHAW

**WANTED.**

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

—*J. G. Holland.*

# MINNIGREY!

BY

## J. FREDERICK SMITH,

**Author of "The Jesuit," "Amy Lawrence," &c.**

This story was commenced in THE STAR under the title of

**"THE HIDDEN RING,"**

and the original title of "Minnigrey" has been restored, as the author was suffering injustice by the change.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—*Continued.*

"And where are we to fly to?" he demanded despondingly.

"To Spain.

"How to find the way?"

"I'll guide you!" replied Peter, with a smile.

"And the means?"

"I am paymaster. Leave that to me—the means are not wanting! And Gus," he added, "rouse yourself! Write a few words to Minnie, to convince her that you are safe, which one of these honest fellows will take charge of: and then with Providence and a good conscience for our guide, let us start upon our way!"

"Poor Agnes!" sighed our hero, as he gave the billet he had hastily written to one of his late guides, who promised faithfully to deliver it—and for once kept his word—"deeply as the image and love of Minnie are engraved upon my heart, thine has left a trace there!"

"Of course it has," observed Peter, who overheard the remark. "Thank heaven that it is traced by gratitude, and not remorse. You would not be a man," he added, "could you forget her."

As they left the chapel to descend to the boat, Gus looked anxiously round for one more glance from his preserver: but she was no longer visible. It was not till they had descended the stream some little distance that they discovered her—perched, like a guardian angel, on the summit of the rock. Both the fugitives rose and kissed their hands to her; the poor girl replied by waving her handkerchief. As long as the boat remained in sight she stood regarding it. Nor was it till a turn in the stream hid it from her view that she thought of returning to San Josef.

Nothing could exceed the rage and disappointment of Colonel Hill on being informed of the escape of the prisoner. The men—with the exception of Corporal Watkins, and those who had been on guard, and who were punished, by being confined to barracks for a month for their negligence—secretly rejoiced at the evasion of Gentleman Gus. Even the rigid disciplinarian, Hickman, although he stormed officially, felt a weight removed from his heart, and smoked his beloved meerschaum with greater satisfaction than he had done for days before.

When Minnie first heard the intelligence she was incredulous, and deemed it merely a benevolent deceit, to spare her feeling the sad knowledge of her lover's condemnation. But when the return of the peasant—who faithfully fulfilled his errand, and delivered the hasty letter written by the fugitive—left her no longer room to doubt, her transport was as boundless as her despair had previously been profound. She kissed the hands of Lady Jane, to whose intervention she attributed the escape of her lover, and bathed them with her tears; but this time they were tears of joy.

"You managed it cleverly, my love!" quietly whispered Major Talbot to his wife, after Minnie, exhausted by her emotions, had retired to rest. How the deuce did you discover that one of the arches in the old muniment-room was merely filled with brick and plaster?"

Lady Jane was as much mystified as her husband by the circumstances—only, with true woman's tact, she did not choose to let it appear; her only reply, therefore, was a knowing smile.

"Well, I shall not attempt to fathom your secret," added her husband laughingly; "only take care that your *protege* does not fall into Hills hands again. Perhaps, after all, it is better that I should know as little as possible about it."

Two days afterwards, Minnie and her protectress, attended by an escort, set off for Lisbon, in order to embark for England. Her heart was full of delightful anticipations of meeting her lover there. Little did she imagine that years were to elapse, and many a danger and trial to be endured, ere either she or Gus saw the white cliffs of Albion again.

CHAPTER XXIX.

How sweet is life, when time is young
And smiles succeed to tears of grief—
Ere age around our path hath flung
His silver tress, its faded wreath."
OLD PLAY.

The two fugitives suffered their boat to drift during the rest of the day down the narrow, rapid stream upon which they had trusted themselves, to escape from the pursuit which they knew the severity of martial law would set on foot to overtake them; to say nothing of the disappointed vengeance of Lieutenant Howard, and the anger of their colonel.

From the peasants, who had been Gus's guides to the chapel, Peter had learned that Spain lay to the south. They were not sufficiently acquainted with the topography of the country to afford him any more explicit direction. To the south, therefore, Peter resolved to steer his course, and trust to fortune for the rest. Although he had determined in his own mind how to act, he asked the opinion of his companion, not so much to enlighten himself as to the course he should pursue, as to save him from the reverie of mingled sadness and reflection in which, since leaving the rock, and losing sight of Agnes, he had been plunged. He had once or twice given signals of his impatience by coughing—observations on the state of the weather, the beauty of the scenery, et cetera, without obtaining a reply,

"Gus!" he suddenly exclaimed.

The name startled our hero, who woke up from his waking dream like a man who had been roused from a deep slumber.

"Did you speak, Peter?" he demanded.

"Did I speak!" repeated his friend; "I have done nothing but talk for the last two hours, but every observation has remained unanswered; thou art as melancholy as a disappointed heir, or a love-sick girl. Come," he added, "rouse yourself; talk, reason or folly, no matter which, anything to purge this dull humor from your brain. I don't know what kind of a companion you may be in a lady's bower, but, *parol d'honneur*, in a boat on a river, thou art about as dull a companion as ever one was punished with; rouse, and be a man."

"Bear with me," sighed Gus; "my heart is heavy."

"Bear with you," said Peter, "of course I will—why else am I here? And as for your heart being heavy, prove to me that fretting is the way to lighten it, and I will sit down and fret with thee for company's sake. As the poet we both love says, 'Dost not go well?' Minnie is in safety—you have escaped from your enemies."

"To starve, perhaps," added his friend, "with the additional pang of knowing that your generous friendship for me has involved you in my fate."

"And two fully grown up children in the wood we shall be," answered Peter, gaily; for since he could not reason, he was determined, if possible, to laugh his friend out of his melancholy.

Gus tried to smile.

"Besides," continued the speaker, "who ever heard of two young fellows being starved in a Christian country, who had a well filled purse in their pockets, and sharp wits to seek for more when that is spent?"

"A well-filled purse?" repeated Gus, incredulously.

"There, infidel, feel them, count them—fifty as good moidores as ever came from the mint of his Catholic majesty."

So saying, Peter drew a purse from his pocket, and tossed it to the opposite seat on which his companion was sitting. The poor fellow could scarcely believe his eyes—he felt bewildered.

"And how came you possessed of them?" he inquired.

"Like every other blessing I have ever received in this world—from a woman."

"Not from Agnes," said Gus; "not from Agnes? it would add to my unhappiness if I thought the poor girl had deprived herself of such a treasure on my account."

Peter speedily put his mind at rest on that score, by informing him that after the visit of Lady Jane and Minnie to his prison the former had requested to see him as soon as he left guard, and that she had placed the purse in his hands, with an injunction to use it in corrupting his gaoler, or in any manner likely to facilitate his escape.

"The devotion of Agnes has rendered the proposed usage unnecessary," he observed; "but it our present situation it is not the less acceptable. Only to think," he added, looking affectionately at the glittering coins, which peeped through the net work of their prison like imprisoned beauties in an eastern harem, "that these little merry shining devils should have the power of annihilating time and space; that their aid will enable us to do what all our intelligence would fail to accomplish without them—return to England, my boy, where you, at least, will find bright eyes to welcome you!"

"What if we fall into the hands of the enemy?" demanded Gus, but in a much less desponding tone than before.

"Humbug them," was the reply.

It was impossible for the most determined melancholy to withstand a humor so joyous, a friendship so sincere as Peter's. Gus's gradually gave way to the contagious influence, and by the time the sun had tinged the woods and hills which rose on each side of them, with that delicious bloom which painters love, and which is peculiar to a southern clime, he had recovered his spirits, entered into the prospects of their escape with all the natural ardor of his character, and discussed the difficulties which his companion purposely suggested might arise, in order to excite him with coolness and energy.

It was nightfall before they abandoned their boat, and betook themselves to the woods on the opposite side of the river to that on which Bueno Convento lay; considering the rapidity of the tide, and the number of hours they had drifted with it, they calculated that they had made at least forty miles of their way; they were deceived—they had not made more than half the distance—the sinuosities of the stream misled them; to use a nautical phrase, they had doubled on their track.

The first night was spent in a hut abandoned by some shepherds, which they found in a solitary valley at the end of a wood.

"This is fortunate," observed our hero, as he closed the rude door of the cabin; "it is all we could wish."

Peter was silent, but he could not avoid mentally adding, that a supper would have been no slight improvement in the prospect of affairs: perhaps he was not of so imaginative a turn as his companion, or less deep in love; and yet, to judge from the sincerity and constancy of his friendship, he possessed a heart that could love ardently and truly.

The hut or cabin in which they had taken shelter was one of those rude constructions so common in the mountains and valleys of the Peninsula, and used by the herdsmen and shepherds, who drive their swine or goats to fatten on acorns and chestnuts in the Autumn; during the Winter, Spring, and Summer months they are generally abandoned to such chance vagabonds and wanderers as may choose to take possession of them; between the walls and part of the roof was a sort of half-floor, or more properly speaking, broad shelf of rough planks, sufficiently high from the ground to render it difficult of access without the assistance of a ladder, which the two fugitives, who selected it as their sleeping-place more on account of the coarse straw and bean-stalks which were strewed there, than any idea of security, drew up after them.

"You have given yourself a deal of unnecessary trouble," observed Gus, after his friend had succeeded in placing the ladder like a railing between the shelf on which they were to sleep and the roof which being not more than two feet above them, did not admit of their sitting up—they could only lie lengthways; "who, in the name of fortune, do you think will disturb us here?"

"Can't tell," said Peter, "but you remember the advice of the Greek poet, when the lion's skin is too small, piece it out with a bit of the fox's: we are unarmed—should any of the picaroons, or Portuguese camp-followers surprise us, they might cut our throats, merely for the satisfaction of keeping their hands in."

Gus, whose infancy had been passed in the tents of the gipsies, smiled at the precaution, which, after all, did not turn out so useless as he anticipated.

Not having anything to eat, and feeling but little inclination to sleep, they passed the time in discussing the events of the day, laying down plans for the future, alternately anticipating dangers and pleasures, some of which clouded or shone across their path of life, others, happily, or unhappily, never destined to be realized.

Both the friends had several times agreed on the necessity of obtaining some refreshing sleep, to enable them to endure the fatigues of the ensuing day. As often had they bid each other good night, when a word had renewed the discussion. It was near midnight when Peter—whose heavy breath announced that he at least had commenced his night's rest—was roused by the pressure of his friend's hand. Gus had not slept; he had only pretended to do so, in order to induce Peter to take some repose. The rude cabin in which they were lodged filled him with recollections of the past, and he almost imagined that he was once more in the tents of his people. The delusion was changed to all but certainty when the silence of the night was broken by a voice near, calling to some one in the romany tongue that he had found the hut.

"Eh, Gus! what's the matter?" said the half-startled Peter.

"Hush! not a word! strangers are at hand—gipsies, I fear! For your life, not a syllable; hold your breath as if you were in the cage of a famished tiger, and feared its sound might guide him, in the darkness, to its prey. If we are discovered, let me descend alone."

"Never!" whispered Peter.

"I do not fear them."

"No matter; we are embarked in an adventure together; and whatever occurs—good or ill fortune, captivity, danger, or death—we will share it both alike."

"All I ask," said Gus, hastily, as he heard foot-steps approaching the door, "is silence—silence for both our sakes."

*To be continued*

**A Curious Person.**

A curious person died recently in Paris at the age of 72 years, the Count Napoleon Bertrand, son of the companion of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. The Count every year used to hire a room in a hotel and go to bed for three months, after having given orders for food to be brought to him once a day and not a word to be spoken by the servant. He was asleep during the siege of Paris. One day the bread was so abominable that he fell into a rage and forced the waiter to tell him the reason was because the city was besieged by the Prussians. Count Bertrand was stupefied for a moment. At last he got up and wandered about the hotel for a time, saying to himself, "Paris besieged! besieged! what ought a Bertrand to do?" And after a few minutes' reflection he said: "I will go to bed." And he went to bed and slept out the siege.

**Worthless Stuff.**

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## LATEST MAIL NEWS.

**The World Over.**

The reigning monarch of Abyssinia cuts off the noses of those who take snuff and the lips of those who smoke.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, complying with the wish of the Emperor of Russia, will marry the heiress, Mlle. Jussupoff, who has a dower of 80,000,000 roubles.

The Spanish press express much pleasure at the news that Lord Granville has announced Queen Victoria's intention to confer the Order of the Garter upon King Alphonso. The Marquis of Northampton will proceed on a special mission to invest the King with the Garter in October.

No better testimony of the immense importance attached in France to every word uttered by M. Gambetta just now could be given than by the fact that he is accompanied on his journeys by a troop of from forty to sixty reporters from all parts and a squad of special telegraph clerks from Paris.

The Emperor of Austria's start in life was most dismal and depressing, but, as often happens in the case of humble mortals, the clouds rolled off at noontide, and to-day he seems the happiest of the great Continental potentates, and freest from Nihilistic shafts. This he owes chiefly to Count Beust, whose very existence is to-day forgotten by most people.

A curious experiment is being tried in several corps of the Russian army. This consists in the introduction of dogs instead of men as sentries. For this duty the wolf dog of the Ural Mountains is found most suitable, as this animal will growl at the presence of an intruder instead of barking outright, and thus inciting all the dogs in camp to do likewise.

An exploring expedition on the coast of Peru, made by the officers of the Chilian steamer "Angamos," has discovered new guano deposits. One of these is on the Tortugas Islands, and is computed to contain 60,000 tons of guano; and the other in Ferrol Bay, to the south of Chimbote, is said to possess 40,000 tons. The guano is considered of first-class quality, easily accessible for shipment, and the estimated value is $3,000,000.

The Emperor of Austria has received from the Chinese Ambassador, Li-fong-pao, his credentials as diplomatic representative of China. The Chinese Emperor's letter is a curious document. It is inscribed on parchment, and is in the Chinese and Mantchu languages. It is bordered by Chinese dragons painted in silver, and enveloped in beautiful yellow silk covering with triangular pattern like the Chinese flag. Li-fong-pao addressed the Emperor in German.

The amount of money which the Peruvian Government has received from the sale of guanos estimated at twenty-four hundred millions of dollars. All it has to show for this large sum are four or five railroads, which have cost one hundred and fifty millions. On the night the contract for the Oroya Railroad was signed Meiggs, the contractor, is said to have presented the wife of the President of the Republic with a handsome bouquet, concealed in which were bills to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars.

The hatred entertained by the Bohemians for the Germans is shown strikingly by the recent experience of a Viennese merchant who was travelling through a part of the Bohemian territory and put up with some friends at a tavern kept by a village official. Upon their asking in German for dinner the innkeeper's wife replied: "In this inn no German is served with food. Not even a drink of water would be granted to one of that nation." And the hungry travellers were compelled to seek entertainment elsewhere.

The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin reports Bismarck as saying that although he esteems the German Emperor above any other European sovereign, he would not like to see even him an absolute monarch. Absolutism, he said, is in his opinion the most unhappy of all systems of government. Under such a form of government a dexterous valet often exerts the most potent influence upon the destinies of a country. Of the Austrian Chancellor Beust he said amiably that, taking away the man's conceit, there is very little left of him.

Berthold Auerbach, the distinguished German novelist, has written to Dr. Dollinger concerning the latter's speech on the anti-Jewish movement in Germany: "We Jews of Germany, who love with all our strength our German fatherland, and who strive to remedy the shortcomings and defects of our co-religionists, we breathe again freely, and for this we have to thank you. An innumerable host of Christians and Jews rally round the standard upon which you have inscribed the motto of the Antigone of Sophocles, 'To join you not in your hatred, but in your love, are we come.'"

One of the features of the pending election canvass in Berlin is that Virchow, the eminent Socialist, is opposed as a Progressist candidate to Stoeker, the nominee of the anti-Semites and Conservatives. The most strenuous exertions are being made to secure Stoeker's election, and public attention is almost entirely concentrated on that point. It is regarded as a cause for grave apprehension that a man like Virchow, equally distinguished as a scholar and a statesman, and representing everything that is liberal, free and progressive in German political affairs, may be defeated by such a candidate as Stoeker.

Writing to the London *Times* from Hanover, a correspondent, describing the German military manœuvres, says:—"Little, probably, did the French officers know, as they galloped up here and there, with a copious note book in a leather case at their side, to watch the effect of artillery fire, that the guns were served with powder captured in Metz and other arsenals during the campaign which made Germany an empire and France a republic. Yet such, I was assured by an artillery officer, was the fact. Of such powder there is still great store in Germany, though it would only seem to be thought suitable for the baser purpose of blank cartridges."

The young Bavarian King's nickname of "Louis the Solitary" is well earned. His avoidance of publicity amounts almost to a mania. He usually selects the night for railway travelling, because he thereby escapes being observed and nauseated with homage. He recently found it necessary to travel by day from Switzerland, where he had been breathing Alpine air incognito, in order to meet the German Emperor in Munich; and, to escape being seen by his loyal subjects, he alighted at a station beyond the one nearest to his palace and drove back in a carriage, together with his suite. His ruse was successful, but caused much disappointment and vexation.

A travelling dentist in Australia advertises a new method of extracting teeth, "without the aid of chloroform or laughing gas." When a patient calls upon him for treatment, he places him in a chair and makes a fixture of him with straps and bands. Then he puts the forceps to the bad tooth and gives it a terrific jerk inward. "That," he says, "is the way that Dr. Smith does it." He gives it another yank in the opposite direction, remarking, "And that is the way Dr. Jones goes to work." By this time the tooth is quite loose. With a gentle pull he forces it out, saying, "But this is the way that I do. Send your friends to me and I'll convince them of the superiority of my method."

A Frenchman has leased a large tract of waste country in the south of Algeria, and proposes turning it into a lion and panther preserve. Old horses, mules and asses that have seen the end of their usefulness will be purchased and sent thither, and these will act as a bait to lure into the preserve the wild animals of the surrounding country. Those who wish to indulge in lion and panther shooting, not to speak of such small game as lynxes, jackals, and tiger cats, will be supplied with the necessary outfit. Those who are bold can shoot at their game from the open, but for the nervous, ambuscades will be provided, from which shooting can be done without the least danger of a counter attack. There will be on the estate a comfortable hotel, with a Parisian cook.

The extreme difficulty experienced in procuring labor is a serious bar to planters in Fiji, where the measles have greatly thinned the ranks of the natives, who abominate hard work. The majority of the planters are too poor to pay at even the low wages current in Fiji for adequate labor. They are, indeed, for the most part, in sad straits. A recent visitor says: "Many of them, gentlemen by birth and education, came here years ago, risked heavy expenses, perhaps invested fair fortunes, but more frequently had the additional clog of working on money borrowed at heavy interest." Ruined alike in health and pocket by hurricanes and bad seasons, a large proportion are now destitute of the commonest comforts of civilized life.

Pope Leo XIII. has been heard to exclaim more than once since his accession to the papal throne, "Potessi tornamene alla mia Perugia!" (Oh, could I but return to my Perugia!) And truly the change between the clear, pure air which the Pope has been accustomed to breathe on the hills of Umbria and the suffocating heat in the Vatican must be trying to a man nearly 75 years old. It is not the pure air alone the Pope regrets; it is the tranquil life. He had only to think there about his diocese and seminary. He has now to govern the universal Church, to negotiate with Russia and with Germany, and to treat with Turkey and with France. He has to write encyclical letters and deliver allocutions, and he has, besides, to busy himself about Roman princes and dancing girls.

Prince Krapotkine, the great Nihilist of all the Russias, is now on his way to London, where he will take up his quarters for a time. The Swiss Government, conscious, perhaps, of the somewhat peremptory decree of expulsion from the territory issued against the Prince, has consented to allow him to protract his stay in the country a few days in order to arrange his affairs. The Prince has been a constant visitor to London during the last two years, and formerly resided among the Nihilists in Camden Town. Only a month since he was lodging at Brook Green, Hammersmith, now become the head quarters of the sect, since the multitude of Russian spies at Camden Town rendered a change of rendezvous desirable. Krapotkine is no longer a young man, but his revolutionary ardor is not a whit diminished by the advance of years.

A pitched battle has been fought by the inhabitants of the two neighboring villages of Calva and Pla de Calva, near Tarragona, in Spain. The village of Calva, which has only 200 inhabitants, is in a beautiful valley between two lofty mountains, and has an abundant supply of water, while Pla de Calva, which has twice the population, is dependent for its water supply upon the other village. Some time ago several children belonging to Calva came running back to the village and informed their parents that they had been fired upon by the people of Pla de Calva while bathing in one of the mill ponds; and when the news became generally known all the able-bodied inhabitants armed themselves with guns, scythes, and clubs, and went out to attack the assailants. Several men were killed on either side, and the fight was not stopped until the Governor of Tarragona sent a detachment of troops to reestablish order.

**Troublesome Children,**

that are always wetting their beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and the urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them. —*Exchange.*

WINTRY BLASTS ARE SPECIALLY FRUITFUL of coughs and colds. Children who romp out of doors during the cold season are very subject to them, and no household where there are children should be unprovided with an effectual safeguard against lung disease. Such a one is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophoshites of Lime and Soda, a preparation in which the former ingredient possesses the utmost purity, and where its well-known pulmonic properties are increased by the admixture of the lime and soda salts. Of these the basis is phosphorus, an essential constituent of the brain, the muscles and the blood, and long recognized by physicians as a strengthening and fortifying agent of surpassing efficacy. The waste of bodily tissue consequent upon lung, chest, and throat complaints is promptly checked by this time-honored remedy, and the irritation of the breathing organs arrested and overcome by it. The article has been pronounced by physicians the best preparation of its class, and this professional verdict has found an echo in the grateful acknowledgments of many who, despairing of aid from any source, have nevertheless sought and found relief from it. Persons whose chest and lungs are weak should use it as a preventive. Asthma, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, bronchitis and laryngitis are promptly remedied by it, and it also possesses properties as a blood purifier very manifest in various types of scrofula. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada.


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**Grateful and Comforting.**

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

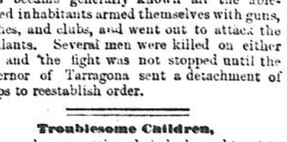
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## Carriages, &c.

NEW INVENTION.



Dansereau's Patent Carriage Top,

Made and Patented by

**PIERRE DANSEREAU, Carriage Maker,**

Nos. 219 and 221 Craig street, Montreal.

This new carriage top has been patented in Canada on the 7th May, 1881, and in the United States, on the 5th July, 1881. First Prize and Diploma Montreal Exhibition, September, 1881. This patent carriage top is entirely new and possesses the following advantages over the ordinary carriage tops: it is made entirely of wood and so constructed as to open and close like those made of leather. It can be put up on any kind of Summer or Winter carriages or coaches. It is more durable than any made of leather or cloth only which after a very short time break and crack in the folds, show all the ribs and give the carriage a shabby and worn out appearance. Moreover, the cold which in Winter cracks the leather has no effect on this patent top, which can at any time be made new with a fresh coat of paint and varnish, which preserves them for almost any length of time. This patent top is also made to receive glass sashes all around, making the interior of the carriage well lighted and, which is more important, very warm in Winter. It possesses more particularly the great advantage of opening and closing at will and with great ease, in the Winter as well as in the Summer carriages, without any risk of breaking any part of it as it often happens in the other kinds. This top is without doubt the cheapest most economical that can be built. It dispenses also in Winter with the use of a great part of the costly fur robes now necessary. In this respect it secures to the carriage-makers and hackmen immense advantages, by the economy of its construction dispensing with a costly leather and taking much less time in building. Finally, it allows the same body with its top to be used either in a sleigh with glass panels opened or closed or in the same way in a Summer vehicle or coach. This patent top has received the approval of the principal carriage builders of Montreal, who have examined it and whose letters is appended:

P. DANSEREAU, Esq.,—We, the undersigned, after examining your patent carriage top, have much pleasure in saying that we find it a very useful, economical and durable one and we have no doubt it will advantageously replace those utilized until now. Signed, N. & A. C. LARIVIERE, BRUNO LEDOUX, F. BITCHOT, JULES LAJEUNESSE. 231x

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| FUNDS INVESTED, nearly | 23,000,000 |
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Chief Agent.

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POND'S EXTRACT

The Unrivalled Remedy for

RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, FACEACHE, TOOTHACHE, &c.



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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

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It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

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has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient. CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

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As it has been proved by thousands that

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is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

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Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

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For the Relief and Cure of ...nal and Nervous Affections, Liver, Kidney, Lung and Chest Complaints, Incipient Paralysis, General Debility, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

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RATES OF PASSAGE—$80 and $100 according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between two and twelve years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50. Steerage, $26.50, including Railroad Fare Montreal to New York.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

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DOMINION LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.

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**Rates of Passage for Summer Months.**

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Montreal, 15th September, 1881. 217 13x

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