SIX PAGES.
LAST EDITION.

The Montreal Daily Star

Average Circulation
33,135

VOL. XXIV—No. 159. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892. PRICE ONE CE

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—WE WANT TO HEAR FROM AGENTS in Quebec, N. B., N. S., P. E. I., Vt., N. H., Ms., and Mass. Plenty of territory; new lines; no cheap John stock, but a solid legitimate business. Send us a postal with your name and address; we will send particulars. Reflect before you refuse to invest one cent in investigation of this. Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen. J. W. Beall, Manager, Temple Building, Montreal, Que. 129tf

WANTED—TWO FEMALE TEACHERS FOR THE Bryson Model School, one principal, holding Model school diploma; one for the elementary department, holding first class elementary diploma. Applicants to give date and place diploma was secured and to state salary expected. Address W. Runer, chairman, Bryson, Que. 149 12

WANTED—200 YOUNG GIRLS TO LEARN ACTing and dancing for stage purposes; evening work only. Lessons given free. Apply to Employment office, between 7 and 9, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2100 St. Catherine street. 151 tf

WANTED—LADIES AND GIRLS TO DO OUR new work for us at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting or canvassing. Send self-addressed envelope, Echo Mfg. Co., 4 Liberty square, Boston, Mass. 152 8

WANTED—TRAVELLER HAVING FIRST-CLASS connections with retail carpet trade, for Montreal and all east, including the Provinces, to carry line of samples, weighing ¾ lb, in constant demand. Commission of 5 p. c. will be paid. Also, traveller for all west of Montreal to Toronto, and one for Toronto and all west in Ontario, for same line, same commission. Apply at once. P. O. Box 179, Winnipeg, Man. Agents for Canada for the American manufacturers. 156 4

WANTED—RULER. APPLY SABISTON BINDery. 157 3

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR THE FITTING room. Must be a thoroughly competent man with first class references. Cochrane, Cassils & Co. 157 3

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands shampooing in the Turkish bath. Apply to Dr. Logan, 126 Albert st., Ottawa. References required. 157 6

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; GOOD wages. Apply 33 Chaboillez square. 157 3

WANTED—COOK (FEMALE) FOR COUNTRY hotel; steady employment all the year round; highest wages to competent person. Must have best references. Address "S 383," Star office. 157 3

WANTED—LABORERS IMMEDIATELY, TO work on Brantford City sewer. 75 to 100 men, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply to Foreman on work, or the undersigned, Geo. A. Dana, Contractor, Brockville, Ont. 157 3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON TO take charge of the filling of orders for a mfg. firm of gents' shirts and ladies' white wear. Address P. O. Box 218, Montreal. 157 3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MACHINE FUR sewer. Apply at L. Gnaedinger Son & Co., 94 St. Peter st. 158 3

WANTED—EDGE GILDER, FOR PHOTO mounts and card work. Apply The Sabiston Bindery. 158 3

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO LEAVE CITY; good wages. Apply 1135 Dorchester. 158 3

WANTED—FOR A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS warehouse, a youth of about 17 years. Must have had some experience and speak both languages. Apply with references, to P. O. Box 2008, Montreal. 158 2

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO DO HOUSEwork, sewing and take care of a child 5 years old; city references; widow preferred. Apply at 1639 Notre Dame st. 158 2

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WHITE AND FLANnel shirt makers. Skelton Bros. & Co., 100 St. Peter street. 158 3

WANTED—BOY, AT R. HEMSLEY'S, 257 ST. James street. 158 3

WANTED—FOR A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, a boy to assist in the woollen dept. Must have some knowledge of the goods. Apply stating references, to "Y 503," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—TWO LADY TEACHERS FOR THE Marbleton Model School, one principal, holding Model school diploma, one for the elementary department. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. Apply stating salary, references and experience, to Frank Glasscock, Marbleton, Que. 158 4

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD GENERAL SERvant for a small family. Must have references. Apply Mrs. Crankshaw, 105 St. Constant st. 158 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE OPtical trade. Apply between 7 and 8 p. m., 130 St. Hypolite st. 158 2

WANTED—A YOUNG RELIABLE BUSINESS man to superintend a Cash Business in Ottawa. $12 to $15. Capital required $300; if married, wife will be employed as cashier. 5 Place d'Armes sq. 158 3

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO MANAGE LIGHT agreeable and profitable office business. Entry Clerk. Delivery Express Driver. Shop Timekeeper. 5 Place d'Armes sq. 158 3

WANTED—A SMALL ENGLISH SPEAKING FAmily to live in house, central part of the city and board the landlord. References required. Rent free. Address "Y 521," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—JUNIOR INVOICE CLERK, HAVING knowledge of hardware. Must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Address giving references, "Y 525," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—A MASTER MECHANIC FOR A railway in this province. Apply, with references, to J. & H. Taylor, 751 Craig st. 158 3

WANTED—GIRLS, FOR PASTE AND GLUE work. J. C. Wilson & Co., Paper Box Manufacturers, 700 Craig street. 158 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN INTELLIGENT office assistant, for general metal business. Correspondence shorthand and Caligraph Typewriting required. Address "A 545," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED DRIVER for a laundry express, one who is sober, honest and able to give first class references. Must speak both languages and have customers of his own. To one well qualified good wages and steady work. The Sovereign Laundry, 1717 St. Catherine st. 159 1

WANTED—COACHMAN. MUST BE A GOOD groom and be well recommended. Apply at 364 St. Paul st. 159 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and mind child. Apply 41 Aylmer street. 159 1

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family. Must have references. Good wages. Apply 84 Fort street. 159 3

WANTED—25 WAITERS FOR SATURDAY, 9TH. Apply to Welsh & Rough, 1796 Notre Dame st. 159 1

WANTED—100 STONE CUTTERS, $4.50. 40 Carpenters for States, $2.50. 100 Laborers. Teamsters. Rockmen and Bridge Builders. 5 Place d'Armes sq. 159 3

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITRESSES, GOOD wages; no Sunday work. Apply Welsh & Rough, 1796 Notre Dame. 159 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GOOD FINISHERS for cloth caps, steady work, good wages to the right hands. Apply 470 St. Paul street. 159 2

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS. APPLY TO Housekeeper, Albion Hotel. 159 1

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WORK BY THE DAY. Apply to 744 Notre Dame st. 159 3

WANTED—LADY, SPEAKING ENGLISH AND French, for photographic gallery. Apply 159 St. Lawrence st. 159 1

WANTED—EXTRA WAITERS FOR EVENINGS. Vienna Cafe, Donegana street, near Windsor. Apply in the evening. 159 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLERK FOR the wholesale hardware trade. Address "A 504," Star office. 159 2

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 102 Mansfield st. 159 3

WANTED—A FRENCH AND ENGLISH SPEAKing strong boy. Montreal Suspender Co., 5 Custom House square, off St. Paul st. 159 1

WANTED—ABOUT THE FIRST OF AUGUST, steady, sober, married man, about 30, as assistant bartender; free house and good salary. No experience necessary. References and security required. Address "B 610," Star office. 159 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GENERAL SERvant, for a small family; references required. Apply 366 Mountain st. 159 1

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS FOR A REStaurant. 1796 Notre Dame. 159 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT AT BEACONSfield, for small family; no objection to a woman with her child about five years of age. Apply J. Lovell Wiseman, 162 St. James st. 159 1

WANTED—TWO SMART LADY OR GENTLEman canvassers for the greatest selling book ever published, "Columbia and Columbus." Apply to Frank Carrel, St. Lawrence Hall, between 9 and 10 a.m. Monday next. 159 2

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITRESSES AT once; good wages. Arlington House, 776 Craig street. 159 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family; good wages. 169 Mansfield st. 159 3

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MACHINIST. APply Dom. Bridge Co., Lt., Lachine. 159 2

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE PAINTER. APPLY at 27 St. Peter street. 159 1

WANTED—HOUSE AND TABLEMAID, AT 72 McGill College avenue. 159 1

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS, TO SET French and English. Apply to Sabiston Litho. Co., Gazette Building. 159 2

WANTED—AT ONCE, TWO GOOD LAUNDRY girls, ones used to machinery. Apply to Housekeeper, Balmoral Hotel. 159 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR a cigar manufacturing establishment. Must speak English and French and know the city trade well. The right man will be liberally dealt with. Address "C 618," Star office. 159 3

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS SHIPper; must be thoroughly competent; none other need apply. P. D. Dods, 190 McGill st. 159 2

WANTED—TWELVE RESPECTABLE BOYS FOR apprentices in a waterproof garment factory, to learn the trade of waterproof garments. Must reside with their parents. Apply between 10 and 12, to British American Waterproof Co., 39, 41, 43 St. Sulpice st. 159 2

WANTED—A CITY TRAVELLER, WELL ACquainted with the gent's furnishing and retail fur trade. None but parties having A1 connection need apply, naming past employers and giving full particulars, salary expected, etc. Address "D 607," Star office. 159 2

WANTED—SALESLADY; ALSO PANTRY WOman. 231 St. James st. 159 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD STRONG errand boy; good character. Wages $3 per week. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main st. 159 2

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN THE FUR TRADE; must be strong. Apply 1827 Notre Dame st. 159 1

WANTED—HARDWARE TRAVELLERS IN ALL parts of Canada to handle side line; paying 5 to 10 dollars per day. Address, P. O. Box 543, Deloraine, Man. 159 6

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, storemen, messengers, janitors, coachmen, etc. Apply to Employment Bureau, Young Men's Christian Association. 109 tf

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess; references from one of the best English schools in Brighton, England. Apply 2115 St Catherine st., City. 151 12

WANTED—SITUATION BY ENGLISH WIDOW as housekeeper or companion; musical; no salary. Comfortable home desired for herself and child, aged ten years. Good references. Address Music, Post Office, River Beaudette, Quebec. 151 10

WANTED—WORK BY A FIRST CLASS MILLwright, who thoroughly understands building and running saw mills; also has had valuable experience in planing mills. Address "D 3152," Star office. 154 6

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED clerk and collector (middle-aged) is willing to make himself useful in any place where he can make a decent livelihood; best city references. Address "P 278," Star office. 156 5

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AND her two daughters, a place as working housekeeper or any place of trust. 31 Dowd st., Room 16. 157 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF age, a situation as groom and coachman; good references; three years in last place. Please address "R 358," Star office. 157 3

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, situation where she can have her baby, one year and half old, with her. Apply to 506 Cadieux street. 157 3

WANTED—POSITION AS THOROUGH MECHANical engineer and draughtsman, designs, estimates and quantities; superintend or take sole charge of work. References and testimonials. Address "T 390," Star office. 157 3

WANTED—BY STEADY RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as caretaker or any place of trust. Can furnish good city references. Address 1840 Ontario street, City. 157 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SITUATION IN AN office; can speak French and English, can write a good hand and quick at figures. Address "V 439," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL foreman, fancy cotton piece dyer; 15 years experience; age 36 and steady. Good references. Box 279 Post Office, Lawrence, Mass., U. S. A. 158 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS traveller, 4 years experience in jewellery and fancy goods. Best of references; good connection. Address "X 492," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST CLASS nurse, willing to take entire charge of an infant; best of references. Apply 64 Mayor street. 158 3

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER (D. E.), situation in office or warehouse; highest references. Address "X 487," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman or groom; understands gardening; good milker. Address "A 528," Star office. 158 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, ENGAGEMENT as useful companion; first class needlewoman, thoroughly domesticated, cheerful and musical; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home where she would be received as one of the family. Address "Y 500," Star office, Montreal. 158 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY SOBER HANDY man as fireman, storeman, night or day watchman; well acquainted with boilers, shafting and hoists; good rope and wire splicer; city references. James Robinson, 136 St. Lawrence st. 159 3

WANTED—BY AN A 1 CANVASSER FOR ADVERtisements, a position to canvass for an article of merit. Address "A 557," Star office. 159 3

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation. No objection to travel. Good references. Address Lena, Central Agency, 44 Victoria square. 159 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY COMMERCIAL TRAveller, long experience in Canada and United States. Accustomed to specialties. Strict teetotaler. Address "D 658," Star office. 159 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, PLACE AS plain cook in a small family or light house work. Miss Heaton, 21 Charles Borromee st. 158 3

WANTED—SITUATION IN CANADIAN WOOLlen mill, is boss finisher, by expert man. W. J. Ineson, 110 Delaine st., Providence, R. I., U. S. A. 159 12

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLLECTOR, speaking both languages, an engagement to collect and give office assistance to one firm or company; best city references; security if required. Address, "E 690," Star office. 159 3

For Sale.

FOR SALE—100,000 FT. BELTING, 50 DIScount; 800 pulleys, 60 discount; 10 engines, boilers, 5 to 40 h. power; hangers, shafting, drills, lathes, planers, molders, tenon, mortising, boring and sawing machinery. Mullin & Co., Papineau square. 61tf

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; hardwood, $2.50; blocks, $1.50 per load; all kiln dried; cheapest and best wood ever offered. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., cor. St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 97 tf

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIERS, THREE PROLIfic breeders in whelp; also three stud dogs; these are good ones, full registered pedigrees. Price low. Cathcart Kennels, 8. London, Ont. 156 6

FOR SALE—BEDROOM SET, ASH AND MAPLE; iron bedstead with spring, carpet and other articles for housekeeping; in bulk; cheap for cash. "T 400," Star office. 157 3

FOR SALE—A 52 IN. BICYCLE IN GOOD ORDER, cheap for cash. Apply after 6 p. m., to 38 Papineau sq. 158 3

FOR SALE—INVALID CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS bought, sold or exchanged, at 315 St. James st. John Carlisle & Co. 158 3

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 2 "GENDRON" SAFETY bicycle, 26 inch wheels, in good condition; also one "Young America" self-inking printing press, chase 4x5 inches, 13 fonts of type (11 styles), 11 type cases and cabinet. Can be seen at room 25, 30 St. John street. 158 2

FOR SALE—DRY EARTH CLOSETS. THEY ARE conveniently portable, cheap and effective, and calculated to be a source of great domestic comfort, often welcome to persons in health, and specially valuable for invalids; prices all light. Call and see them at the Invalid Chair Depot, 315 St. James st., John Carlisle & Co. 158 3

FOR SALE—MACHINERY. THE COMPLETE outfit of machinery of a first class sash and door factory, consisting of planers, moulders, saws, etc., etc., together with a new 30 horse power boiler and engine, all complete in factory ready for operation. To be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers. A good opportunity for business as factory is situated in one of the most thriving villages in the Province of Quebec, with good railroad and lumbering facilities. Further particulars by applying to John Darby, Ormstown, Que. 159 3

FOR SALE—SOME FURNITURE, VERY CHEAP if bought at once. 199 Quesnel st., Ste. Cunegonde. 159 1

FOR SALE—A CRUISING SKIFF IN PERFECT order (new), 19 ft. long, by 4 ft. 10 beam, centre board, cat rigged; sail and oars complete. Apply P. O. Box 734. Price $50. 159 3

FOR SALE—TAME RABBITS, AT No. 151½ ST. Urbain street. 159 2

FOR SALE—ONE SPRING BACK PARLOR SET (5 pieces), silk covered; very rich; cheap to a prompt buyer. To be seen at 1077 Notre Dame st. 159 3

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 500 TO 1000 TONS ICE, at $1.00 per ton. Address 1311 Notre Dame st. 159 2

FOR SALE — YACHT "GRIFFIN" CUTTER rigged, now at St. Onge's, Lachine. Particulars, apply W. Benyon, Como. 159 3

Lost.

LOST—OR STOLEN, JULY 5TH, PUG PUP, male. Any one retaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward on returning to 14 Sussex avenue. 157 3

LOST—ON THE 5TH INST., A RED BROWN horse, hair tinged gray, black feet, white nose; attached to butcher's cart, belonging to N. Charron, 66 St. Peter street, St. Henry. 157 3

LOST — AT SEIGNEURS STREET RAILWAY crossing, a fox terrier dog, black and tan head, black saddle, etc.; collar with city tax No. 745. Reward 378 Mountain st., or 409 Richmond st. 158 3

LOST—ON McTAVISH ST., FOX TERRIER DOG, color white, one side of face black; answers to the name of Trimmer. Any one returning him will be paid expenses, but any one detaining him will be prosecuted. Return to W. Nicholls, 401 Delorimier avenue. 158 3

LOST—STRAYED FROM NO. 3 EVANS ST., FOX terrier dog, large black spots on body, answers to Fox. Return to No. 3 Evans st. and be rewarded. 159 2

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7TH, between 73 Dorchester st. and corner Mignonne st., along Papineau Road, a lady's gold brooch, with "Alph and May" on one side. Finder will receive $2 by kindly returning same to 73 Dorchester st. or 1826 Notre Dame st. 159 2

LOST—ON THE 7TH INST., AN IRISH PUG DOG. Answers to name of "Sport," wore collar and tag No. 3159. Reward will be given at No. 1965 Notre Dame st. Any one detaining him after this date will be prosecuted. 159 2

LOST—JUNE 18TH, FROM 5.15 C. P. R. TRAIN to Winchester, a lady's wrapper of black material with mauve spot, contained in a newspaper covering, with address Mrs. Turnbull, Lakeside, pinned on. Any one who knows anything about this parcel will confer a favor by informing R. Turnbull, Montreal. 159 1

Found.

FOUND—A TERRIER, IF NOT CLAIMED AND expenses paid, will be sold. See office boy, Room 2, Barron Block, 162 St. James st. 159 1

Money to Loan.

$5000 TO LOAN on west end property; interest 5½ per cent. per annum. Address 159s3 CONFIDENTIAL, P. O. BOX 1677, CITY.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, NICE QUIET locality; proximity to Post Office, railways, steamboats. 114 Champ de Mars. 149 12

ROOMS—BRIGHT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHed rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Breakfast if required. 2641 St. Catherine st. 154 7

ROOMS—TO RENT, 22 McGILL COLLEGE Ave. 154 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board. $6 and $7 per month. 4 Balmoral street. 154 6

ROOMS—TO LET, A COMFORTABLE AND NICEly furnished room, in a quiet and private family; no children; suitable for one or two gentlemen; with or without board. 59 Barre st., off McCord. 155 6

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, WITH ALL modern improvements; with or without board. Apply 944 Dorchester street. 155 15

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ALL modern conveniences. Apply 934 Dorchester street. 155 6

ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE, AT 18 UNIVERsity street. 155 6

ROOMS—AND BOARD. VISITORS WILL FIND first-class accommodation at Belmont House, 29 and 31 Belmont street, off Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone 4726. 155 6

ROOMS—TO LET, SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with good board; also rooms suitable for professional gentlemen, etc., at 21 McGill College ave. 156 6

ROOMS—TO LET, LARGE OR SMALL WELL APpointed rooms; private family. 37 McGill College avenue. 156 6

ROOM—A VERY FINE ROOM, ON BATHROOM floor; well furnished. 148 Mansfield st. 156 5

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board. 550 Sherbrooke st. 156 6

ROOMS—TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; all conveniences. 78 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke st. 156 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen. 7 Burnside st. 156 5

ROOM—FURNISHED, SINGLE ROOM. 2079 ST. Catherine st. 156 5

ROOMS—NEATLY FURNISHED, MANTEL BEDS if required, for married and single; use of kitchen. Modern conveniences. 168 St. Antoine st. 156 5

ROOM—FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, USE of stove if required. 23 Anderson st. 156 5

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board. 46 Victoria st. 156 4

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at 181 Bleury st. 157 4

ROOM—1 LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR 1 or 2 gentlemen, on bathroom flat. 4 Dufferin ave., Richmond sq. 157 6

ROOM—FURNISHED, SINGLE, FOR GENTLEmen or lady; board if required. Terms moderate. 130 Peel st. 157 4

ROOM—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room, on bathroom flat; gas, hot water; private family; no children. 53 Victoria st. 157 6

ROOMS—TO LET, DOUBLE PARLOR, DOUBLE and single bedrooms; hot water, gas, new house; no children; no boarders. 26 Crescent street. 157 5

ROOMS—TO LET, SEVERAL ROOMS, NEATLY furnished; high, airy and healthy, $3.00 per month. Apply 371 St. Lawrence st. 156 5

ROOMS—VISITORS TO THE CITY WILL FIND first class accommodation at 131 Metcalfe st. 157 4

ROOMS—TO LET, AT BACK RIVER, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply 40 St. Matthew st. 157 4

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO NEWLY FURNISHED double rooms, with or without board; hot and cold water, shower bath, etc. 24 Cathcart. 157 4

ROOMS—NEWLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, with partial board if desired. Good locality. No. 3 Wrexham avenue, off Guy st. 158 3

ROOMS—TWO DOUBLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; accommodation for transient visitors. 29 McGill College ave. 158 3

ROOM—TO RENT, FINE FRONT BEDROOM, facing Dominion sq.; private and quiet; everything perfect. Address 184½ Peel st. 158 3

ROOM—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, AT 23 McGill College ave. 158 6

ROOM—LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 39 St. Antoine st. (upstairs). 158 3

ROOMS — UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED, with or without use of kitchen; gas, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply 149A St. Hubert st. 158 3

ROOM—FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, WITH USE kitchen; family private; no children. 33 City Councillors st. 158 3

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT bedroom, with gas, hot water and every convenience; in a private family. 2295 St. Catherine st. 158 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED, TO LET, WITH B. W. C.; suitable for one or two gentlemen; in a private family. Apply to 133 Champ de Mars st. 158 3

ROOMS—TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS, ONE double room on first floor and one single; first-class board. All modern improvements. 39 Belmont st. 158 3

ROOM—COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board. Apply 15 Balmoral st. 158 3

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE, $12; single $10. Call between 12 and 1 or 6 p. m., at 828 Palace st. 158 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, gas and every convenience, private family. 792 Palace street. 158 3

ROOM—TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, for one or two gentlemen; private family. 98 Mansfield street. 158 3

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENtlemen of quiet habits; house bright; gas and every convenience; with or without breakfast. 95 University. 158 6

ROOMS—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, $4 per month, at 130 Prince st. 159 3

ROOMS—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, VERY cheap, in good healthy locality; bathroom adjoining. Apply 111 Osborne st. 159 2

ROOMS—AND BOARD WITHIN TEN MINUTES walk C. P. R. Terms moderate. 285 DeLorimier avenue. 159 3

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE of kitchen and dining room, suitable for married couple. Apply 224 St. Margaret street, a few doors below St. Antoine. 159 4

ROOM—NO. 6 VICTORIA STREET, 1 LARGE double front room, nicely furnished, on bathroom flat; with board and every convenience. 159 3

ROOMS—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, at 90 Mansfield st. 159 8

ROOMS—TO LET, LARGE AND AIRY, FURNISHed or unfurnished. 186 Mountain st. 159 2

ROOMS—AT 38 CITY COUNCILLORS ST., COMfortably furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 159 2

ROOMS—TO LET, COMFORTABLE SINGLE AND double rooms, with board; modern conveniences; private family. 44 Mackay st. 159 3

ROOMS—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, ON bathroom flat, with all modern conveniences; house first class in all respects; also large double back room on same flat; with board if required. Apply 6 Phillips Place. 159 3

ROOM—PARLOR BEDROOM TO LET, EITHER with or without board. 61 Congregation st., Pt. St. Chas. 159 1

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO LARGE COMFORTABLE front double rooms; also a single room. Apply 127 Metcalfe st. 159 7

ROOMS—WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, IN A private Canadian family, near Viger Gardens, at No. 18 Berri st. 159 6

ROOM—VERY NICE LARGE ROOM TO LET, AT moderate price, for one or two gentlemen. 778 Dorchester. 159 3

ROOM—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, large front room on bathroom flat. 2576 St. Catherine st., near Mackay. 159 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms; private family; no children; new house, with modern improvements; five minutes' walk from the Post Office; a real home for a gentleman who likes quietness. Address "B 611," Star office. 159 3

ROOM—6 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, NICELY furnished large parlor bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen; gas, bath, hot water, etc. 159 3

ROOM—TO LET, A NICE COMFORTABLY FURnished room, with use of bath and all the house. Apply to No. 5 Grothe st. 159 3

ROOMS—2 LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, furnished; bathroom flat (also single one), with wardrobes; rent moderate. 647 Lagauchetiere st. 159 3

ROOM—AND BOARD, A LARGE FRONT FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; also table board. 21½ St. Philip st. 159 3

ROOM—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, on bathroom flat. 2359 St. Catherine. 159 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, AT 45 McGill College avenue. 159 3

ROOMS—UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR AND sitting room, with stationary tubs, hot water, every convenience. 184 Mountain st. 159 3

ROOMS—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, SINGLE AND double, furnished, with or without board. 58 Victoria st. 159 3

ROOM—TO RENT, A NICELY FURNISHED front room; private family. 179 Mansfield st. 159 3

ROOMS—TWO LARGE COMFORTABLY FURnished bedrooms. All modern conveniences. 106 Union ave. 159 1

ROOMS—PARTIES WISHING FOR THE BEST accommodation in rooms and board will, by applying at No. 5 Place D'Armes, be directed to the best places in the city, free of charge. 159 6

ROOMS—TO LET, OPPOSITE THE WINDSOR, A front parlor bedroom, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, with or without board; also one single room. 47 Metcalfe st. 159 6

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF gent's summer or winter cast off clothing. The highest prices paid. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Apply or address to 437 St. Lawrence street; A. Isador. 164 26

WANTED—A DOUBLE-BARRELED BREECHloading shot gun, central fire, 16 gauge. Must be of good make and in good order and cheap for cash. Address "B 600," Star office. 159 3

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAT AND FUR STORE, doing a fine business, on one of the best streets in the city; good reasons given for selling. Rare chance for an enterprising man. Address "R 354," Star office. 157 3

FOR SALE—HOTEL LICENSED, AND FIXTURES and stock, in business thoroughfare, doing good business; good reason for selling. Apply to 39 Bleury st. 157 3

FOR SALE—DINING ROOM ATTACHED TO restaurant; everything new, very cheap. Apply 102 McGill street. 158 3

FOR SALE—STEAM DYE WORKS, OR TO LEASE, established for thirty years, in a prosperous city in Ontario, during which time the proprietor has conducted a profitable business, and having acquired a competence from it, desires to retire. A rare chance. Terms easy. For particulars, address "Y 505," Star office. 158 6

FOR SALE—CIGAR BUSINESS, ONE OF THE best stands in the city; good locality; splendid trade. Henry Ward & Co., Financial Agents, 260 St. James st. 159 3

FOR SALE—BEST CIGAR STAND WITH BARBER shop. Address P. O. Box 123, west end branch P. O., St. Catherine street. 159 2

FOR SALE—MILK ROUND, 24 GALLONS, WILL be sold cheap. For further particulars, address "A 578," Star office. 159 3

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER PROPERTY, Ontario st., 2 stores, 3 dwellings; present rental $618; price $5500. Also property on St. Antoine st. Reason for selling, wanting money. Address "C 619," Star office. 159 2

Property for Sale, Etc.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, MOST DESIRABLE 8 roomed cottage, suitable for summer and winter occupation; handsomely furnished; situated near the river; within 20 minutes of city by rail. Cottage can be rented or bought together with the whole or part of the furniture, on reasonable terms. Apply "X 484," Star office. 158 3

VALUABLE PROPERTIES! FOR SALE at a sacrifice, being the farm and brick yard of the late R. H. Tylee, Lennoxville. The farm contains 186 acres, is beautifully situated on the St. Francis River half a mile from Bishops College and School and is one of the best farms and most desirable country residences in the country and fully equipped for dairying and market gardening. The brick yard, of 6 acres, contains both sand and clay in practically inexhaustible quantities; the bricks are now well known in Montreal. Yard and Machinery in good running order. Will be sold with about 400,000 bricks now made. W. A. HALE, Sherbrooke, Que.

Houses to Let.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, FROM 1st June to 1st November, nicely furnished cottage in the west end, between Bleury and Guy sts.; rent very moderate. Apply at 112 tf 71 MACKAY STREET.

TO LET—NO. 474 ST. HUBERT ST., NEAR Cherrier st.; healthy locality. 6 rooms on same flat. Keys at 478 St. Hubert. 156 5

TO LET—AT CACOUNA, A COMFORTABLE COTtage, convenient to the hotel. Apply to J. G. BURNS, 158 2 St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.

TO LET—HOUSE, SITUATED ON LAGAUCHEtiere street, No. 431, containing 8 rooms and w. c., in good order. Possession immediately. Address 158 3 1198 NOTRE DAME ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED DOUBLE COTTAGE, AT Longueuil; well shaded and near river; garden and stable. Apply 184 St. James street. 158 3

TO LET—A SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE, 5 large rooms; rent $7. Apply ROBT. ALLAN, 158 3 2 Atwater ave., St. Henri.

TO LET—AT ST. LAMBERT, A NEW COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms, extensive kitchen; hard and soft water; well drained; fine situation, midway between river and railway station. Rent low. D. H. HENDERSON, St. Lambert, or 158 3 HENDERSON BROS., 344 William st., City.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, IMMEDIATE possession. Particulars at 159 2 243 MOUNTAIN ST.

TO LET—HOUSE WITH STABLE AND YARD, Rent $12.00. Apply 572 Lagauchetiere. 159 3

TO LET—A HOUSE, NEW, WELL SUITED FOR small family, four rooms, kitchen and servant's bedroom; all modern conveniences; all newly furnished; all on ground floor. 40 St. Margaret street. Apply 85 Cathedral st. 158 2

TO LET—A NICE UPPER TENEMENT OF NINE rooms, with all modern conveniences. Rent low and half paid; within five minutes walk to Victoria square. Address "X 496," Star office. 159 2

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, MEDIUM-SIZED first class house (central); to right party, low rental. Address 159 3 "D 657," STAR OFFICE.

Board.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, AT MRS. MITCHELL'S, ladies' doctress, with professional attendance. 596 Lagauchetiere st., near St. Urbain st. 146 15

BOARD—MADAME A. LEFRANCOIS, LADIES' sick nurse, superior accommodation for boarders, with best medical attendance; strictly private. Terms moderate. No. 78 St. Dominique st. 148 40

BOARD—MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCTRESS, HAS private accommodation; with or without board; with or without professional attendance. 135 St. George st. 149 15

BOARD — LADIES VISITING QUEBEC WILL find comfortable board and lodging at the Women's Christian Association, 135 Anne st., Quebec. 155 12

BOARD—AND ROOMS; ALSO TABLE BOARD six tickets for one dollar. 25 Brunswick st. 155 6

BOARD—TABLE BOARD FOR TWO RESPECTable young men, at 35 Alexander st. 159 2

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR LADIES DURING confinement; private. 15 German st. 156 48

BOARD—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ALSO table board, in a new boarding house, at No. 25 University st. 156 6

BOARD—AND ROOMS. A MARRIED COUPLE will find superior accommodation, handsomely furnished house, hot and cold water, delightful situation, large garden, within 10 minutes walk of Post Office; reasonable terms. Address "W 450," Star office. 158 3

BOARD—FOR LADIES, WITH THE BEST OF ATtendance during confinement; strictly private. Terms moderate. 260 St. Antoine st. 158 6

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen. 774 Palace st. 159 3

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FIRST CLASS (WITHout others), for party of gentlemen (no children), central; references ex. Address "D 656," Star office. 159 3

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, between Beaver Hall Hill and Phillips square, by single gentleman; state terms; references given. Address "A 544" Star office. 158 2

WANTED—A LARGE AIRY ROOM IN PRIVATE family for an old invalid lady; no objection to having another person, member of family, in the room. Apply 155 Amherst st. 159 1

WANTED—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, centrally located. Address "E 682" Star office. 159 3

Board Wanted.

WANTED—BOARD IN NICE COUNTRY PLACE, for young gentleman, wife and child, for 2 weeks, commencing last week in July. State location and terms, which must be moderate. Address "A 579," Star office. 159 1

Partners Wanted.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH FROM $1000 TO $2000. The advertiser has recently invented an article required in every household; wherever shown purchased. None but principals dealt with. I. H. P. Brown, 442 St. Antoine st. 156 5

WANTED—PARTNER, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, for first class business; only small capital necessary; big profit. Address "T 405," Star office. 157 3

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CASH CAPITAL OF $300. Management of a well established cash house. Weekly allowance $12. Quickly increased by proper application. 5 Place d'Armes sq. 158 3

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH AT LEAST FIVE thousand dollars cash, to take an interest in an already well known and well advertised patent medicine. Money to be used in placing the article more conspicuously before the public. An extraordinary opportunity to make a fortune. Address in confidence, "Z 356," Star office. 159 1

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED—PUPILS IN FRENCH AND SHORThand; forenoon or evening. 2411 Notre Dame street. 158 3

WANTED—SHORTHAND PUPILS BY EXPERIenced teacher; private lessons; Isaac Pitman's system. Terms moderate. Address "M 205," Star office. 158 3

WANTED — PUPILS. SHORTHAND. EXPERIenced stenographer would give instruction. Address "C 616," Star office. 159 2

Horses and Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST CLASS WORK HORSE, cart, harness and sleigh. All in good order, cheap. Apply 26 Dorchester street. 158 3

FOR SALE—2 GOOD WORK HORSES, PRICE $25 and $30 each. Owner has no further use for them. Apply A. Martin, 2508 St. Catherine st. 159 2

WANTED—TO BUY A COUPLE OF STRONG work horses; cheap. Apply 19 King street. 157 3

Houses Wanted

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR LOWER tenement, in central locality; rent moderate. Address "B 607," Star office. 159 1

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, TEN OR TWELVE rooms, for winter; partly furnished preferred. Reliable tenant. Address "D 650," Star office. 159 3

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE summer, by responsible couple, no children. Location west from the Windsor. State price to "E 687" Star office. 159 1

Specific Articles.

A1. A Perfect Article.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

The purest quality of Cream Tartar, finest re-crystallised Bi-Carbonate of Soda are used in its preparation.

It has stood A1 with housekeepers for the past 30 years, and is now (if possible) better than ever.

All the Best Grocers sell it. 287stf

AH! DE LORIMIER.

Just received a full line of Collars. Shirts made to order. 1700 Notre Dame st., corner St. Sulpice street. 105

STEAM YACHTS AND LAUNCHES—ANY size, speed guaranteed; full particulars on application. Polson Iron Works Co., Ld., Toronto. Lewis Skaife, Agent, room 215, New York Life Building. 351s

SAFES —SIX SECOND-HAND Taylor's safes for sale cheap at 1804 Notre Dame street. (1)

PATENTS. C. H. RICHES, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, 57 King street west, Toronto. Patents procured in Canada and foreign countries. Pamphlet relating to patents free on application. Free reference library of patents open daily. 94s

"IS YOUR SAFE MUSTY"

Roll it out and get the GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, from Mr. Benn, 298 St. James. (1)

DUCRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR,

The best tonic for Malarial and other fevers. 244 law

A FEW SECOND-HAND ELEVATORS, in good order, for sale cheap. Miller Bros. & Toms Montreal. Toronto office, 74 York street. H. D. Simmons, Agent. 56s

BOECKH'S PAINTERS' BRUSHES. with Flexible Bridle attached, Specially designed to supersede the old fashioned twine bridles. To be had of all leading paint and oil and hardware dealers. 74

TROTTING SULKY FOR SALE CHEAP, IN perfect order; as good as new. W. E. POTTER & CO., 145 tf 26 Philip st., Montreal.

ENGLISH MERCHANT TAILOR.

The latest and best system of Dress Cutting, drafting by tape and square, no paper chart. Test Waistcut free of charge. SCHOOL, 12 BRUNSWICK ST. 159 2

For General Debility, Nervousness, & Sleeplessness. ARMBRECHT'S COCA WINE The Great English Tonic.

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ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool	Steamships	From Montreal	From Quebec
June 9	PARISIAN	June 25	June 26
June 16	CIRCASSIAN	July 2	July 3
June 23	*MONGOLIAN	July 9	July 10
June 30	SARDINIAN	July 16	July 17
July 7	*NUMIDIAN	July 23	July 24

*SS. Mongolian and Numidian will only carry Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool.

Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing; passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after 8 o'clock the preceding evening.

Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Sundays.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London	Steamships	From Montreal to London on or about
June 3	ROSARIAN	June 24
June 15	BRAZILIAN	July 6
June 20	MONTE VIDEAN	July 20
July 1	ROSARIAN	Aug. 3

And regularly thereafter. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow	Steamships	From Montreal to Glasgow on or about
June 3	GRECIAN	June 22
June 10	POMERANIAN	June 29
June 17	BUENOS AYREAN	July 6
June 24	PERUVIAN	July 13

And weekly thereafter. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Londonderry and N.Y. Service. (Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York.

From Glasgow	Steamships	From New York
June 3	*COREAN	June 23, 10.00 a.m
June 10	STATE OF NEVADA	June 30, 2.00 p.m
June 17	*NORWEGIAN	July 7, 8.00 a.m
June 24	STATE OF NEBRASKA	July 14, 1.00 p.m

And weekly thereafter. Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

Cabin passages, $40 and upwards, single; $75 and upwards, return, according to location of berth. Steerage at lowest rates.

Nearly all the staterooms are situated on the saloon deck, thus ensuring perfect lighting and ventilation. The Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian, Numidian, State of Nebraska and State of Nevada are fitted throughout with the electric light.

—NO CATTLE CARRIED.—

For freight, passage, or further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal. 80 State st., Boston. 146 1 India Street, Portland.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

JULY SAILINGS OF FAST SERVICE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

SS. Labrador, July 13th. SS. Vancouver, July 27th.

Midship Saloons, Spacious Promenade Decks, Electric Light, Ladies' Rooms and Smoking Rooms on Bridge Deck, Large Water Tanks, ensuring ample supply of fresh water for entire voyage.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $50 to $80, according to steamer and berth; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $20.

For all information apply to any agent of the Company, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 140z General Agents, Montreal.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships Sail from New York every Saturday For Glasgow via Londonderry

Rates for Saloon Passage By S.S. CITY OF ROME, $60 and upward, according to accommodation and location of Room. Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $20. OTHER STEAMERS, Cabin, $50 and upward. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20. Drafts at lowest Current Rates. For Book of tours and other information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York; or DRUMMOND, McCALL & Co., 16 Custom House Sq., or A. B. CHAFFEE, or D. BATTERSBY, 184 St. James St., W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James St., Montreal.

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500.00 FOR 1 TO 3 years, on 1st class city property, interest 7 per cent; only principals dealt with. Address "R 48," Star office. 157 3

WANTED—$6000 ON SECURITY OF LAND IN Ontario. Address "Y 520," Star office. 158 3

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO SELL OR TRADE FOR A COVered buggy, a 30 inch Safety Bicycle, in good order. Apply at 3072 St. Catherine st., Cote St. Antoine. 158 2

TO RENT—UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, AT Sheppard's Music Store, 2374 St. Catherine st. 150 6eod

Medical.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

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

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

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

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

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

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

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

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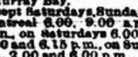
WEAKNESS OF MEN

QUICKLY, THOROUGHLY, FOREVER CURED

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist, here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. 2,000 references to cured patients. Our location on the border enables us to prepay duty to the Canadian Government, so that no extra expenses, delay or exposure attends dealing with us, as is the case when you deal with others in the States.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY.



The steamers of this Company now run as under:

To Toronto, daily (Sunday excepted), leave at 10 a.m., or by noon Lachine Train, or by 5 p.m. Grand Trunk to Coteau and join Boat there.

To Quebec, week days, 7 p.m., Sundays 3 p.m.

To Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m., connects at Sorel with steamer for Abenakis Springs.

To Chambly, every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres, Contrecoeur, daily (Sundays excepted), at 3.30 p.m.; Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

To ... every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

To ... Murray Bay, Riviere du ... Tadousac—Leave Quebec 7.30 a.m. ...days, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Special Steamer leaves Quebec at 10 a.m. every Sunday for Murray Bay.

To Laprairie, daily except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays from Montreal 6.00, 9.00 a.m., 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., on Saturdays 6.00, 9.00, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.00 and 6.15 p.m., on Sundays and Holidays, 8 a.m., 2.00 and 6.00 p.m.

To Boucherville, week days, from Hochelaga 6.00, 8.00, 10 a.m., 12 noon, 3.00, 4.50 and 7.30 p.m., on Sundays from Island Wharf 1.00, 3.05 and 5.15 p.m. Special trip on week days from Island Wharf at 5.15 p.m.

To Longueuil, week days from Hochelaga—5.30, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 8.15, 9.15, 9.45, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.20, 6.45, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m., from Island Wharf 9 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. On Sundays from Hochelaga, 9.05 a.m., 1.30, 2.45, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m. From Island Wharf, City, 8.40 a.m., 1.05, 2.20, 3.35, 4.50, 6.05, 7.20 p.m.

St. Helen's Island Ferry, weather permitting—Week days first boat at 5 a.m. every hour up to 1 o'clock. Afternoon Trips every half hour, last trip from Island 8 p.m. Sunday service from Montreal 9, 11.15 a.m., afternoon trips every 15 minutes. Last trip, 8 P.M.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

To the Thousand Islands, daily (Sundays excepted), 10 a.m., $6.50 round trip.

To Niagara Falls, daily (Sundays excepted), passing through the 1000 Islands and all the St. Lawrence rapids, there and back $19.10.

To the Saguenay, leave Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays $12.00 there and back.

To Abenakis Springs, Tuesdays and Fridays, $1.50 round trip.

To Chambly, via the beautiful Richelieu River, round trip $1.00.

For all information as to rates, selection of State Rooms and routes, apply to H. F. Chaffee, 128 St. James st., Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier.

A. MILLOY, Traffic Manager. JULIEN CHABOT, General Manager.

"Ferme Ste. Anne de Loulay"

H. BOURASSA, Proprietor, Monte Bello, P.Q.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, CHESTER WHITE PIGS of first-class breeding.

A specialty—MILK and CREAM of superior quality for hotels, restaurants, etc., sent daily to Montreal and Ottawa by the C.P.R. 311s

DOCTOR HENRI N. DUHAMEL,

Office 139 BLEURY ST. (opposite Jesuit College) will treat diseases of the ear, nose, throat and larynx. Consultation from two to five every day. Telephone 3473.

NOTABLE DEFEATS.

FIRST CABINET MINISTER TO GO UNDER

Mr. Ritchie Defeated—Justin McCarthy and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde Suffers the Same Fate—To-day's Figures.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

LONDON, July 8.—The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, has the honor (?) of being the first Cabinet Minister defeated in the present Campaign. His defeat created considerable surprise among his friends, as at the last general election he was returned by a majority of 485, and on his taking office in 1886, his majority was increased to 657. The Liberals were very jubilant over his defeat yesterday, but their jubilation was somewhat dampened to-day by the news of the defeat of Mr. Justin McCarthy in Londonderry and of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde in Dublin, the latter by an enormous majority.

NO CHANGES.

Returns have been received showing no change in the relative number of votes or in the political complexion of the successful candidates, from Wirral, division of Cheshire, Conservative; Sudbury division of Suffolk, Liberal-Unionist; City of London, two Conservative members; southern division of Dorsetshire, Conservative; Denbighshire district, comprising Wrexham, Denbigh and Ruthin, Conservative; Berwickshire, Liberal; Leominster division of Herefordshire, Conservative; northern division of Northamptonshire, Conservative; north-west division of Durham, Liberal; Uxbridge division of Middlesex, Conservative; West division of Somerset, Conservative; Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire, Liberal-Unionist; West division of Cornwall, Liberal-Unionist. Tewkesbury division of Gloucestershire, Conservative; Wimbledon, division of Surrey, Conservative; Tiverton, division of Devonshire, Conservative; Stratford-on-Avon, division of Warwickshire, Conservative; Tamworth, division of Warwickshire, Conservative.

IRISH RETURNS.

Irish returns show that Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, secretary of the Irish National League, has succeeded in retaining his seat for the Harbor division of Dublin. This is made a matter of rejoicing by the Parnellites, but their delight over this election is as nothing compared with their jubilation over the defeat of Timothy D. Sullivan, anti-Parnellite, who formerly represented the College Green division of Dublin. The Parnellite candidate, Dr. J. E. Kenny, beat him by 1397 votes.

Penrith division of Cumberland has returned J. W. Lowther, Parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, by a reduced majority. The Liberals gained 519 votes in a total of 6973.

The fractional fight in Ireland has resulted in Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, anti-Parnellite, who formerly held the seat, being defeated by the Conservative, Hon. H. Plunket. In 1886 Sir Thomas was elected by a majority of 1768 over J. T. Pim, Liberal-Unionist. The Conservatives took advantage of the row in the Irish party to nominate a strong man, and the result justifies their action. Their candidate is victorious over both candidates of the Irish parties. The vote was as follows: Dublin county, south division, Plunket, Conservative, 4371; French Mullen, Parnellite, 2261; Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, anti-Parnellite, 1452.

The Conservatives are much elated over this result.

The defeat of Justin McCarthy in Londonderry city is also the cause for rejoicing among them, and they are sharing with the Parnellites the delight felt at the failure of the anti-Parnellite leader to secure reelection.

otherwise have done. In 1885 the Conservative majority in Derry was 29; in 1886 this was reversed and a Nationalist majority of two substituted. The following figures have been received to-day:

Dublin, St. Patrick Division—W. Field, Parnellite, 3693; Wm. Murphy, anti-Parnellite, 1096.

Dublin, Harbor Division—Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, 4882; J. McDonnell, anti-Parnellite, 1376.

Cambridgeshire West, Chesterton Division—H. E. Hoare, Liberal, 4350; Sir Charles Hall, Conservative, 3952.

Wiltshire, Crickland Division—J. Husband, Liberal, 4569; N. Story, Maskeline, Liberal-Unionist, 3571.

Lincolnshire, Stafford division—Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, 4157; W. S. Fox, Liberal, 3250.

Fifeshire, east division—H. H. Asquith, Liberal, 3743; J. G. Gilmour, Liberal-Unionist, 3449.

Lincolnshire, Horncastle Division—Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Conservative, 4438; F. Otter, Liberal, 3700.

Aberdeenshire, West Division—Dr. Farquharson, Liberal, 3720; Sir A. Grant, Conservative, 3640.

Somerset, West Division—Sir A. Acland Hood, Conservative, 4369; W. Latham, Liberal, 3485.

In the College Green division, Dr. J. E. Kenny, Parnellite, 2568; Sir H. Cochrane, Conservative, 1441; T. D. Sullivan, anti-Parnellite, 1666.

Wicklow, east division—J. Sweetman, anti-Parnellite, 1433; Haplin, Conservative, 1195; W. J. Corbet, Parnellite, 1115. The anti-Parnellite plurality, 238.

Cumberland, Penrith division, W. Southey, Conservative, 3549; Dr. Douglass, Liberal, 3424. Conservative majority 125, a Liberal gain of 519.

TWO LIBERAL GAINS.

At one o'clock this afternoon the returns showed two further Liberal gains. The first was in the Chester division of Cambridgeshire, where Sir Charles Hall, Conservative, was defeated by H. E. Hoare, the Liberal, who changed the former Conservative majority of 976 into a Liberal majority of 398. This was a Liberal gain of 1374. Another Liberal gain of 2716 was received in the Crickland division of Wiltshire. Here the Liberal-Unionists majority of 1718 in 1886 was wiped out and a Liberal majority of 998 established.

ATTACK ON JOHN DILLON.

DUBLIN, July 8.—Crowds flocked to the court-house early to await the counting of the votes. An attack was made early this morning upon the house of John Dillon, and the windows were riddled by the volleys of stones hurled by the mob. Mr. Dillon is the anti-Parnellite candidate who is standing in Mayo, his former seat. In an election address delivered yesterday, Mr. Dillon said he had seen the bishop of Killaloe bathed in blood from the violence of Parnellites. During the meeting, Father Clarke, one of the best priests in Ireland, was severely cut in the face by a stone hurled by one of the crowd. The *Freeman's Journal and National Press* says the Parnellites have abandoned the seven divisions in Cork county, the Lee division of Queen's County, North Tipperary, East Kerry, South Longford (Blake's constituency, West Waterford and Sligo. It adds that they have confined their contests to Ulster and those places where the fight may result in the return of the Tory candidates.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Times'* London special says: The experience of 1885 is being curiously repeated in the vagaries of the election returns. At the end of the third day the *Standard* said: "The Liberals defeat has been turned into a rout." Within ten days thereafter it was apparent that the Liberals had the biggest majority any party had enjoyed in years. In the same way the Gladstonians are only now beginning to comprehend their real strength in the country. On Wednesday it was the tidings of the loss in Edinburgh which destroyed the Gladstonian appetite for luncheon. Yesterday noon brought far more calamitous intelligence from Newcastle. Everybody in these parts had admired John Morley's frank, manly stand against the compulsory eight hour bill, and had gathere rough, hearty men of Newcastle, e they disagreed, were filled with admiration. It was understood threatened labor candidature w doned, and as A. Cowen headed t 1885, with 989 majority, and M 1886, by 1024, there was not muc ness about the two seats in thi borough. The news that the sin running led Morley on the poll by had 3740 over Craig, the other Libe ber, fairly

TOOK THE LIBERALS BREATH A

Obviously it was quite as great a to the Tories, else they would have other candidate and thus have tak seats. As it is, Morley only return liament by the grace of accident, colleague, Craig, is snowed under gest drift that has overtaken any of the last House in this election makes the sixth Northern seat lost, directly or indirectly, by the labor ment. In two cases the successful bought their triumphs by pledges to sup the eight-hour bill, but, of course, thi the baldest kind of poppy-cock. It is q on the cards, of course, that the Tor if the elections include a Gladst ian majority of only twenty or thi may attempt a bold flank movement a offer to deal with the labor leaders on basis of the acceptance of the eight h principle, but this is a speculative rat than a real prospect, because it is appar that neither party to the bargain could liver the goods. However, Newcast action has emphasized the ugliness of labor situation in the British political m Morley may

EVENTUALLY RECOVER THE AUTHORIT

he so worthily exercised in the Council the Liberal party, but for the time being will be under a cloud. The shock of Newcastle news, however, was mercifully alleviated by the group of returns from the polling in Ireland and the proof they afforded that the Parnellite faction is going to amount to next to nothing at all. The Nationalist majority is increased since November by 25 per cent. The Parnellite majority at Waterford has diminished by 30 per cent., and Kilkenny, which the factionists were cocksure of winning, was held against long John O'Connor, by an unknown local man. Surely, all this ought to show on what small petty foundations rest Parnellite pretensions to go on disturbing and disgracing Ireland. Although meetings have been broken up at Newry, and huge disorder created in the name of faction, the polling yesterday disclosed only 54 Parnellites in the place. Last evening's news has brought the Liberals the best they have been privileged yet to hear. Out of a total of thirty-six borough results reported; they gain six seats without any loss whatever. This makes

A TOTAL GAIN OF TWENTY-ONE,

which leaves thirteen more gains to wipe out the Tory majority. These will be easily forthcoming and many more. There are at least fifty constituencies in counties in which Liberals ought to win seats. This would give them a majority of 74. It looks now as if the majority will be in halting distance of this figure, and more likely above it than below. But, of course, all this depends on the agricultural voters. London has finished her voting, with the exception of Deptford, in a blaze of Radical glory. There have been twelve gains in all in the metropolis, which is quite up to the hopes of all but the wildly sanguine, but they do not run at all on the lines laid down by the prophets. In at least six which the Liberals expected to win they lost heavily. On the other hand, they stumbled into the possession of seats like North Kensington, which no one had looked for. Herbert Gladstone, in west Leeds, seems to have had a close call for re-election, his majority dwindling from 2216 to 253. The remarkable loss is accounted for by the exceptional local

STRENGTH OF HIS OPPONENT

and the bitter effort put forward by the whole Tory organization to, if possible humiliate Gladstone through his son. One of the poorest of London districts, St. Georges in the east, enjoy the distinction of turning out the first Cabinet Minister thus far unhorsed, which was achieved by a change of a trifle over 1000 votes. There is special jubilation over this defeat of Mr. Ritchie, because he is the minister who passed the bill creating the County Council and then lent himself to party designs and so crippled its powers as to render it powerless to do good. The rebuke administered to him will probably render the Tories more circumspect hereafter in dealing with County Councils. Mr. Ritchie is one of the cleverest men in the late Cabinet, however, and his loss will be a grave one to the Tory party. A fresh seat may be found for him, however, in Holborn, by the device of making the present stupid member, Bruce, a judge.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Those who bestow too much application on trifling things become generally incapable of great ones.

Are as small as homœopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Special Notices.

Pianos, New and Second-hand.

J. W. Shaw & Co., 1811 Notre Dame street, sole agents for Emerson, Sohmer, Mason & Risch pianos. Second-hand pianos, $50 to $200.

The property belonging to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, on Logan's Park, is in the hands of J. Cradock Simpson & Co. for sale. The block is well situated for subdivision, having a large frontage on Sherbrooke and Panet streets, with an area of about 235,000 feet. This is a chance that ought not to be missed by investors. 159 2

A Good House.

Visitors to Montreal will find comfortable quarters at the Turkish Bath Hotel, the finest temperance house in Canada. It is central—near the Windsor—and quiet. It is a favorite house with the ladies, clergymen, physicians, temperance men and tourists, and has a good share of commercial patronage. The new marble swimming bath and all the water baths are free to guests. Rates moderate. Address the manager for particulars. 159 3

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CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending July 2nd, 1892.

Monday	32,984
Tuesday	32,152
Wednesday	31,679
Thursday	33,171
Friday	
Saturday	35,688
Total	165,674

Present Daily Average
For the week ending July 2nd, 1892,
33,135.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892.

THE "STAR" AT SUMMER RESORTS.

The STAR is mailed to residents at summer resorts at city prices, free of postage.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The contests in the great centres of population are now practically complete, and the final result of the elections as regards the great English parties now depends upon the attitude taken up by the electors in the country divisions, the polling in which will extend over another week. To estimate the value of the results thus far as regards the feeling in favor of Home Rule, it is absolutely necessary to bear in mind the circumstances under which the last general elections of 1886 and 1885 were held. In 1885 a Parliament over five years old was dissolved, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone had passed a measure extending household suffrage to the counties, and for the first time giving the agricultural laborer a vote. The election of 1885 was not fought upon the Irish question principally, though in one of his speeches Mr. Gladstone pleaded for a majority which should make him independent of the Irish vote. The elections in the boroughs and centres of population, held first as usual, then showed large majorities against the Liberals; but, as the contest continued, these were counterbalanced by the gains made in the new county divisions, which his recent reform measure had created; the final result being that the Liberal party was in a majority of about 80 over its hereditary opponents, but a combination between them and the 86 Parnellites would have put Mr. Gladstone in a bare minority. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Gladstone executed that astonishing *volte face* which proved too much for the loyalty of his lieutenants, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and some 70 other members of the party just elected as Liberals, their adverse votes causing his defeat and a fresh appeal to the constituencies in the remarkably short space of 10 months.

The election of 1886 was fought solely upon the Irish question, and the one remarkable feature of the contest was that Mr. Gladstone was not beaten at the polls by the increase of his opponent's vote, but by the abstention of a large number of those who had supported him a few months before upon general policy. In point of fact, the average English elector refused to take a leap in the dark and was taken aback at such a sudden change of policy upon the relations of Ireland and England. During the six years the Conservatives have been in office Mr. Gladstone has been "educating" the country upon this Irish question, and the real issue now is, in what degree will the constituencies revert to the 1885 standard.

The following figures will give an idea of the remarkable abstentions which prevailed on the Liberal side in 1886 as compared with 1885, and are a fair sample of the whole:

	1885.	1886.	1892.
Bradford E.—			
Liberal	4713	4223	5575
Conservative	4367	4519	5273
Bristol N.—			
Liberal	4110	2737	4409
Conservative	3046	3587	4064
London, St. Pancras—			
Liberal	2380	1813	2643
Conservative	1915	2074	2583
Glasgow, St. Rollox—			
Liberal	4950	4669	6247
Conservative	4824	4788	4891
Edinburgh—			
Liberal	3800	2393	3216
Conservative	2625	3083	3728

These figures are enough to show that our comparisons in the present contest must be made with 1885 not 1886: and though Mr. Gladstone's gains in the Boroughs are very few compared with what the party managers had reckoned upon, still in almost all cases there has been a large increase in the Liberal vote independent of that due in the ordinary course to increase of population.

The elections so far complete have afforded some surprises, the most noticeable of all probably being the contest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the result is as follows:

Hamond, Conservative	13,242
John Morley, Gladstonian	10,903
Craig, Gladstonian	10,084

The figures in two previous elections were:

1885 Liberal	10,689
Conservative	9,500
1886 Liberal	11,110
Conservative	8,449

Here the Conservatives estimated their chance against Mr. Gladstone's second lieutenant, so forlorn a hope that they only put one candidate forward.

Portsmouth and Devonport, two great Dockyard centres, replace four Conservatives with four Liberals. No doubt Mr. Morley's antagonism to the eight hour movement had a great deal to do with the Newcastle poll, and as regards the dockyard towns, it is necessary to remember that the present Government has created ill feeling by putting a great deal of shipbuilding into the hands of private firms at various ports.

The "Chamberlain gang" returns to the new House an unbroken phalanx and by unprecedented majorities, a great personal triumph for this clever leader whose downfall was particularly desired by his former colleagues, the defeat of his brother Richard in one of the London districts having considerably elated their hopes of serving "Orchid Joe" likewise.

It seems apparent that the mass of the English borough electorate thinks more about social and labor questions affecting its own immediate surroundings than it does of Home Rule for Ireland, and in the constituencies yet to be polled, the Irish question is likely to be even more ignored.

But it by no means follows that Mr. Gladstone will not obtain large gains in those counties which saved him from defeat in 1885; for the agricultural laborer is not likely to forget the party which gave him a vote, and its failure to bring in any practical measure for his benefit during the short term of office in 1886 is now forgotten or condoned, and the recent promises held out for land reform in his interest may be expected to carry weight.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The subject of University Extension, which the Teachers Convention now in session is wisely giving a good deal of attention to, is of unusual interest to the community as a whole. The object of the proposal is, in short, to give many of the advantages now stored up in colleges for the sole benefit of men with the leisure and means to take regular courses, to the rest of us whose college days are past and who can only spend the evenings, dipping hurriedly into the Pierian Spring. In many parts of the United States the University Extension system is in full swing, and the best possible results are already obtained.

College lecturers take a regular circuit of certain towns and cities, delivering the same lecture on a topic with which they are familiar. This lecture is a part of a fixed series, and those taking the series in each place have thus time to read up on each subject before its turn comes round. Half of the time in some of the courses is given to general discussion by the class, which is found to be exceedingly profitable.

The July report of the work of the American Society shows that while the courses given under its direct auspices for the first year ('90-'91) numbered forty-two and were delivered in twenty-three centres, the second year just closed has seen the number of centres almost tripled and the courses increased proportionately. An idea of the subjects treated may be had from the list of the Philadelphia "Centre"—Mathematics (twelve lectures), Economics (nine lectures), English Literature (six lectures), Socialism (three lectures), Political Economy (three lectures), Strength of Materials (six lectures), Robert Browning (six lectures), History and Theory of Money (twelve lectures), Revolutions in Commerce (six lectures). As in the Chautauqua Sunday School system, certificates are granted to successful students, thus making the course more serious than a holiday pastime.

The value of public libraries is very great in connection with this scheme, and here Montreal will keenly feel its lack. In the Southern States they have been similarly handicapped, only to a greater degree; but have managed to fill the gap pretty well with special local libraries, travelling libraries and other makeshifts. Mr. Edward N. Bemis tells an amusing incident in connection with his effort to get the State to put in a small library at Frankville.

Referred first, he says, to the State Librarian, then to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Governor, and, finally, back again to the Librarian, I was at last referred to the judges of the State supreme court as empowered to purchase at least some classes of books. Before this learned body I proceeded to unfold the law having books for the use not only of those taking the course, but of the legislature, on the topics about which they were then and had been for months contending, such as local taxation, factory legislation, railroad regulation, etc. After a brief talk, one of the judges was found to have gone to sleep on the sofa, and another revealed by his question that he thought me a book agent, and, when undeceived, asked my views of free coinage. On finding me skeptical as to the wisdom of national bi-metallism, he concluded that none of the books I might recommend would be desired by the Court! The Chief Justice was more friendly, but the books were secured in another way.

The teaching profession will perform a great and lasting service for the adult population of the country if they succeed in establishing this "lunch counter" college system amongst us. In laying their plans we think they can safely calculate upon abundant support from the people of the larger centres in any case.

There is something keenly pathetic in the way in which the deaths of the Pinkerton men, who were shot during the strike riots at Pittsburg, are recorded in the daily papers. After printing in black type the full names of the strikers who were shot to death, it is tersely added:—

NINE PINKERTON DETECTIVES.

These latter's names have not been learned, as most of them are known by numbers.

Yet these unknown "Pinkerton detectives" were as much workingmen as the frenzied mob on whom they were hurled — workingmen in the harder fortune, likely, for it is not probable that a man would enroll himself in Pinkerton's mercenary force, liable to be sent into danger at any moment where odium is always reaped and never honor, if he could win bread by any other means. There is no unlikelihood in the supposition that some of these men, made in God's likeness and now numbered like gaol-birds, went into Pinkertons to save a wife and family from starvation; and now who can imagine the feelings of that family when they know that some of the "numbers" were wiped off the slate and yet cannot tell whether they include their bread-winner or not. There is no war so cruel and degrading as an internal strife between two masses of underpaid workingmen; and the possibility of having to either fight or join Pinkerton one of these days should give our workmen pause when they think of annexation, either nationally or individually.

Senator Abbott uttered a mighty truth when he said of the reposeful House in which he sits: "We have not had enough work to do this season to justify our existence." And this has been an unusually busy session for the Senate too.

We Canadians have had a sneaking hope all along that our massive-shouldered Blake would have to fight for his seat in the British Commons. We wanted him to show off a bit, don't you know?

RESCUED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, July 8.—People on Folger's dock, awaiting the arrival of the "Maud" from Charlotte, last night were startled by cries of help emanating from the northeast corner of the dock. Several men rushed to the location and found three young ladies struggling desperately in the water. S. M. Britton, Q.C., and A. Strachan took in the situation, jumped to a raft and by means of oars soon had the ladies on *terra firma*. It appears the party was endeavoring to make a landing at the dock and in doing so took advantage of a raft alongside the wharf.

Quebec and the World's Fair.

QUEBEC, July 8.—HON. John McIntosh, Commissioner of the province of Quebec to the Chicago Exhibition, will leave next week for Chicago to see about the space to be allowed to the province. He will be assisted by an advisory committee of ten or twelve gentlemen well qualified to judge the exhibits, and, as the space allowed for the province is very limited, a very careful selection will be necessary. Precedence will be given to exhibits of minerals, agricultural products and horses.

Award in the McNamee Case.

TORONTO, July 8.—Water Works Superintendent Hamilton has handed in his award in the McNamee case, in which the contractor claims from the city some $50,000 for extras in connection with laying the new water works conduit across the bay. McNamee gets in the neighborhood of $20,000, within a few dollars of the amount estimated by the superintendent four years ago as the sum due to him.

Steamer Sunk in Collision.

PARIS, July 8.—The transatlantic steamer "Marechal Canrobert" has been sunk in collision with the French ironclad "Rochefl," at Pianier, an island in the Gulf of Lyons Three persons were kille

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The Necessity of School Preparation for Them.

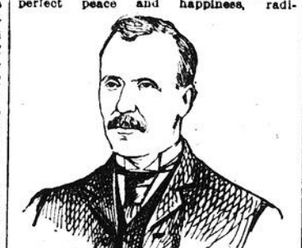
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

The Normal School and Practical Skill in Teaching---Subjects Discussed at The Teachers' Meeting.

The most interesting section of the Teachers' Convention yesterday afternoon was that of the Kindergarten. The speaker of the session there was Miss Susan Harriman, of Halifax, who spoke on

SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

"A few years ago," she said, "there appeared in the literary world a book as unique as it was interesting, picturing forth as it did to the multitudes of eager readers a most glowing future, in which society stood forth exalted to perfect peace and happiness, radi-



DR. A. H. MACKAY,
Nova Scotia Superintendent of Education.

ant in its purity. Poverty and crime were done away with, and a luxurious and harmonious life assured to all. Readers laid down the book, the older ones with a feeling of regret, that they could not even hope to see the realization of the beauteous vision, the younger ones trusting that it might be their good fortune to see, if not the consummation at least the approach of the race to its glorious destiny. But even now the world has thrown aside the book, and as it gazes forth from its windows do the sights which meet its eye give promise of any such glorious outcome? As it glances at the newspaper does it find anything to predict, that even in a thousand years we may hope to see justice, brotherly love and purity triumphant over the oppression, jealousy and selfishness so noticeable in the world of today?

After thus rather cynically reviewing and scouting Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward," Miss Harriman proceeded to indicate the direction in which, according to her view, social reformers should work: "The Kindergartner sees that reformation is not the one thing equal, but formation, and consecrates herself to childhood, taking for her watchward:

'The Hope of the World lies in its children.'

After reviewing the ordinary routine work, inasmuch as their is routine work there, of the Kindergarten, Miss Harriman told of the books employed in that system of education." An illustrated volume of Bible stories is opened to show the sower going forth to sow, and the joy of the children in the picture is as nothing to that of the Kindergartner as she realizes for the first time, that both Christ and Froebel taught in parables and that loyal discipleship to Froebel leads to that higher discipleship with Christ. She realizes too that it is given to her to be as a sword, sowing seed and notwithstanding much seed seems to fall on barren ground, trusts that some at least may fall on good ground and bring forth some one hundred, some sixty and some thirty fold. Passing to the home, she said, that Froebel intended that the closest relations should exist between the Kindergarten and the home. To further this idea, mothers' classes are formed, and those mothers who are not above learning, meet and discuss

MATTERS OF CHILD CULTURE.

The light of the Kindergarten reveals to the mother a deep and holy meaning in those songs and games which she has often sung and played, and which until now have seemed so simple and, perhaps, nonsensical. She has played hide-and-seek day after day, but never has she realized the deep spiritual significance of the baby's happy smile, upon seeing again his mother's face, after a momentary hiding behind door or curtain. She sees now that a wise mother's influence is a golden thread, ran-

JAMES L. HUGHES, M. A.,
Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto.

ning through childhood, youth and maturity, and she hopes that when the call of conscience replaces her voice it will be as implicitly obeyed.

"But," continued Miss Harriman, "the influence of these meetings upon the home life is as nothing compared to the influence of the chilren as they return to it each day. Those who seek to improve the mental and moral condition of the poorer classes must learn that the most practical way is through the children. These people may be visited and advised to no avail, but the living messages in the shape of children sent home with clean faces, helping hands, happy hearts, and quickened mind, are the messages understood and willingly received." And by these messages she expects to initiate reforms, that shall bring about the ideal social state to which, she declared, Bellamy's methods could not attain. A practical proof of the theory she affirmed that the Kindergarten's good work was already seen in asylums, and similar institutions. "The dull, stolid faces of those children, who have never known the awakening influence of a mother's presence, quickening to intelligence and happiness under skilful Kindergarten, showed that their mental and spiritual nature were not wanting, but like plants brought from the winter prison into the sunshine, were waiting for Froebel's legacy to childhood. There is no education so broad, none which shows so plainly the boundless opportunities of womanhood, none which so sweeps aside the veil and reveals to us

THE ETERNAL PLAN OF THE CREATOR.

Thus, because of its methods of dealing with childhood, because of its influence in the home and school, where, in the children, we see the future citizens of the state, we claim that the Kindergarten is the most important factor in settling the social question of to-day. Only a beginning has been made. But may God what Carlyle said of the French Revolution 'A moment is sometimes the mother of ages,' be applicable to the Kindergarten. Here are seen the parents of the next generation, and then in the future we look for results. This is only the seed time, then will be the harvest. The human soul is destined to live through countless ages, and if to any it seems that too much importance is attached to the care of early childhood, let them remember the remark of the astronomer as he adjusted his instrument with utmost care."

The paper on the "Relationship of the Kindergarten to Art" by Miss Caroline M. C. Hart, which was published in yesterday's STAR, was also well received.

In the Main Assembly Hall, Rev. Dr. Adams, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q., read a paper on this subject.

"Is a Common Standard of Matriculation Desirable?"

He remarked that the question of interests, always a delicate one, might be raised both as between one university and another, and also as between university and school. He thought that the true interests of all were really identical, and that this consideration need not be gone into. "In considering whether a thing is desirable, it is also well to consider whether it is possible or difficult. This difficulty would not deter any one who is in earnest from trying to attain it. We do not propose to go into details, but rather to speak on the general desirableness of the matter. In order to attain a common standard, it would not be necessary to have one Examining Board for the whole Dominion, which might be impracticable, but a generous recognition of Provincial standards in different provinces would meet the case. A common standard has been really attained in Ontario though it is not the sole way of entering the University. In the Province of Quebec the University Schools' examination, or A. A., as it is called, is accepted in certain subjects by McGill and Bishop's. He did not see how at present individual universities could give up the September examination. In more than one case he believed this was the standard rather than the June examination. In speaking of the different subjects taken up for matriculation he insisted strongly on the value and importance of the grammar in the case of Latin and Greek, and thought it vital that the passing of a candidate should depend on this rather than on accuracy in translation. The proposed uniformity would refer only to the minimum standard required, and should not touch any individual arrangements of universities as regards honor matriculation or entrance into a second year. It was scarcely possible in every case to make matriculation mean one thing, for the degree of B. A. itself carries with it different weights, as it is a pass degree or an honor degree, and so on. Hence we would like to see a certain minimum standard of attainment recognized throughout the Dominion, which being duly certified, in the case of any individual, would enable him to enter any one of our universities.

In the Normal School Section

Dr. McCabe spoke on the following subject: "How shall the Normal School develop practical skill in teaching?" He said: "Before entering on this special topic it may be well to say a little about Normal school training in general.

The Normal school question has passed through a variety of stages, and we have reached that stage when all are agreed on the value of such an institution as part of a perfect system of education in any country. As Fiton says, its existence is a recognition of the principle that there is in the teacher's profession, the same difference which is observable in all other human employment between the skilled and the unskilled practitioner, and that the difference depends, in a large measure, on a knowledge of the best rules and methods which have to be used, and of the principles which underlie these methods. Closely related to this question is

REV. ABBE LAFLAMME,
of Laval University.

another. Is education an art or science? It is both. It aims at the accomplishment of a piece of work, and is therefore an art. It seeks to find out a rational basis for such rules as it implies, and is, therefore, a science. Teaching, therefore, is not a blind routine, but an art with a definite end in view. The complete equipment and training of the teacher for his profession involve the following: (1) A knowledge of the nature of the being to be instructed, a knowledge of mind and body, a knowledge of psychology and physiology. (2) A knowledge of the subjects of instruction. (3) A knowledge of the best methods of teaching and governing. (4) A knowledge of the principles and practice of the best masters of the art of teaching, so that he may learn from the philosophy that teaches by examples.

ALL TRUE METHODS OF TEACHING

must have an exact scientific relation to the nature of the machinery to be set in motion. If it is a machinery which manifests its energies in acts of observation, perception, remembrance, reflection and reasoning, and depends for its efficacy on attention arising from interest and leading to well-regulated volitions, the teacher must study these phenomena, subjectively in himself, and objectively in his pupils. The body of the child has claims to consideration, which educators frequently deny it. The healthiness of the brain, as the organic seat of the mind, is an important consideration for the teacher, who should in all cases be careful to apply the laws of health, based on physiology. Much of the mental perversion and stupidity is due to bodily discomfort or disease produced in the schoolroom by want of care on the part of the teacher.

Thorough knowledge is necessary to clear teaching. What a teacher does not know, he cannot teach; what he does not know well, he cannot teach well. And to know a subject thoroughly, it must be known in its relations to kindred subjects. They are wrong who take the ground that the primary teacher need know only what he is going to teach. The teacher of the primary classes, above all other teachers, should have a liberal culture, as well as the highest powers of understanding and guiding child-nature. For, in this stage of the child's development, it is the method, rather than the matter, that is of the greatest importance. In more advanced classes it is a truism that good scholarship is necessary to good teaching.

A KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEST METHODS

is absolutely necessary. The study of principles in the practice of those who mastered them, is helpful. A man who takes up any pursuit without knowing what advances others have made in it, works at a disadvantage. The teacher should know what has been said and done by the leading men of the profession in the past and in the present. The development of practical skill in teaching may be considered under six heads. (1) Length of Normal School course. (2) Observation, (3) Reproduction, application and illustration, (4) Trial-teaching, (5) Criticism on students' work, (6) Criticisms by the students on the work of fellow-students.

I. Whether the course is a combination of academic and professional work, or one of professional work only, the element of time is important. The longer the time, the larger will be the sphere of professional studies, and the greater the opportunity for more definite and continuous model school practice. With a course purely professional, and an entrance qualification equivalent to that for the second class non-professional examination in Ontario, at least one year's professional training is necessary. The plan adopted in some city Normal schools—that of sending the students for certain periods as apprentices to the best schools and best teachers, and then having them return to the Normal School after these periods—is attended with the best results.

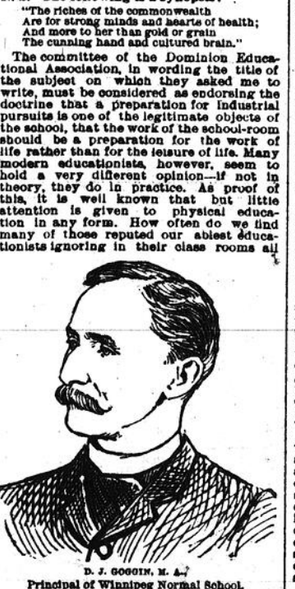
II. The student "observes" model lessons presented by skilled teachers. He must be prepared to observe; must be taught how and what to observe. The student, having made a thorough preparation of the matter of the lesson, has presented to him either the particular plan for the lesson he is about to observe—a plan systematically arranged—or a "general" plan setting forth the ordinary course in such lessons. With this before him he follows the lesson as presented by the model teacher.

III. The students, after the model lesson has been presented, are asked to reproduce the teacher's work, or at least the leading steps, to suggest a reason for each step taken by the model teacher, to point out the end in view in each case, and the success in reaching that end.

IV. Trial teaching. For each lesson the student is about to teach, he carefully prepares a plan and hands it to the critic-teacher for examination, for comparison with the lesson as actually presented, and for criticism later. The use of a class of Normal School students for the purpose of this trial-teaching is beneficial only as a means to develop the presentation of the subject, nothing more. The next, or the first trial may be made on a class of Model school pupils. In presence of the critic-teacher, and all, or a division of the Normal school students, the student-teacher makes this trial. In arranging a series of lessons for this trial teaching, two plans may be adopted. The student teacher may take a series of lessons on all the subjects of the lowest class; then, a series on all the subjects of the next higher class, and so on. Or, he may be called on to take one subject through all the classes—say, reading first, then arithmetic, then grammar, etc.

V. The student now passes under criticism for this teaching. The first act of the critic-teacher should be, if possible, to commend. The value of this trial teaching, like every other work of a teacher, depends on the criticism which follows it. In these criticisms, reasons based on sound philosophy should be given. General criticisms, such as "You taught a pretty good lesson," or, "it was not so bad," are of little or no value.

VI. The students may be called on to criticise one another. If their former work in observation, reproduction, trial teaching and in grasping the full force and effect of the criticisms which they have undergone has been well done, this last step will be helpful. Here, again, there must be system, and these criticisms must be critigised.



DR. JOHN A. MACCABE,
Principal Ottawa Normal School.

A good plan is to arrange matters so that the students give their criticisms under the supervision of one or more of the Normal School masters, or under the special critic-teachers, who will thus form a Court of Appeal, to confirm or correct the judgments given by the student-critics. "Division of labor" may be adopted in the students' work of criticism. One may criticise the introduction of the lesson; another, the presentation; another, the mode of questioning; another, the correction of errors, and so on. The proper sequence

MUST BE OBSERVED HERE.

In some practice schools, the regular Model School work is carried on exclusively by the advanced students in training, the supervision of the trial teaching being left to special critic-teachers, who do this work and nothing else. In others, the classes in the Model or Practice School have regular, permanent teachers, who do the ordinary work of the school when the classes are not in use for trial teaching by the students, and who act as critic-teachers. The value of this trial-teaching by the students, is decried by some on the ground that the work of the student in the Model School, where he is asked to take charge of only one class, is not a good preparation for this work in a school where he has to take charge of five or six classes. If the student-teacher in the Normal school, thorough instruction in school organization and management, he will very soon cope with the altered circumstances. The very right to existence of the Normal School, depends on its capability of developing practical skill in teaching. This end should always be kept in view, and every effort of the staff and students should be directed to the accomplishment of this end.

The Public School Section

was called to order in the Catholic Commercial Academy at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first paper read was "School Preparation for Industrial Pursuits," by Mr. MacKay, Supervisor of Schools, Halifax, N. S. The following is a synopsis:

"The riches of the commonwealth
Are for strong minds and hearts of health;
And more to her than gold or grain
The cunning hand and cultured brain."

The committee of the Dominion Educational Association, in wording the title of the subject on which they asked me to write, must be considered as endorsing the doctrine that a preparation for industrial pursuits is one of the legitimate objects of the school, that the work of the school-room should be a preparation for the work of life rather than for the leisure of life. Many modern educationists, however, seem to hold a very different opinion—if not in theory, they do in practice. As proof of this, it is well known that but little attention is given to physical education in any form. How often do we find many of those reputed our ablest educationists ignoring in their class rooms all

D. J. GOGGIN, M. A.,
Principal of Winnipeg Normal School.

laws of ventilation and exercise, and by every incentive forcing an intellectual activity (memory cramming) which irremedially undermines the physical health of their pupils, and even arrests their mental growth. In the best of our public schools there is but little attention given to the properly co-ordinated development of the intellectual and executive faculties. Some educationists tell us that education is culture—that we should educate the man, not the artisan; and so the artisan is overlooked and a course of study is framed without any special adaptation to the requirements of ninety-nine hundredths of those for whom the State

HAS PROVIDED A FREE EDUCATION.

There are other educationists who affirm that studies are valuable in proportion only to their disciplinary effects. These take for granted that grammar, Greek, logic and Latin are pre-eminently adapted for the strengthening of the intellectual faculties. These subjects are therefore introduced into the curriculum at an early stage no matter that in nine cases out of ten they must be dropped in two or three years. Even the superficial smattering of the ancient languages acquired in that short time from the very imperfect methods of the school, is supposed to have some peculiar mental effect in enabling the student better to distinguish between words and what they represent. He is thought to have acquired a power of analysis; precision in thinking and felicity of expression not otherwise attainable. These enlightening and liberal studies enable their devotees to see something of the inner life and mental habitudes of a race highly civilized and yet very different from ours; true, if the student acquires the power to think in these languages—a power not acquired by one in one hundred. We must study language; there can be no nobler study; but let us imitate the Greeks and study our own language, as skilful methods and no greater effort will reward us with immeasurably richer results than are now attained. We must study mind, let us find our subjects in modern minds, whose feelings, Mill tells us, "are more various, more complex and manifold than those of the ancients ever were."

THESE LOFTY IDEALS

to which I have referred, viz., that education fundamentally consists in culture or in mental discipline, have dominated educational practice for the last four hundred years, and do so still. They sound so well in theory that one is almost ashamed to doubt their all-sufficiency. But we need less theory and more facts. We are yet in the initiatory or fact-learning age of the science of education.

Of one hundred pupils who enter our common schools only 33 per cent. complete the sixth grade and 20 per cent. the eighth grade. Nine per cent. enter the academy and four per cent. remain three years. Those who remain so long have during that time added to their stock of information from the common school a knowledge of Latin grammar, a painful reading, acquaintance with about two hundred pages of two Latin authors. They are well up in arithmetic, algebra and geometry, omitting their practical application. Memory has added a large accumulation of new facts from history and geography. Some progress has been made in a knowledge of science. They are not on speaking terms with French and German. Under the name of literature some author's opinions of the leading writers have been learned, and perhaps one or two short poems or plays have been read critically. Of ten who enter the academy, one matriculates into college with a view to one or other of the learned professions. The other nine leave with a more positive dislike for manual work than when they left the common school. Some of them will therefore teach, and others will become clerks, bookkeepers, etc. Now, the education which has been, I hope truthfully, described, cannot be looked upon as the best preparation for life either directly or indirectly. Nor is it so regarded by the majority of people. Why should educational forces and government aid be so largely expended in preparing the few in Latin, so as to enable them to matriculate in medicine, law or teaching, while agriculturists, comprising 45 per cent. of the working classes are left ignorant of the fundamental principles of chemistry, botany and the use of tools? Why are artisans, comprising 28 per cent., left without a knowledge of industrial drawing? These subjects are not only of more importance to these classes than Latin is to professional men but also of more practical utility to all classes and at the same time, in the opinion of educational reformers, better adapted as educational instruments for mental discipline. In the early history of New England State and in our own country the necessities of the situation produced a better all-round and more harmonious development than can be obtained by the youth of to-day in this age of machinery and town life. The combined influences of hand work on the farm and brain work in school there were produced the inventive genius, the broad intelligence, the force of character and the unconquerable energy of the colonists. In all these various systems of education a certain relation existed between the end in view, the means used,

AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

But in later years there arose a tendency to separation of educational and industrial forces. The industries became less effective, while at the same time it was found that the work of the schools looked mainly to a preparation for the learned professions. The people demanded an education that would prepare the masses rather than the few for their work in life. Educationists replied that the most practical training was that which developed mental power, and that classics and mathematics were the most effective instruments. For years this question was debated from a theoretical standpoint with much earnestness.

What constitutes the best school preparation for industrial pursuits?

I. A thorough Kindergarten training of two or three years, beginning with pupils of four years of age. The teacher should be a good scholar as well as a good Kindergartner.

2. A sound physical education, good health and muscle developed by work, gymnastic exercise and healthful play, but chiefly by free and inspiring play. Every pupil according to his age should be made acquainted with the structure of his bodily organs, the nature of foods and all that appertains to the conservation of health. The nature and effects of alcoholic beverages and narcotics should receive special attention.

3. The artisan must, of course, be able to read, write and cipher. In arithmetic the intricacies of discount and partial payment should give way to practical problems in mensuration. Applied arithmetic should include a great deal more than simply commercial arithmetic. Along with the duty of teaching children to read goes the equally important duty of teaching them what to read and the formation of the habit of writing looks for self-education, so important to the artisan whose school education is so limited.

4. Every teacher of the common school should be well read in history and economics, so as to be able without any very formal teaching, but as opportunity offers, to inculcate important truths regarding the duties and rights of citizens, the production of commodities, the relation of labor and capital, &c. In like manner, the whole subjects should receive special attention.

5. The physical, chemical and physiological forces of the material world are the masters or servants of 73 per cent. of those laborers who produce almost the entire wealth of the country. The life of the farmer, the artisan, the fisherman or the miner is one continued struggle with these forces and his work is effective in proportion as he can make them serve his purposes.

6. Drawing has for several years now occupied a prominent place in our courses of study. It has a fair amount of time allotted to it in our school programmes, but it can scarcely be said to be taught to any appreciable extent throughout the common schools or even in the academies. Yet it is the basis of a sound industrial education and for purposes of general culture takes rank above some of the standard subjects. It should be continued from the Kindergarten, developed in connection with modelling, founded upon geometry and made the chief instrument in manual training and a cultivation of a taste for the beautiful in form. The great drawback to the effective instruction to the teaching of drawing in the school curriculum is the want of skilled teachers. The country should spare no expense to get them without delay.

7. In manual training we seek, as Bacon would have us do, "The cultivation of a just and legitimate familiarity between mind and things." It is merely the development of the Kindergarten, being formed on the same psychological basis. It has been introduced to some extent into our best schools in several forms as in modelling, drawing, construction, geometry, physical and chemical labatory work, etc. Another important step is taken by the introduction of tools in connection with wood work for boys, and in sewing and cooking for girls.

In closing let me remind you that the literary classes have so far directed education; the industrial classes will do so hereafter.

AN INTERESTING AND PROLONGED DISCUSSION

followed. Mr. Cowley thought that manual training emphasized true development of manhood of character. Dr. Robins apprehended the chief difficulties would be teachers who were not qualified to take up this branch. He thought that one of the first steps would be to commence a Normal School with a branch of industrial training. The chief difficulty presenting itself to Mr. Reynolds was the teaching of so many branches. Should all the branches of industrial pursuits be taught or only one? Mr. Fraser did not think it could be done. It was the work of the public school to give a general education, not a special one. Mr. McAllister suggested that the difficulty could be met by a series of evening schools at which apprentices might attend.

Mr. McKinnon, remembering that from their ages, the scholars in the public schools had been taught to think, not to do, ventured to predict that the training of the hands would be that of the future. In country schools he thought it would make the other work easier.

It was then moved by Mr. Cowley, seconded by Mr. Munro, and carried unanimously;

"That in the opinion of this section it is consonant with sound educational principles that training in our public schools be so modified as to insure harmonious development of our spiritual and physical faculties."

DR. ROBINS, PRINCIPAL OF THE M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL,

then read a paper in which he supported two propositions: 1st. That clear and comprehensive conceptions of form and of form relations can and should be early called up in the minds of children; and 2nd. That the formation of such conceptions is greatly aided by the method of definite numerical procedure. He commended Kindergarten methods, methods of sense intuition, as preliminary to the study of necessary form relations, and cautioned primary teachers against the premature introduction of formal definitions. He showed how the understanding of geometrical terms and their correct use might be cultivated by dictation exercises in drawing, and by exercises converse to these. He criticised the methods of euclid as better exercises in logic than in geometrical study, although insisting that the study of euclid can never become obsolete. He showed that the proper place of euclid in a school curriculum is after a careful study of the relations of extension in space, through direct intuitions of reason, or through deductions based almost immediately on these, avoiding long chains of consecutive deduction, and returning continually to foundation truths. The lecturer pointed out the great assistance that our modern arithmetic affords in teaching space relations to children, and insisted on the precision of reasoning that results from comparing measured forms and magnitudes rather than indefinite forms and magnitudes. The lecture was illustrated by many black-board diagrams and numerical examples. The lecturer concluded by assuring his audience that however far the younger teachers before him, who would soon be the teachers of the twentieth century, might push their conquests, the older teachers about to depart with the nineteenth century would contemplate the triumphs of their successors without the least aumixture of bitterness or envy.

As the hour for adjournment was past no discussion on this paper was held and after a heavy vote of thanks to Dr. Robins the meetings of this section closed for this year.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Liberals Receive a Great Shock—A Parnee Elected—The Marquis of Lorne Defeated—Election Literature.

LONDON, July 8.—The returns received up to 1 a. m. show the following elections:

Conservatives	141
Liberals	116
Liberal-Unionists	19
Anti-Parnellites	10
Parnellites	2
Liberal gains	35
Conservative gains	11
Liberal-Unionist gains	4
Total Conservative and Liberal-Unionist vote	694,179
Total Home Rule vote	672,156

The loss of the seat in Newcastle-on-Tyne is the greatest shock the Liberals have yet received. The London executive admit their surprise that the Conservative candidate was at the top of the poll. They were confident of the return of both Mr. Morley and Mr. Craig. They are amazed that the Conservative candidate should have been elected and more amazed at his immense majority. This election has had a panicky effect at the Liberal headquarters. The executive still anticipate a Gladstonian majority but modify their forecasts, which vary from 50 to 100. No Liberal now predicts sweeping the country with a resultant majority of 150. It is generally admitted that Mr. Gladstone will only be returned to power and be sustained in his place by the Irish vote.

ELECTION LITERATURE.

Among the electoral weapons used by the Unionists is a fly sheet giving an extract from Washington's presidential valedictory made in 1796. These passages are underlined: "It is of infinite moment that you properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness. You should cherish an immoveable attachment for it and frown upon attempts to enfeeble the sacred ties linking the various parts."

An election card has been issued by F. W. Isaacson, Lord Beaumont's father-in-law, in which, among other things, the electors are asked to vote for the Conservative candidate on account of the United Empire, and the fact that they have helped to secure the Canadian Pacific route for imperial defence.

In the central division of Bradford Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal), was re-elected over the Marquis of Lorne (Liberal Unionist).

For a family medicine, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills are unrivaled. They eradicate disease.

All one's life is a music if one touches the notes rightly and in time.

For twenty-five cents, you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose.

Special Notices.

The Holmes Electric Protection Co. charge $25 for protecting your house for three months during your absence in the summer. 122 tf

The Holmes Electric Protection Co. charge $25 for protecting your house for three months during your absence in the summer. 133tf

Thos. J. Potter's Sales.

LAGAUCHETIERE ST.,
Corner Beaver Hall Hill.
Auction Sale
—OF—
BUILDING MATERIALS
Saturday, 9th July Inst.,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

At the above date and hour will be sold by auction all the building materials situated on the lots expropriated for the widening of Lagauchetiere street, corner Beaver Hall Hill.

Terms—CASH. A deposit shall be required on adjudication, and the balance shall have to be paid on the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The materials will have to be removed without delay.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.
THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th July, 1892. 158 2

LACHINE CANAL SALE OF TIMBER.

Notice is hereby given that on
SATURDAY, JULY 9TH, 1892,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
725 Pieces of SUNKEN TIMBER.
—CONSISTING OF—

Oak, Pine, Spruce, etc., etc., raised and now piled on the bank

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.

Will Cure You

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SAFE

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED

EASY TO TAKE

INFALLIBLE

VEGETABLE PILLS

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THE UNIVERSAL

FOOD TONIC AND STIMULATING NUTRITIVE.

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ALE AND BEEF

Price 25 Cents.

At All Drug Stores.

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A Family Affair.

Health for the Baby, Pleasure for the Parents, New Life for the Old Folk,

HIRES' ROOT BEER

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

Is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes five gallons of a delicious, strengthening effervescent beverage.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Refuse worthless substitutes.

T. J. COOKE & CO., St. Nicholas St., Montreal, Agents. 156*2 2aw

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

SUNSHINE

SCOURING SOAP.

You will find it invaluable in —your— HOUSE CLEANING.

If you use it once you will never want to be without it.

IT CLEANS EVERYTHING.

Wholesale Agency—

W. T. COSTIGAN & CO., 196 St. James Street, MONTREAL. 143 *eod

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the position of ROYAL DANISH CONSUL, Montreal. Apply to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Copenhagen, Denmark. 153 2

A DAY OF MOURNING.

QUINN AND TURNER TO RUSTICATE.

A Baseball Protest—Racing at Lepine Park—Ottawa Victorious at Cricket—Notes.

To-morrow will be a day of mourning in amateur sporting circles, and many sports will be postponed or delayed to give their participants a chance of paying their respects to the memory of their six comrades, who met such a sudden and awful death a week ago. A union service will be commenced in St. Matthew's Church at 2 p. m., and at the close the funeral cortage will form. Already several athletic clubs have manifested their intention of sending delegates to represent them, and many more will do so to-day. In their death Montreal athletes lost six bright, promising and brave comrades; their funeral, if numbers can express affection, sympathy and respect, should be the largest ever seen in Montreal.

LACROSSE.

Those Protests.

Messrs. Barney Quinn and Wm. Turner have been given a rest from the lacrosse field this summer. It was decided that both were to be suspended for the rest of the season and that the matches in which they took part were to be played over again. The meeting was held at 4 p. m. in the M. A. A. A. rooms. Mr. Ross Mackenzie represented Toronto; E. Sheppard, Montreal; G. Crites, Cornwall; W. Murphy, Capital; and Jos. Clarke, Shamrock. Mr. Jos. Kent and Ald. White, of Ottawa, were also present. Following were the documents presented in the Quinn case.

CORNWALL, June 16.

We hereby protest against Mr. B. Quinn playing with the Capital Lacrosse Club, of Ottawa, he being a member of the Orillia Lacrosse Club, having played with them on the 13th June.

W. A. LIDDELL, Secretary.

CORNWALL, June 18.

Secretary Orillia Lacrosse Club:

Is Barney Quinn a member of the Orillia Lacrosse team? Did he play within last 30 days with your team? O. F. MULHERN.

ORILLIA, June 18.

O. F. Mulhern, Cornwall:

Yes; he is a member. Played here on 13th. J. B. HENDERSON.

ORILLIA, June 10.

To Secretary C. L. A.:

Protest Quinn, of the Capitals, as professional. Affidavits posted you. Have notified secretary C. A. A. A. Answer.

J. B. HENDERSON, Sec. O. L. C.

In the matter of the Cornwall Lacrosse club and B. Quinn:

First—I, James Beverly Henderson, of the town of Orillia, in the county of Simcoe, do solemnly declare that I am secretary of the Orillia Lacrosse club.

Second—That I am acquainted with the above named Quinn.

Third—That the said Quinn was a regular enrolled member of the Orillia Lacrosse club and held a player's certificate of membership of the said Orillia Lacrosse club from the president and secretary of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, on and previous to the 13th day of June, 1892. That on the 13th day of June, 1892, the said Orillia L. C. played a district match game of lacrosse with the Checker L. C. of Beaverton.

Fourth—That the said B. Quinn played with the said Orillia L. C. as a member thereof, and the said district match against the Checker L. C. at Orillia aforesaid.

Fifth—That I conscientiously make this declaration, believing the same to be true. Declared before me this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1892, at the town of Orillia aforesaid.

B. N. YARM, A Commissioner in the H.C.J.

(Signed) JOS. B. HENDERSON.

DOMINION OF CANADA, County of Carleton. }

TO WIT:

In the matter of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club and the lacrosse match played at Cornwall on the 18th day of June, 1892, between the said Cornwall Lacrosse Club and the Capital Lacrosse Club, of Ottawa.

I, Bernard Quinn, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, electric lineman, do solemnly declare:

1. I am informed a protest has been fyled against my standing as a member of the Capital Lacrosse Club, of Ottawa, and that in support of such protest there has also been fyled a certificate signed by me which purports to declare that at the time of signing the same I was a member of the Orillia Lacrosse Club, of Orillia, Ontario.

2. The circumstances under which my signature to the said certificate was obtained are as follows: I went to Orillia on the 23rd of May last, and the next day, the 24th, I played in a match with the Orillia club against the Athletic Lacrosse club of Toronto. Subsequent to this, and on or about the 28th day of May, 1892, I was handed a paper by Mr. Blair, a member of the Orillia Lacrosse Club, and told to sign it. I am unable to read, and no explanation being tendered as to the nature or contents of the said paper I signed it without knowing what its purport was. This is the paper which I am informed has been fyled in support of the protest against me. I am able to write only my own name.

3. I played again with the Orillia Lacrosse Club on the 13th day of June in a match with the Beaverton Lacrosse Club.

4. I was informed by the executive of the Orillia Lacrosse Club that the above mentioned matches on May 24 and June 13 were merely exhibition games, and I believed such to be the fact at the respective times I took part in the said matches.

5. I did not resign from the membership of the Capital Lacrosse Club, of Ottawa, either before going to Orillia, while I was there, or since returning to Ottawa, and I have never ceased to be a member of the said club. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and in virtue of the act respecting extra judicial oaths.

(Signed), B. QUINN.

Declared before me at Ottawa this 6th day of June.

A. MURPHY, Commissioner.

MR. KENT'S AFFIDAVIT.

I, Joseph Kent, of the city of Ottawa, do solemnly declare that:

1. I am secretary of the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, and as such have a knowledge of the matters hereinafter declared to.

2. At the time of the fusion of the Capital and Ottawa Lacrosse Clubs into the present Capital Lacrosse Club, Mr. Bernard Quinn became a member of the said club, and has so continued up to the present time.

And I make this solemn declaration, etc., etc.

J. KENT.

CHAS. MURPHY, Comm.

The following papers were presented regarding Turner's case.

I, J. A. G. Pittaway, of the city of Ottawa, photographer, do solemnly declare: That in the course of a conversation at Ottawa on the first day of July, with Mr. H. Black, a member of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, the said Black informed me that Wm. Turner, an alleged member of the said Cornwall Lacrosse Club, was the person who had appeared as a member of the Belleville Lacrosse Club under the name of "Sam Key," in a lacrosse match played at Belleville on the 24th day of May, 1892, between the Belleville and Cobourg lacrosse clubs; and I make this solemn declaration, etc.

(Signed), J. A. G. PITTAWAY.

Chas. Murphy, Comm.

The following affidavit was also read from Mr. Stroud:

I, W. R. Stroud, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, merchant, do solemnly declare:

1. That on the 18th of June one Lafleur took part in a lacrosse match at Cornwall between the Cornwall and Capital Lacrosse clubs as a member of the Cornwall Club.

2. That I am informed and believe that Lafleur played in Montreal on the 28th day of May, 1892, between the Glengarry Lacrosse Club and the Crescent Lacrosse Club, of Montreal, and that the said Lafleur took part in the said match on the 28th day of May, 1892, as a member of the Glengarry Lacrosse Club.

3. That in a match played at Cornwall on the 18th day of June, 1892, one Wm. Turner took part as a member on the Cornwall Lacrosse Club.

4. That I am informed and verily believe that the said Wm. Turner played as a member of the Belleville Lacrosse Club, under the name of "Sam Key," in a lacrosse match, played at Belleville on the 24th day of May, 1892, between the Belleville and Cobourg Lacrosse Clubs. And I make this declaration, conscientiously believing same to be true, etc.

(Signed) W. R. STROUD,

Signed before me, CHAS. MURPHY, Commissioner.

Mr. Crites produced the following documents:

Wm. Parker Thomas, N. P., declared that William Turner was a graduate of the Ontario Business college, and as such had played an exhibition match of lacrosse, Belleville against Cobourg, on May 24.

Mr. McLeod declared that Turner was a graduate of Belleville Lacrosse Club, and he had played an exhibition game in Belleville, receiving no pay in any remuneration.

Mr. McLeod's affidavit was as follows:

1. Wm. J. McLeod do solemnly declare that I have known the said Wm. Turner intimately for several years past.

2. That I have known said Turner also by the name of "Sam Key," which said name was given him by way of a nickname, and not with any intention of concealing, or, in any manner, covering his real name or identity.

W. J. MCLEOD, W. P. THOMAS, N. P.

BELLEVILLE, July 5, 1892.

This is to certify that W. F. Turner, of Cornwall registered at the Queen's Hotel on May 23, as W. Franklin Turner.

W. W. POWERS, Manager Queen's Hotel.

Lafleur was allowed to remain on his team.

A Pretty Design.

Mr. Boyne, the secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, has arranged for a new design for the club's complimentary tickets. They represent a piece of the club's ribbon, with a card attached setting forth in purple, the color which the late Charles Stewart Parnell considered lucky above all others, the purpose of the ticket. The only drawback is that people will be compelled to give them up at the gate. They should be made so that they could be retained as a pleasant souvenir of the match at which they are used.

The Lacrosse Championship.

The Lacrosse Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has at last been successful in its endeavor to have championship contests. The clubs that have declared their intention of participating are: Lynn, Mass.; New York Athletic Club, Staten Island Athletic Club and Lorillard Athletic Club. The committee will now arrange a schedule for the preliminary and final games. The Lynn Association wins the championship of New England by default, and after the preliminaries are played here, the winning club will play Lynn for the championship of the United States.

Throws and Catches.

The Arena Club will hold their annual meeting to-night at 7 p. m. sharp, at 29 Metcalfe street, where very important business will be transacted.

It was found impossible to postpone the Beaver-Montreal Junior lacrosse match to-morrow afternoon, but the match will be put off till 5 o'clock in order to give the players a chance to attend the funeral of the crew of the ill-fated "Minne-Wa-Wa."

The match to have been played to-morrow between the Gordons and White Stars has been postponed till September 3, so that the members of both clubs can attend the funeral.

After the council meeting yesterday afternoon Messrs. Crites and Mackenzie got together and agreed on officials for to-morrow's match in Cornwall. Mr. Pollock will be the referee and Colonel Bond and Mr. Rubenstein will be the umpires. Following will be the Toronto team: S. S. Martin, goal; C. G. Carmichael, point; J. S. Garvin, cover; H. McConaghy, P. Knowles, L. Bond, defence field; G. Wheeler, J. W. Gale, home; H. Mason, outside home; J. Warbrick, inside home; A. Allan, spare; F. Thompson, Captain.

BASEBALL.

Protesting all the Rage.

The following protest has been received from the Granby Club regarding the Dominion Day game:

GRANBY, July 2, 1892.

W. Honeyman, Secretary Montreal Amateur Baseball League.

SIR,—A special meeting of the Granby Baseball Club was held on the above date, at which there were some fifteen members present, with S. Page, president, in the chair.

It was moved by J. Lawry, seconded by F. Denins, and unanimously carried:

That the match played between the Montrealers and Granby teams on the Crescent grounds on July 1, at which the score stood 15 to 15 at the end of the ninth innings, which has been claimed forfeited to the Montrealers, be protested for the following reasons; furthermore, that game revert to the Granby Club by a score of 15 to 14 in favor of the Granby Club:

1. That as the games of the Montreal League are governed by the National playing rules, the umpire did, in one instance, allow himself to be moved into changing his decision by the representation of one of the Montreal team, and by so doing, according to rule 53, section 1, the game is thus forfeited to the Granby Club.

That the instance referred to occurred in the eighth innings. While one of the Montreal team was endeavoring to make the first base, he jumped into the Granby first baseman, knocking him off the base. Said first baseman momentarily held the ball long enough for the umpire to call the runner out, which he did, but subsequently, on the representation of one of the Montreal team, he reversed his decision and called the runner safe.

That said runner, by the reversal of the umpire's decision in declaring the runner safe, scored, which score should not be credited to him.

2. That according to rule 50, in regard to coaching, the Montreal team did violate said rule, even after the captain of the Granby club had called the attention of the umpire to said offence.

In compliance with instructions received I herewith enclose you the protest fee of $2 and demand a hearing of said charges before the committee of management.

Signed, E. COLLINS, Sec.-Treasurer, S. PAGE, President.

The Game in the City.

The Hawthornes and Montreals will come together for the first time this season to-morrow. Both teams are in fine form and neither has lost a game so far. The Hawthornes will put the following team in the field: Mowat, p; Lorigan, c; Fry, 1 b; Ritchie, 2 b; Hagar, 3 b; Hamilton, s s; Cornell, l f; Herbert, c f; Riddle, r f.

The Clippers for Farnham.

The Clippers go out to Farnham to-morrow and play the club of that place on their new grounds.

Granby vs. Gordons.

The game between these clubs, scheduled to be played at Granby to-morrow, has been postponed until the 30th instant, at the request of the Gordons, as they find it impossible to get a good team together for the occasion.

AQUATIC.

Valois Boating Club.

The usual weekly races were held Wednesday night and were well attended.

The first race was tandem canoe for boys and was won by,

1. Dudley Proudfoot and Bertie Smaill.
2. Claude Hanna and Jack Turnbull.

The men's tandem canoe was a good race and resulted as follows.

1. T. Y. Foster and Geo. Jacoby.
2. Doe Hanna and Louis Lafferty.

The standing-on-gunwale was a very good race and was won by:

1. Dudley Proudfoot and Bertie Smaill.
2. Claude Hanna and J. Turnbull.

The hand paddling race is new to Valois, but it brought out four entries:

1. George Jacoby.
2. T. Y. Foster.

Mr. A. G. Ewing has presented two silk flags for competition in tandem canoe, and the first race for them will take place next Wednesday.

St. Lambert Regatta Postponed.

The St. Lambert Boating Club regatta has been postponed on account of the funeral.

Spray and Paddles.

The following additional prize flags have been promised through Com. Winne, one each from Arlington C. C., Mrs. I. V. Dorland, Mrs. Frederick G. Mather, Miss Gertrude V. Fredericks, Miss Mary Warren Fuller, Miss Edith P. Draper, Miss Ellen Douglass, Mrs. J. R. Bomann.

The following gentlemen have applied for membership in the A. C. A., Eastern Division: Joseph C. Staples, Hartford, Conn.; J. Frank Perry, Barre, Vt.

TURF.

Races at Lepine.

Though there was considerable delay, the races at Lepine went off in a very satisfactory manner yesterday. Between heats Miss Myrtle Peek did some excellent fancy riding on her school horse, "Boston."

The summary of the racing follows:

Purse $150; 3 minute class—			
F. R. Vail's b m Sunset	1	1	1
B. H. Demarest's b m Miss Ida	2	3	2
M. Drolet's gr g Fred D	4	2	4
V. Castonguay's blk m Folly	7	5	4
T. D. Buzzell's ch m Fanny Prince	3	6	7
R. Marten's br g Billy	5	4	6
O. Labelle's b m Jen S	6	7	5
J. Lefebvre's b g J. B.	8	8	8
Time—2.44¼, 2.39¼, 2.39¼.			
Purse $200; 2.30 class—			
Black River Stock Farm's ch s Charlie Ray	1	1	1
W. H. Solomon's blk s Black Morrill	4	2	2
M. Drolet's b g Ben B.	2	4	4
F. F. Tarte's br g Balmoral Boy	3	3	3
Time—2.33¾, 2.30¼, 2.30.			

The meeting will conclude to-morrow (Saturday) the card showing a 2.34 class, with twelve entries, and a free-for-all in which "Factory Boy," 2.24¼, "Charlie C.," 2.19¾, and "Charlie Ray," 2.30, will compete. Miss Myrtle Peek will also appear.

Saturday's Sporting Fixtures.

Senior championship lacrosse match Montreal vs. Shamrocks on Shamrock grounds.

Senior championship lacrosse match Cornwall vs. Toronto at Cornwall.

St. Lawrence Yacht Club, race for 29 foot, 24 foot, and 21 foot classes at Dorval.

Western District lacrosse match Cote St. Paul vs. Shamrocks on Shamrock grounds.

Junior lacrosse match Montreal, Jrs. vs. Beavers.

Junior lacrosse match Gordons vs. White Stars.

Baseball match, Granbys vs. Gordon, at Granby.

Baseball match, Montreal vs. Hawthorne at Montreal.

JOHN MILBANK'S CONFESSION;

—OR,—

A LIFE'S REMORSE.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"Do not count upon it, Richard. Nor is it riches, even if you should be rich, that will make you happy."

"I know it, Maggie, for, rich or poor, I am now sure of happiness. But if the old man has relented, it may be realized at once. Think of that, sweetheart, and meanwhile good-bye, my own, my very own."

With a kiss, snatched from her forehead, for she had covered her face with her hands, he left the arbor, and the next minute she heard the front door close behind him. He was gone, and had taken her heart with him; yet well she knew it was not in safe keeping.

Her eyes fell upon these two tell-tale letters upon the ground, and she erased them slowly, and reluctantly, with her foot.

"Vows written in sand," sighed she, "It is an evil omen. I have done wrong; yet how could I do otherwise? O Richard, Richard! I have given myself to you, in spite of my own heart's foreboding; do not betray my trust."

CHAPTER III.

THE BROTHERS.

There are some natures that never count the cost of anything they can obtain on credit, but think only of the gratification of the moment; but this could not be said with justice of Richard Milbank; he thought only of his own personal gratification, it is true, but he sometimes looked forward to it a week, or even a month, in advance. He had come that afternoon, just as Mr. Thorne had foreseen, while yet a chance of prosperity remained to him, to persuade Maggie to become his wife; and, if possible, upon the instant—that is as soon as the law would permit them to marry. Of "saving common-sense," he had none, and even his wits (of which he had plenty) were rendered almost wholly useless to him, for his excessive egotism. Having decided upon some line of conduct conducing to his own pleasure, he did not give himself the trouble to place himself in the position of the person through whom the pleasure was to be obtained—an omission that forms the social safe-guard of the world, which would else be at the feet of the Selfish. Yet even he perceived that to have put off his proposal until he was actually pronounced a beggar by his uncle's will, would lay him open to some suspicion of selfishness. As it was, the meagre hope of his having been left something by old Matthew Thurle, was the rag with which he covered his shamelessness. He had offered himself to Maggie, whether he should be rich or poor, and what more, said he to himself, could be expected of any man?

He was very fond of Maggie—after his fashion: prouder of her, when she was present, than of any other girl in the world; but in her absence, her image did not by any means so monopolise his heart as to prevent it receiving other impressions. Those who were the most charitable to Richard Milbank's faults, lamented his "extreme susceptibility;" others called him a dissolute and abandoned fellow. As to his protestations of penitence and resolutions of amendment, it would have been a compliment to call them moonshine; they were not even a genuine reflection of virtue. He adopted them as expressions most likely to please Maggie's ear; just as, had she been of a more frivolous disposition, he would have used the language of flattery and passion. If there was any recognized calling in life in which he would have succeeded, it would have been that of the stage-lover; for, whether the object of his adoration had been a "singing chambermaid" or a "serious widow," he would have played his part equally well. The wits of most sharp people run to making money, and there stagnate, as in a pond of yellow mud; but those of Richard ran to making love. They had also another channel—which the virtuous vaguely call gambling transactions: but in this he was not so successful, though equally diligent. This man, however, was not a mere selfish voluptuary; when passion was roused, he became reckless of all consequence, not only to others, but himself. Disappointment did not sour him—for vinegar is not made in a moment—but rendered him at once both desperate and dangerous. To conclude this slight sketch of Mr. Richard Milbank's character, we must add in fairness, that, in addition to the great attraction of his looks, he was what is termed (by a not very discerning class of critics, however) exceedingly "good-company," and was the idol of his particular public—which was to be found for the most part within the walls of the *Sans Souci* club, at Hilton, and was confined even there to two apartments, the card-room and the billiard-room. It is thither that he is now walking, with a face more than ordinarily flushed, and a look of triumph in his large blue eyes, which curiously contrasts with the frown above them.

"She is mine," mutters he to himself, "though not on my own terms. She will keep the promise now, no matter what happens. Though John may have robbed me of the money that should have been mine, he will miss the prize he has chiefly aimed at—and I shall win it—Well; what is it?" The last words are uttered aloud, in a rough, rude tone, and addresses to one who has stopped him in the street—a man of about his own age, tall and fair, and comely as himself, yet by no means like him in other respects. The unhealthy flush upon Richard's cheek is in this case merely a wholesome color, slightly heightened, however, by the present recontre; the flowing beard is absent, and the brown hair does not curl so crisply; it is long, and has the appearance of being thrown back, like the hair of angels carved in stone; the expression of the face, too, if not angelic, is patient, tender, and serious.

"I want to have a few words with you, Richard."

"If you want to have a few words with me, I will not balk you," answered the other scornfully. "But I shall not pick and choose for *mine*, I warn you."

"You shall not have the pretence of quarrel brother, if I can help it. I wish to speak to you for your own good."

"That is so like Mr. Morality!" returned Richard, with a sneering laugh. "You are always Harry the good boy, and I Tommy the bad. "For my own good," forsooth! It was for my good, I suppose, that you gained my uncle's ear, and poisoned it against me, so that he cut me off with a shilling! "Being thus without the means of self-indulgence, my dear brother Richard, you say to yourself, "must needs become temperate, and diligent, and sober, and will have cause to bless me for the *good* I have done him."—Bah, you hypocrite!"

"You do me wrong, brother; but to that I am accustomed"—

"There he goes again!" interrupted Richard: "It is Tartufe himself: 'Pray, spit upon me; I like to be spat upon.' Upon my soul, John, I have half a mind to gratify you." And with an exclamation of disgust and loathing, he spat upon the ground.

"You will not allow me to talk with you, and keep my self-respect, it seems," continued John Milbank, the color in his cheek as deep by this time as that his brother wore; "I will therefore give my warning, and have done with it. You have colored clothes, I see; let me advise you to put on black ones; and, at all events—unless you wish to learn better ways in the school of adversity in the manner you just spoke of—do not omit to attend the funeral to-morrow."

"What, in the Fiend's name, do you mean? Is it possible that you have the assurance to dictate to me as to what I think proper to wear, or to do! Why, one would think you had seen uncle's will, and, as his heir, were already lording it over your beggared brother."

"I have not seen his will; but I know—no matter how—so much of its contents as to say that there is hope for you yet, if you will but pay a decent respect to his memory."

"What! he'll be there himself, will he, the unnatural old scoundrel, and execute a codicil? I defy him to do that, for under the circumstances, he must set fire to the parchment. If he could have taken his money with him, as somebody says, it would all have *melted* by this time."

(To be Continued.)

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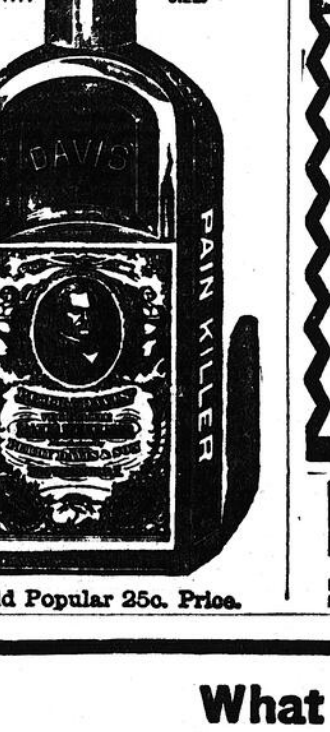

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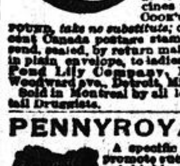

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CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Principal Grant Enunciates His Views.

NO GREAT UNIVERSITY YET IN CANADA.

No Bogus University---Canadian Universities in their Different Relations to Each Other---The Out-look.

The Assembly Hall was crowded last evening with members and their friends who had come to hear the Rev. Dr. Grant lecture and to see Miss Barnjum's pupils go through some of their graceful calisthenic exercises. Dr. Grant's paper upon Universities in Canada was attentively listened to and greatly enjoyed, applause and laughter being heard at frequent intervals. The Hon. Geo. Ross presided, and opened the proceedings by announcing that Miss Hollinshed would sing a solo. This lady then sang "Leave me not," in a manner that gained her quite an ovation, the "potent, grave and reverend signiors" who occupied the platform, being no whit behindhand in their applause. The chairman then introduced the Rev. Dr. Grant, who commenced his lecture without many prefatory remarks. It was a very great pleasure to him to speak to his brethren of the teaching profession. The subject originally chosen had been "Universities," and he had "talked on" University Extension" himself; but as the later subject had been exhaustively dealt with by Dr. Cox, he had dropped it on second thoughts. This news would probably gratify his hearers, as his address would be shortened considerably (laughter). Like the nation, the university must be a tree of slow growth. It was easy to erect buildings and engage professors, but something more was required for a university, as crowding people into one spot was not sufficient to make a nation. There were few great universities, therefore, and it was premature to look for one yet in Canada, or indeed

ON THIS CONTINENT.

Dr. Grant created considerable laughter by his account of a gentleman who, after visiting the Old Country, came back full of the idea that Canada was ahead of the Old Country in the matter of university training. Canada was not yet a nation; some people never wanted it to be; they wanted it to be absorbed by our neighbors south of the line; but such people were fortunately in a gradually decreasing minority and would always be so, until they had vanished altogether. The universities of Canada were, historically, merely provincial. But there was good ground for hoping that they would eventually be of universal interest. It should be remembered that vulgar brag and self-depreciation were alike to be avoided. The Dominion Teachers' Association was at least national (applause). It should do great work in combating the evils of sectarianism. It would teach that he who helped one university was the benefactor of all. Although Canada might not yet have one great university, yet great progress had nevertheless been made in education. Each province had at least one university, which bid fair to rise to the front rank. In the Maritime Provinces there was, first of all, King's. King's might be a great university to-day if its governors had accepted Lord Dalhousie's offer, one of the conditions of which was that the university should be open to all creeds and classes. They had refused; but later on this condition had been agreed to, when, however, it had been somewhat too late. Other universities had sprung up in the lower provinces, which might not have been required. Quebec, with almost double the population of the Maritime Provinces, had only three universities,

GRAND OLD LAVAL, M'GILL AND LENNOXVILLE;

but these three were sufficient. The rapid development of McGill, commencing with the advent of Sir William Dawson, had been remarkable. Sir William's policy had been not to give excessive prominence to purely scientific training, although in those departments McGill, thanks to the munificence of its benefactors, excelled the rest of Canada and, in some respects, the whole of America. The High School should do independent work, and it did this work best. The student should not dream of passing direct from the High School to the professional college. The more haste the less speed. Ontario had three university centres. Of these Toronto was the greatest. Queen's had been the first to open university classes, in 1842 for men, subsequently for women, and later still for female medical students. In 1842 ample proof had been given by the failure of students at the matriculation, that secondary schools were needed at that time even more than universities. These had come, the exertions of the Hon. Mr. Ross, contributing largely to their establishment (applause). The people of Ontario were now providing liberally for secondary education. Schools were being erected throughout the Province, equipped in a manner that at one time would have been deemed sufficient for a university college. Dr. Grant here alluded to the commonness of honorary degrees. He often felt inclined to drop his own title of "Doctor." These titles were rapidly becoming like the Legion of Honor Cross—"few escaped them." Proceeding, the Doctor said that in Manitoba and the North-West the teaching was chiefly done by sectional bodies. There were four universities in Winnipeg, which should be amalgamated. British Columbia had not done much yet, but her population was not large so far, and it would be a mistake to hurry. Dr. Grant took a hopeful view of the prospects of Canadian universities for several reasons. There were no bogus universities in Canada (cheers), and if any were started and did begin to exercise the degree-conferring power, which, unfortunately, was so freely granted on this continent, every university had the genuine article; therefore the imitators were sure to be found out. When a man pretended to hold a certain degree, we could ask, as if in the House of Commons, "Name?" and the reply would, no doubt, be in many cases, "God only knows" (laughter). This was no small advantage to Canada. A young man had only one youth, and that, too, in many instances, his only capital, and why should a temptation be put in his way to induce him to sacrifice his capital? We were more fortunate in this respect than our neighbors. Here Dr. Grant told several amusing stories. At one of these so-called universities, the Principal had been asked what his staff consisted of. "Well," he had replied, "There's only me and Mrs. P. at present; but we have great expectations of making an addition to our strength at no distant date." This little anecdote fairly brought down the house, and it was some time before the doctor could proceed. He considered that Canada's proximity to the United States was a disadvantage, educationally. The great republic had a rather looser code as regarded university degrees, the sanctity of marriage, the sanctity of human life and other matters; but it tried to make up for looseness in these things by greater stringency with regard to foreign trade and its own canals (laughter). As it was charateristic of human nature to hit back as well as to be hit, Canada was forced to imitate in a mild way not only the looseness, but also the restrictions (laughter). The lecturer did not make these remarks in an unfriendly spirit. They could not expect to escape from their neighbors, and they would not if they could (applause.)

THE KEY TO UNIVERSITY PROGRESS

was right matriculation standards. In this matter neither the English, Scotch, American nor Canadian universities had much to boast of. They could not approach the system in Germany, "that glorious home of learning where truth was trusted and loved for its own sake." Things were improving in Scotland; but the great obstacle in the Old Country was that if fewer students matriculated, the professors' incomes would suffer. This obstacle did not exist in Canada, where professors were paid regular salaries, though those salaries might be larger. Good secondary schools were necessary to right matriculation standards. Further, they should all recognize that they were engaged in one work, and that they needed each other. They must not bring to it the spirit of the savage, but rather what in good old English was called "the gentle mind."

Far from judging universities and colleges by the number of their students, the best work was often done where the students were few. The best classical work in Oxford was still done at Balliol; the best mathematical work in Cambridge, at Peterhouse. The reason was that the students in these institutions had had a proper preparatory training.

Canada should aim at something higher than the export of wheat, lumber, cattle and cheese. The university should provide a home for learning that was not immediately elated to bread and butter. "There was no sum of money that a nation could accept in exchange for its soul."

We must beware of purchasing so-called university extensions at the price of the university. The new movement was being unwisely pushed. As President Stanley had warned us last year, we might be left without a university worth extending. Until we had in Canada a class of men corresponding to the fellows of Oxford and Cambridge, the university can do very little. During the sessions, at least, the professors had all they could attend to. Upon the dual language question Dr. Grant said that he looked to this grand old province to set the Dominion an example. The fact that Canada was bi-lingual was the greatest obstacle to its unification; but in what was the glory of man shown so much as in overcoming obstacles? (Applause.) Every child should be taught

TO SPEAK FRENCH AND ENGLISH

with equal fluency, for it was only in childhood that he could learn to do so. A population so instructed would in time lead the whole continent. A man master of two languages was better educated than one master of only one. Our French speaking fellow countrymen should bear in mind that English was the language of the people on this continent outside Quebec. It would be as wise to contend with Niagara as to contend with that fact. "I, for one," said the Doctor, "would rather cut off my own hand, or pluck out my own eye, than send any one into the stern conflict of modern life unable to speak the language of nine-tenths of the people with whom he will have to live, and consequently remain all his life but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." The French would contribute their matchless grace and refinement, as well as the simplicity of life that was the noblest characteristic of the peasantry. The French should turn their steps to the North-West instead of the New England factories, more destructive to health than the brick fields of Egypt. The men who opened up the Ottawa valley, should be conducted to the fertile regions that border the Saskatchewan. "Oh, for some Father Labelle, to arise and guide them."

The time was come for convening a Canadian grand council, whose business it would be to discuss our chief educational tendencies, difficulties and problems, and draw up recommendations upon the most pressing of them, the text book question for example, high school curriculum, etc. The present Association was not such a council. It was in part a picnic, and in part a volunteer movement of large significance and large value; but whatever it was it had not the time to discuss any important subject exhaustively. A council should be appointed, consisting of the eight ministers of education, one from each province; one representative of each of the 16 universities, 6 literary and scientific men elected by the Royal Society, and 10 or 12 laymen, representing that important class in the community, known as "cranks." The members of this council would be paid an honorarium of $200 each. They would hold a session of one month every year, no member who did not attend to be entitled to his indemnity (laughter). They would then discuss various subjects and report thereon.

"We are living in a critical epoch of Canada," said the doctor, "and loving our country wisely we desire to see its brave youth organized and directed well. Let Burns, one of my teachers, teach us a parting lesson. He writes how as a lad in harvest field, he could not bear to cut down the thistle, because it was to him a symbol of Scotland's greatness. To him it stood for the long long past, for the ruins of Iona, for the ashes of the kings who sleep underneath, for the utterance of the patriotism of Wallace, and true untiring valor of Bruce; the heart of the Douglas, the conscience of Knox and Melville, the brain of Adam Smith and Watt, the songs of Allan Ramsay and Cunningham and many a nameless bard; for the piety of brotherhood and of fathers and mothers whose memories he has enshrined in the 'Cotter's Saturday Night.' So he writes to a friend," and here Dr. Grant recited the lines commencing "I wish I had; I felt its power," etc., and continued: "No wonder that dear old Scotland keeps and will keep them close to her grand old heart. Have not we Canadians symbols. The Union Jack, symbol of the highest thought that ever descended from Heaven; inflexible righteousness blossoming into infinite love; the cross of St. George, the cross of St. Andrew, the cross of St. Patrick; all three united into one with wreaths of Lilies and the Maple Leaf." Loud applause followed the conclusion of Dr. Grant's lecture, after which Miss Barnjum's entertainment commenced.

Miss Barnjum's Pupils Enthusiastically Received.

Though the audience seemed to thoroughly appreciate Principal Grant's address, the applause with which his references to Sir William Dawson were received, or to that magnificent benefactor of McGill, Mr. W. C. McDonald, nor even that called forth by his own masterly peroration, could compare with that carried off by Miss Barnjum's charming young pupils, who entertained the very large audience during the remainder of the evening, and did it very well, taking into consideration the drawbacks they had to contend with, such as lack of time, which necessitated the leaving out of part of their exercises and the lack of room on the stage.

The young ladies who participated in this part of the programme were Miss Beatrice Routh, Adele Hagar, Muriel Bond, May Bannister, Mary Walker, Annie Mills, Sarah Sternberg, Amy Sternberg, Hattie Watson, Ethel Evans, Ruby Whitham, Ruby Dedman, Ottie Hunter, Lena Reid, Mabel Williamson, Aggie Heelan. Seldom did they have a more interesting or more appreciative audience. The bar-bell exercise was somewhat spoiled by lack of room, and in the exhibition of free gymnastics the omission of certain figures to which they had been accustomed rattled them a little, but the dumb bell exercises were excellent, and the neatness, skill and regularity shown by the club-swinger's quartette was a surprise to the majority of the audience, who would gladly have seen more.

Professor Wesley Mills made some remarks regarding the exhibition, in which he expressed the opinion at the commencement that probably as many people had come to see Miss Barnjum's pupils as to hear Dr. Grant's eloquent address, and explained the advantages to be gained in modern education from a course of physical training, such as had been illustrated. It was a training, however, that had to be thoroughly understood, and applied with judgment. He hoped that it would gradually become as popular in the country districts as it had become in the city. It might take a long time to make it become so, but it had taken a long time to make it gain a proper foothold in Montreal and yet a man had been found patient and persistent enough to succeed in that. This man was the late Major Barnjum, who through his own personality had impressed his ideas in this respect, not only on the city, but on the entire Dominion. He finished by saying that it ought to be no small satisfaction for Montreal to know that she had possessed such a man, and with such a man had originated such a system, and she ought to be congratulated on the fact that she still has in her midst the sister of that man, under whose careful guidance and untiring labor this system has been so developed and perfected.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

Industrial School Life—Psychology and Teaching.

A discussion of the report of the committee on constitution occupied the first hour of the Teachers' Convention this morning. On a division the Association resolved to maintain a Kindergarten section, independent of that of the public school.

It was also resolved to amalgamate the two sections of Normal training and inspection into one, to be known as the section of "Training and Inspection."

The Rev. E. I. Rexford, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, proposed the following officers for election: President, The Hon. G. W. Ross; vice-presidents, the Hon. G. Ouimet, Quebec; John McMillan, Ontario; Dr. Such, New Brunswick; Dr. Mackay, Nova Scotia; D. J. McLeod, P. E. I.; Daniel McIntyre, Manitoba; Stephen Pope, B. C.; James Brown, N. W. T.; secretary, Rev. E. J. Rexford; treasurer, E. W. Arthy; directors, S. Sinclair and James L. Hughes, Ont.; U. E. Archambault and Dr. Kelley, Que.; G. W. Hay, New Brunswick; Dr. Mackay, Nova Scotia; Dr. Anderson, P. E. I.; A. S. Rose, Manitoba.

Elementary Learning in Quebec.

Rev. Abbe Verreau, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School read a paper in French on "the history of the teaching in Canada from the beginning of the colony to the present." He recalled that in North America, education commenced with colonization. Boston and Quebec were the first beacons from which the rays of education spread over all parts of the colonies. The history of classical education in the Province of Quebec is well known and many documents are easily found bearing on the subject. Such, however, is not the case with elementary education; many people, even among the learned, are under the impression that it was entirely neglected under the French domination. A Canadian writer has even affirmed it; the contrary is the truth. That of the time, no doubt, the clergy had under its control, but the different governors also gave it their attention and it was thanks to their efforts that the first Normal School was established at a time when, in Europe they gave such institutions very little thought. The public schools were opened regularly in 1634 in Quebec. The French had reached there in 1632. These schools, which were at first situated in the Jesuits' College, continued until the conquest in 1759. At Three Rivers there were schools previous to 1664. In Montreal, as soon as there were two children able to attend classes, Sister Bourgeoy gave them tuition. In 1664, a priest of the Seminary of Montreal gave a part of his fortune

TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school lasted with varying fortunes until 1837. At the end of the last century 300 children attended this school. In the country districts schools were established as soon as the population became numerous enough. Then it was difficult to group the children as the houses were scattered through the forests. In 1684 in the whole of Canada there were only 1990 houses, including the cities, with 5000 children; an average of 2.5 per house. In 1721 we find 4000 families and 8000 children between Kamouraska and Chateauguay, the two then extreme limits of the country. At that time there were schools outside the cities at Lachine, Boucherville, St. Ours, Champlain, Batiscan, Beauport, Island of Orleans, etc. Previous to this time, the institution went along pretty much like the missionary from house to house, parish to parish, staying over winter in the village. The teachers were scarce; they had to be sent from France, as, in fact, the whole personnel of the administration. From 1685, Denonville and the Bishop of St. Valier wrote to the Minister to have teachers sent out. In 1707 the Intendant Randot forwarded a similar request. To Vaudreuil (1721) is due the greatest credit for energy displayed in this work. He had the satisfaction, before dying, to see a certain number of school teachers arrive in the country. The King had also granted a donation to the Hospital Charron, at Montreal, to prepare eight teachers every year. This number was certainly sufficient for the times. The greatest obstacle to the diffusion of learning, was not the distance between the houses and the small number of teachers, but rather the social organization, and the condition in which the colonist was then placed of having to take up arms almost at any moment. Canada was a military colony. The leading colonists had themselves served under Turenne and other great French captains. The first thing they inculcated in their children was the love of firearms. Often the child had to act as a man and take up arms at an early age, as Bienville at 12 and Iberville at 14.

THE SECOND PAPER

of the morning's session was read by Mr. D. J. McKinnon, principal of the Victoria Industrial School. Mr. McKinnon occupied the greater portion of the time assigned to him in sketching the history and describing the methods of the institution of which he is the chief officer. His aim and that of his associate teachers was, he said, to undo the wrong that has been done to these young culprits and "to make them useful citizens instead of vagabonds on the face of the earth." They endeavored first to instil into the boys the virtues of obedience, self-government and industry. Though his wards were compelled to study and work with a view to developing their intelligence and powers of application, they were not deprived of all "the wild delights of youth-time." Ample provision was made of games and all means of amusement. Nor were their religious natures neglected. Scripture, reading singing and prayer were part of each day's routine, and from the lady teachers the boys had all the refining influences of

"A woman's hand and a woman's heart,
And a woman's wonderful love."

Mr. McKinnon summed up the results of the work in the Victoria School, as follows:

"We are as yet too young to be able to speak with any great certainty of what has been accomplished. Last winter, however, I prepared for the Board of Management a report, giving my estimate of 114 boys who had left the school during the three years' previous, and classed them as follows:

Good (beyond reasonable doubt)	52
Fair (will probably turn out well)	27
Middling (probably bad)	17
Bad	13
Lost sight of	5
	114

I asked my successor, Mr. Hassard, for his independent judgment as to those whom he knew personally, and it exactly coincided with my own, except that in three cases he classed the boy one grade higher and in two cases one grade lower. I think we may safely reckon that at least two out of three will turn out good, law-abiding, industrious citizens. Will they ever be worth what they cost? First tell me what a saved life is worth. Such generous, open-hearted, plucky, tricky, out-and-out boyish boys, you could not know without loving, and love asks no such questions. But what of the hundreds of fine fellows who have gone down to destruction within the past five years because we have had no room for them? They are gone. It is "too late" for them now, and all we can do is to leave what is behind and press forward. What of all the others, in Toronto, in Montreal, in Canada, who are still with us and may be saved? Shall they be saved! Why not? Is any system of education truly national that confesses itself powerless to take hold of the spoiled boys of the country and train them to usefulness. I leave the question, Mr. President, with this Association to discuss and to answer."

THE THIRD AND LAST PAPER

of this morning was read by Mr. James Seth, M. A., of Dalhousie College, and was entitled, "Psychology in its relation to the art of teaching. Following is an abstract of this address:

"The present tendency to reduce everything to science is felt in education. A consideration of the end or aim of education shows that the teacher must follow nature or develope the mind of the child according to the laws of its natural growth. But in order to assist nature he must first interrogate her. Hence the necessity of psychology as the basis of education, and of substituting for the old empiricism, method and system. The danger perhaps now is that we overdo system and method. We must recognize the importance of the individual in education. The art of teaching is rather an instinct, a habit which is the result of long and skilful practice. Like the physician, the teacher works according to rules of which he is not always fully conscious. His science has become a part of himself, a kind of organized instinct leaving him free and spontaneous in his work. Yet theory foreshadows practice in education as in other provinces, and in so far as we can theorize our practice it is the more enlightened and therefore likely to be the more successful. The service of Psychology to education is two-fold; 1, it instructs us as to the end or ideal. Secondly, as to the means of attaining this end or ideal.

I. The lesson of psychology with regard to the educational idea is twofold. (1) It teaches us that the idea is the culture of the whole man, intellectual, aesthetic and ethical. We are apt to overestimate the importance of mere knowledge. The Greeks emphasized the importance of feeling, and the English public school have recognized the

IMPORTANCE OF MORAL CHARACTER.

Perhaps the most comprehensive term for the educational ideal would be wisdom in the ancient Greek and Hebrew meaning of that word. (2) Psychology teaches that the end of education is ethical; even in educating the intellectual powers we are educating the will. Professor Laurie's distinction between instruction and discipline is most important. Intellectual, like moral discipline, is a matter of the will. The teacher stimulates the will of the pupil to activity, but the reaction of the latter is the true beginning of education. The exercise of attention analyzing and synthesizing the material offered to it, is the clue to the intellectual life, and education consists in the formation of habits of attention or the building up of character, whether intellectual, esthetic or in the narrower sense, moral.

2nd. Psychology instructs us as to the means of attaining the ideal by showing us the nature of the educational process. This may be called apperception. It means the organization or assimilation of the materials offered, the adaptation of the new to the old and the revision of the old in the light of the new. What has been thus apperceived cannot be forgotten. It has entered into the very substance and structure of our mental being."

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Report Presented by the Dominion Committee.

The Dominion Committee on Canadian History presented the following report as the final deliverance resulting from their recent meetings:

"For several years past the question of preparing a history of the Dominion of Canada engaged the attention of the teachers at the annual associations in several of the provinces, but with no satisfactory results. Through the kindness of Mr. J. H. Burland, of the city of Montreal, a considerable sum of money was offered as a loan for the preparation of a history of the Dominion of Canada, on condition that such history should be authorized in at least five of the seven provinces of the Dominion. At a meeting of the chief superintendents and of other representatives of the different provinces held at Toronto last year it was agreed that the preparation and publication of such a history would be greatly in the public interest, and if well written would tend to unify the provinces and foster a spirit of patriotism throughout the Dominion. It was generally felt, however, that Mr. Burland's offer would place the committee acting upon it under personal obligation and responsibility, which might ultimately prove embarrassing. Moreover, the opinion of the Royal Society, as expressed at its meeting last May, appears to be that no author would undertake the work on the conditions required.

The importance of the suggestion to prepare a Dominion history, however, impressed itself very strongly upon the chief superintendents of the different provinces; accordingly an announcement was placed upon the official bulletin of the Association that another meeting would be held in the City of Montreal at the time of the first meeting of the Dominion Educational Association for the further consideration of this question. With this object in view the Chief Superintendents of the different provinces held several meetings wich the following results:

1st. It was unanimously agreed that an effort should be made to secure a history of the Dominion of Canada adapted for all the schools of the Dominion.

2nd. It was decided to ask in a public way those who were disposed to undertake this task, to communicate with the secretary of the committee mentioned below.

3rd. The initial expense of preparing such a history to be borne by the Education Department of each province in proportion to the number of schools in the province, providing the assent of the Department is first obtained.

4. Should the number of competitors for the preparation of such history exceed five the committee shall have the liberty of selecting those who in their judgment are the best qualified for the preparation of the proposed history.

5th. The successful competitor shall be allowed the usual royalty of 10 p. c. on the retail price on all books sold. The unsuccessful competitors to be allowed $200 each, provided it appears to the Committee that their manuscripts possess real merit.

6th. The retail price of the book not to exceed 50 cents.

7th. At least four copies typewritten must be submitted for the consideration of the Committee by each author.

8th. It is expected that the book shall not exceed 400 pages, octavo, long primer type.

9th. The Committee shall have the right to choose a publisher of the said history and to determine all the details of printing, binding, etc.

10th. The time at which the manuscript shall be required shall be announced by the Secretary as soon as the assent of the Department of Education of the different provinces is obtained for the initial expense.

11th. In the event of any member of the committee mentioned below submitting manuscript of such a history his place on the committee shall become vacant, and shall be filled by the other members of the committee.

12th. The Committee hereinafter mentioned is expected to revise and examine all manuscript submitted, to make such suggestions to the author of the manuscript considered most satisfactory as may be deemed expedient and to report to the undersigned the manuscript which in their opinion should be accepted. 13th. For the better conduct of the preliminary proceedings, Mr. Wm. Patterson, M.A., Montreal, was appointed secretary of the committee.

14th. The committee to which reference is hereinbefore made is as follows:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Dr. Anderson, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.

NOVA SCOTIA.
J. B. Calkin, M. A., Principal Provincial Normal School.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
G. W. Hay, Ph. B., Principal Victoria High School, St. John.

QUEBEC.
Benjamin Sulte, Dr. Robins, Principal McGill Normal School.

ONTARIO.
W. S. Robertson, B. A., Principal St. Catherines Collegiate Institute.

MANITOBA.
D. MacIntyre, B. A., Inspector of Schools for the City of Winnipeg.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
Charles Mair, Esq., Prince Albert, N. W. T.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Member of committee to be named by Department of Education.

For the Consideration of the Association.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—While the Dominion Educational Association is in regular session in Montreal, I would humbly submit to the members the advisability of adopting a resolution to invite the co-operation of all our public institutions of education, universities, colleges, academies, high schools, etc., in the Dominion in regard to the great exhibition in Chicago next year. Our system of public instruction in Canada is fully developed and has on different occasions been the subject of very praiseworthy appreciation in this country and abroad. I remember when I was in Europe, in 1885, visiting the international exhibition at Antwerp, with some members of the jury in the Canadian section, we found there many exhibits showing plans and maps, and a full description of our great colleges and public academies. But, according to my idea, those exhibits were prepared on a rather small scale, and could not give to the visitors an accurate idea of the importance of our institutions. For any one familiar with the details of our system of education, it makes perhaps no difference, but a fine display of exhibits would catch the attention of a stranger and induce him to take a glance over our school books and to study on the spot our mode of conducting the operations and the business of our system of education. I think this question commends itself to the highest consideration of such an intelligent body of educated men as those whose presence in our midst at the present moment does so much honor to Montreal. As a citizen interested in the good name of Canada, I beg leave to submit, through your paper, my proposition to these gentlemen before they leave our city.

Yours truly,
J. L. ARCHAMBAULT.

Dominion Committee on Canadian History.

The adjourned meeting of the Dominion Committee on Canadian History was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. George Ross again presiding. It was decided to appoint a limited number of gentlemen to prepare works on the subjects, unsuccessful candidates to be recouped for their loss of time, the expense to be divided *pro rata* among the different provinces. The following committee was appointed to examine manuscripts: Quebec, Mr. Benjamin Sulte and Dr. S. P. Robins; Ontario, W. S. Robertson, St. Catharines; New Brunswick, G. W. Hay, principal Victoria (girls') College, St. John; Nova Scotia, Principal Calkin; Prince Edward Island, Dr. Anderson; British Columbia, to be named by the superintendent.

Too Much Noise.

Rev. E. I. Rexford telephoned to the Mayor about the noise on Peel street caused by coal carts, and which disturbed the meetings of the educationalists. The Mayor sent up a policeman and diverted the traffic another way.

Real Estate Owners.

The membership of the Real Estate Owners' Association is increasing in volume, as was seen at the regular monthly meeting, held last night, when some 200 new members were added to the roll. Among the number were Messrs. Owen McGarvey, W. W. Ogilvie, Thos. Liggett, Chas. Gurd, Hector Mackenzie, G. C. Greene, Alex. Ramsay, Alfred Joyce, James Cradock Simpson, R. H. Gault, Dr. Kneeland, John James Browne, F. Carsley, A. A. Ayer, J. A. Currie, George Wait and James S. Evans.

A report was presented by the delegates who went to Quebec in connection with the city charter changes. The delegates of the association claimed to have succeeded in defeating the clause whereby the city would have the power of cleaning the snow off the sidewalks in winter. The clauses providing for the construction of the Berri street tunnel and the St. Lambert hill tunnel, the prolongation of St. Catherine street through Hochelaga and the settlement of the difficulties surrounding the widening of St. Antoine and St. James streets on a basis agreeable to the real estate owners.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

OPENING OF THE HOME.

Applications for admission to the Home on the Richelieu river, at Chambly, now open, may be made to the Committee, at the STAR Office, 165 St. James street, on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the season, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate from the clergyman to whose church the applicant belongs. Blank certificate forms may be obtained from the Committee at the STAR office.

DOWN ON LOTTERIES.

A Deputation From Montreal Wait on Premier Abbott and Ask Him to Make no Exception for Quebec.

At a meeting of the Conservative League, held in Montreal on the 5th of July instant, it was resolved that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Athanase Branchaud, Q. C., Louis Allard, Henri Archambault, Lucien Huot and Emile Vanier be requested to proceed to Ottawa to insist upon the hon. members of the Government on the importance of making no exception towards the Province of Quebec in any of the clauses of the Criminal Code now under the consideration of the Parliament, and specially in the clauses having reference to "betting" and "lotteries." That the League would consider any exception made towards the Province of Quebec as having a tendency to degrade public sentiments in reference to such matters, and also as an insult to the good sense and public spirit of the population of this province. The gentlemen named visited Ottawa yesterday and had an interview with the Premier, in which the latter promised that, though it was late in the session, he would give the matter his careful attention.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Election of Officers and Other Business.

The following officers have been elected by the Pharmaceutical Association: President, Henry R. Gray, Montreal; 1st vice-president, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; 2nd vice-president, Edward Giroux, jr., Montreal; treasurer, Alex. Manson, Montreal; auditors, Messrs. W. S. Kerry and L. A. Bernard, Montreal; major and minor board of examiners, S. Lachance, John T. Lyons, W. H. Chapman, Montreal; Joseph E. Morrison, Quebec; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo. Mr. Alex. Manson was nominated for re-election as chairman of this board, but declined the honor, owing to business duties preventing him from devoting the required time to this work. Preliminary board of examiners for Montreal: Messrs. W. S. Kerry, C. E. Scarff and Edmond Giroux, jr. For Quebec, Messrs. W. B. Rogers, A. LaRue and John J. Laroche. Mr. E. Muir, secretary-registrar, was chosen to represent this association officially at the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held at the Profile house, White Mountains, on the 14th inst.

Chambre de Commerce Excursion.

The second annual excursion of the Chambre de Commerce was attended by some four hundred people yesterday. The excursionists took the steamer "Berthier" down the river, stopping at Longueuil, Boucherville and Sorel, and then going to St. Denis on the Richelieu, where they were entertained by the Mayor and Town Council. Dancing was enjoyed on board the boat. At Sorel an address was presented in the Town Hall by Mr. Paradis, president of the Chamber of Commerce of that place. Messrs. Morin and Parizeau, M. P. P., responded. Among those on board: Ald. Kennedy, M. P. P.; Frs. Martineau, M. P. P.; Ald. Rolland, Brunet, Gauthier, Chas. Desmarteau, L. E. Morin, D. Parizeau, M. P. P., and Dr. Desmarteau. The party returned at 10.30.

The Report is Before the Finance Committee.

A notarial protest has been served upon the city by Mr. O'Hara Baynes on behalf of Mrs. James Walker, jun., who is building a new house on Pine avenue near University street. Operations have been suspended in consequence of the delay on the part of the city in putting in a drain there. The surface water has flooded the foundation and injured it and has had the effect of stopping work. Mrs. Walker will hold the city responsible for any damages which might be caused thereby. On enquiry at the Road Department it was ascertained that they and the Board of Health had recommended it and their report was now before the finance Committee.

The Fire Record.

Three small fires occurred in the city between last night and this morning. About 9.30 last evening the stables of Mr. Damesse, on Nazareth street, caught fire, but the flame was extinguished with little damage. At one o'clock this morning Mr. Tracey's stables on Farm street caught fire, and were almost completely destroyed. An hour later fire was discovered in the hay store of Mr. Hallihan, on Notre Dame street. The store was completely gutted, the loss amounting to $300.

Strawberry Festival.

The three days' strawberry festival on the grounds of St. Patrick's Church for the poor of the parish ended last evening. The event was a successful one, and much credit is due the ladies and gentlemen who had the arrangements in hand. The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's, especially, gave up much of their time. A fine orchestra discoursed music and a committee of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. kept order on the grounds.

Monthly Meeting of City Council on Monday.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council has been convened for Monday afternoon. The first order of the day is for the reading of the by-law to amend the water rates; the second to appoint Mr. A. Davis, Superintendent of Water Works; the third on the appointment of a sanitary engineer, and the fourth on the by-law concerning peddlers generally.

Picnic to Iberville.

The congregation of the Church of All Saints will hold their annual picnic on Saturday, leaving Windsor station at 9.10 a. m. for Iberville. A short children's service will be held in Trinity Church, Iberville. The Rev. Mr. Evans was formerly connected with the church. Several clergymen are to attend.

Cattle Shipment Safely Landed.

The Thompson Line SS. "Gerona," from Montreal on the 26th ult., arrived at Newcastle yesterday, and landed her shipment of live stock (784 cattle and 170 sheep), in good condition, with the exception of one sheep, which died on the passage.

Deserted the Steamer.

Richard Peters, a German and Michael Myhre, a Norwegian, were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Judge Desnoyers this morning, on the complaint of Captain Ogilvy, for having deserted from the steamer "Walleon."

City Council Holidays.

The Mayor stated this morning that after the electric railway, water rates and Superintendent of water works are settled, the City Council will take its holidays.

Business Notes.

Mr. A. C. Matthews, manager for Dun, Wiman & Co., has returned from Ottawa, where he has established a branch office.

Will be Closed for Repairs.

The St. Gabriel's bridge on the Lachine canal, will be closed to traffic, on Sunday next, July 10, to undergo repairs.

Journeymen Bakers' Picnic.

The annual picnic of the Journeymen Bakers will be held this year at Cushings Grove on the 23rd inst

TRADE COMMERCE —AND— FINANCE.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Grain.

The grain market is easy in tone, with very little doing in wheat; coarse grains are moving sparingly. U. S. wheat and corn markets were a shade lower to-day and English markets are quiet. We quote: No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 87c to 88c; No. 3 do, 77c to 79c; peas, per 66 lbs., in store, 75c; afloat, 76c; oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs., in store, 34c to 34½c; afloat, 34½c to 35c; feed barley, 35c to 40c; malting barley, nominal. Corn, duty paid, 61c to 63c.

Flour.

A steady local trade is reported in flour at unchanged values. Export enquiry is slow, as limits are too much below the views of sellers. We quote:

Patent spring	$4.85	to	4.95
Patent winter	4.80	to	4.90
Straight roller	4.20	to	4.35
Extra	3.80	to	3.95
Superfine	3.25	to	3.50
Fine	3.10	to	3.35
Strong bakers	4.45	to	4.65

Oatmeal.

Oatmeal remains about steady, with only a fair local trade doing. We quote:

Granulated, bbls	$3.90	to	4.00
Rolled, bbls	3.80	to	3.90
Standard, bbls	3.75	to	3.85
Granulated, in bags	1.90	to	2.00
Rolled, in bags	1.90	to	2.00
Standard, in bags	1.75	to	1.80

Feed.

Bran and shorts are moving fairly well for home wants. Moullie is slow of sale. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Bran, $13 to $14; shorts, $15 to $16; moullie, $20 to $22.

Provisions.

Hog products generally are fair. A fair local trade is doing in smoked meats and Canada s. c. mess. Lard is quiet. We quote:

Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl	$16.50	to	16.75
Mess pork, American new per bbl	14.50	to	15.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.10½	to	0.11
Bacon, per lb	0.10	to	0.10½
Lard, compound	0.07	to	0.07½
Lard, pure Canadian	0.08½	to	0.08½

The following were the receipts posted on 'Change:

	G. T. R.	C. P. R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	1,250	11,549	......
Peas, bush	3,800	5,635	50
Oats, bush	10,715	......	8,162
Barley, bush	......	......	200
Flour, bbls	500	482	1,075
Meal, bbls	......	210	......
Ashes, bbls	6	3	......
Butter, pkgs	129	744	21
Cheese, boxes	4,448	4,305	653
Eggs, cases	249	325	34
Ham, bacon, boxes	489	108	......
Leather, rolls	83	......	......
Raw Hides	50	......	......
Tobacco, pkgs	10	......	......
High Wines, bbls	22	17	......
Hay, bales	......	......	274
Potatoes, bgs	......	......	341

Butter.

The butter market locally is quiet. A fair steady jobbing business is reported. We quote: Creamery, 19c; Townships dairy, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; western, 13c to 15c.

Cheese.

The cheese market remains in pretty much the same position as regards values, and views of buyers and sellers; the former talk easier values, while the latter refer to higher relative prices being paid in western cheese centres, which is difficult to account for except on the hypothesis of shorts being compelled to purchase June makes to fill contracts. The Liverpool cable to-day is unchanged at 44s for white and colored, the latter being at a slight premium here. We quote: New colored, 8¾c to 9c; new white, 8½c to 8¾c.

Ontario Cheese Markets.

BROCKVILLE, July 7.—The offerings at the cheese board to-day comprised some 2640 boxes white and 3400 colored. Sales registered were 1907 boxes white at 8¾c, and 1860 boxes colored at 8⅞c; quite a number refused these figures, holding for 1-16c more. There were between 2000 and 3000 boxes not registered, which, doubtless, had been previously sold at private figures. The market was brisk and a shade advanced on last week.

BRANTFORD, July 7.—Eighteen factories boarded some 3300 boxes cheese to-day, last part of June makes. Sales noted were as follows: 270 boxes at 8¾c, 380 at 8 9-16c, 475 at 8⅝c, 1120 at 8 11-16c, 390 at 8¾c. Six buyers were present. Market was active.

Eggs.

Local demand for eggs is steady and receipts continue light, but stocks are ample for wants. We quote 9½c to 10c, the latter for fresh stock.

Honey.

Honey moves slowly; stocks are large and values easy. We quote: Strained, 7c to 8½c per lb.; and comb, 9c to 11c per lb.

Hops.

Trading in hops is quiet, sales being confined to small lots for local wants. Good samples of last season's crop bring from 22c to 25c. Yearlings are dull and difficult to sell.

Ashes.

Ashes are very dull, especially pearls; quotations are nominally: Pots, firsts, $3.75 to $3.85; seconds, $3.35 to $3.40; pearls, nominally, $5.70 for firsts and $5.50 for seconds.

Leather.

The leather market remains unchanged and about steady, sole is firm; a fair seasonable business is reported, but no large sales are noted as B. and S. men have not begun cutting to any extent yet on autumn orders, which are said to be about equal to same date last year; western tanners expect to complete arrangements shortly for either a close down for 60 days, or curtailing output for 6 months, which, if carried out, will stiffen prices somewhat. Stock on hand is ample, but not excessive. Quotations are as follows:

No. 1, B. A. sole	$0.20	to	$0.22
No. 2, " "	0.17	to	0.18
No. 3, " "	0.14	to	0.15
No. 1, ordinary sole	0.18	to	0.19
No. 2, " "	0.16	to	0.17
No. 3, " "	0.13	to	0.14
Slaughter No. 1	0.20	to	0.24
Harness	0.22	to	0.28
Upper, heavy	0.23	to	0.26
Upper, light	0.24	to	0.28
Grained, upper	0.23	to	0.28
Scotch grain	0.28	to	0.30
Kip skins, French	0.60	to	0.75
Canada kid	0.30	to	0.40
Hemlock calf	0.40	to	0.60
Hemlock, light	0.35	to	0.50
French calf	1.05	to	1.40
Splits, light, medium	0.14	to	0.20
Splits, heavy	0.12	to	0.16
Splits, small	0.12	to	0.14
Leather, Board, Canada	0.06	to	0.10
Enameled cow, per ft	0.15	to	0.17
Pebble grain	0.10	to	0.14
Glove grain	0.09½	to	0.13
Brush (cow) kid	0.10	to	0.13
Buff	0.11	to	0.14
Russets, light	0.35	to	0.40
Russets, heavy	0.26	to	0.30
do No. 2	0.20	to	0.26

Groceries and Dried Fruits.

In general groceries and dried fruits there is very little change since last report. Values are well sustained. In Japan teas an advance of from 2c to 4c per lb. in the cost of present shipments over early June teas has been established in Japan, which has stiffened prices here, though no positive advance as yet is noted. Exports from Japan to 30th June, 1892, are said to be 4,500,000 lbs. less than same date last year. First crop was short, and second crop poor from continued heavy rains. City jobbing trade is fairly active, but country orders are coming in somewhat slow, yet, on the whole, reasonably fair. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Japan tea, common, 12c to 13c; medium, 15c to 17c; good medium, 18c to 20c; fine to choice, 22c to 35c; Blacks range from 14c to 45c, as to quality. Sugar, granulated, 4⅜c to 4½c; yellows, 3⅝c to 3⅞c. Syrup, dark, 25c; bright, 30c; extra bright, 35c to 40c per gal. Molasses, Barbadoes, in puncheons, 32½c to 35c; Valencia raisins, new, 3¾c; layers, 5½c to 6c; provincial currants, 4¼c to 5c; filiatras, do in barrels and half-barrels, 4¾c to 5¼c; prunes, (atlas) 5¼c to 6c; dates, in boxes, 5c to 5½c; Grenoble walnuts, 13c to 14c; Taragona almonds, 14c to 15c; Sicily filberts, 9c to 10c; Turkey do, 7c to 8½c.

Hides and Tallow.

The hide market is unchanged, with the exception of lambskins, which are advanced 5c each for July, values generally are steady and a fair turn over for local wants is reported. Quotations are the prices dealers pay to butchers, as follows: Hides—No. 1, at 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c. Lambskins, 30c to 35c each. Sheepskins (clipped), 20c to 25c. Calfskins, 5c per lb. Tallow sells from 5c to 5½c per lb.

American Vegetables.

Fruit men who handle the above report a fairly brisk trade in the following lines: Tomatoes per crate of 4 baskets, $1 50 to $1 75; green, and wax beans, per bushel basket, $2 50 to 3 00; green peas, per bushel basket, $2 50; new potatoes, per barrel, of 3 bushels, $3 25 to 3 50. These prices are subject to sudden changes, as the supplies of natives increase.

Green Fruits.

The fruit business may be called fairly active in most lines; there is a fair demand for Valencia and Messina oranges, which are scarce. Lemons are quiet, with a supply sufficient for local wants. Bananas, pines and cocoanuts are plentiful and moving freely. California cherries, apricots, plums and peaches are in good demand. Western strawberries are getting scarce. Quebec and Lower Province berries are arriving sparingly and prices are firm. We quote:

Oranges, Valencia, per box, 420's	$9 00	to	10 00
Do Messina, per box	4 00	to	5 75
Do do ½ boxes	2 25	to	2 75
Lemons, fancy, per box	4 00		
Lemons, choice, "			3 50
Bananas, per bunch	1 25	to	1 75
Pineapples, each, express			18c
Cocoanuts, per 100	4 50		
Strawberries Canadian, per qrt box	7	to	8
California Cherries, per crate			2 25
Do Apricots, do	2 25	to	2 50
Do Peaches, do			2 50

Iron and Steel.

The metal market has been more active during the past week. Tin has fluctuated considerably from £98 10s to £102, the closing price being cabled from London at at £99 10s. Here prices have been reduced from 24c to 23½c. Copper is quiet, the English market having receded to, spot cash, bars, £44 12s 6d, at which it closes. Lead has been rather firmer, English being quoted at £10 15s, f. o. b. Here the price is 3½c. Antimony sells at 12½c to 13c, according to brand, but there are few transactions in this metal.

The pig iron market is steady, freights to Montreal are about 3s to 4s, and liable to advance as the season progresses. Sales have transpired of No. 1 "Summerlee" and equal brands at about $19.00. "Carnbroe" and equal at about $18.00, ex-ship here. Bar iron sells at 2 percent for base sizes.

Merchants generally report trade dull, more so than it has been at this season for some years past. Payments, however, are fairly good.

Bonsecours Retail Market.

Judging by the number of people present and the amount of produce offered, at the market this morning, the fine warm weather has done considerable good in market-gardening and farming circles. Oats are plentiful and prices unchanged, other grains remain steady. The farmers brought in large quantities of fresh pork to-day at from 9c to 10c per lb. Vegetables and garden truck are arriving freely at moderate prices. The supply of radishes is getting small, those offered to-day were 20c per doz. bunches. New potatoes were selling at from 60c to 65c per basket. Old potatoes are still plentiful at from 35c to 45c per bag. Fish are more plentiful this week, black bass are now in and retail at from 10c to 12c per lb. A fair trade is being done in poultry and game at steady prices. We quote:

Grain and Produce.

Oats, per bag	75	to	80
Buckwheat, per bag	$1 10	to	$1 10
Flour, per bush	70		
Peas, per bush	75	to	80
Beans, per bush	$1 40	to	$1 50
Choice print butter, per lb	22	to	25
Good dairy, per lb	18	to	20
Tub butter, per lb	20		
Cheese, per lb	12	to	14
Eggs, new laid, per doz	13	to	18
Eggs, case, per doz	10	to	11
Maple sugar, per lb	8	to	10
Maple syrup, per gal	75	to	85

Meats.

Choice beef, per lb	15		
2nd cut, per lb	10		
Mutton, hind quarters, per lb	12½		
Do, forequarters, per lb	10		
Lamb, hind quarters, per lb	15		
Do, fore quarters, per lb	12½		
Veal, hind quarters, per lb	10		
Do, fore quarters, per lb	8½		
Pork, per lb	9	to	10

Vegetables.

Cabbages, per dozen	50c	to	60c
Cucumbers, each	5	to	6
Cauliflowers, each	10c	to	20c
Tomatoes, per doz	30c	to	40c
New turnips, per bunch	20c	to	25c
New carrots, per doz. bunches	50c		
Parsnips, per basket	35c	to	40c
Onions, per bush	65c	to	72c
Green onions, 2 bunches for	5c		
Shalots, per doz. bunches	20c		
Old potatoes, per bag	35c	to	45c
New potatoes, per basket	60c	to	65c
Lettuce, per doz. bunches	25c		
Radishes, per doz. bunches	20c		
Asparagus, per bunch	25c		
Parsley, per bunch	2c		
Rhubarb, per doz. bunches	25c		
String beans, per measure	15c		
Green peas	15c		

Fish.

Dory, per lb	8c	to	9c
Black bass, per lb	10c	to	11c
Haddock, per lb	5c	to	6c
Sturgeon, per lb	8c	to	10c
Halibut, per lb	10c	to	13c
White fish, per lb	8c	to	10c
Trout, per lb	8c	to	10c
Lobsters, per lb	8c	to	12c
Bullheads, per lb	10c		
Pike, per lb	8c	to	10c
Salmon, per lb	20c		
Eels, each	20c	to	40c

Poultry.

Fresh killed fowls, per pair	75	to	$1 00
" " " per lb	12	to	13
Spring chickens, per doz	$3 00	to	6 00
Hen turkeys, each	90	to	1 10
Cock turkeys, each	1 25	to	2 00
" " per lb	12	to	13
Spring ducks, per pair	75	to	1 25
Frozen geese, per lb	11		
Squabs, per doz	1 80	to	2 00

Game.

Quails, per doz	$2 50	to	$3 00
Golden plover, per doz	4 00	to	0 00
Grass plover, per doz	2 50	to	0 00
English snipe, per doz	3 00	to	3 25

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, Ont., July 8.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 73c to 75c; white, 76c to 77c; red winter, 76c to 77c; goose, 65c to 66c; No. 1 hard, $1.01; No. 2 hard, 86c to 87c; No. 3 hard, 76c to 77c; No. 1 reg, 60c to 61c; Barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48c to 49c; No. 3, extra, 45c; No. 3 42c to 43c. Peas, No. 2, 58c to 59c. Oats, No. 1, 31½c to 32c. Corn, 52c to 53c. Flour, extra, $3 20 to $3 25; straight roller, $3 50 to $3 75. Market dull. Sales: Straight roller flour equal to $3.75; winter wheat at 77c. Goose outside at 65c; No. 1 hard Man. outside, at 95c; winter do outside at 77c.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT, Friday, July 8, 1892, says: Cargoes off coast, wheat, slow; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, quiet; corn, steady. Cala. wheat, off coast, 33s 6d to 33s 9d. French country markets, mostly turn cheaper. Liverpool wheat, spot, downward tendency; corn, do., quiet; standard Cala. wheat, 6s 11½d; red American spring wheat, 6s 6½d. Weather in England, fine. Minnesota first bakers flour, 23s; Mark Lane, English and foreign wheat, heavy; American and Danubian maize, quiet; English and American flour, very quiet. Australian wheat, off coast, 33s 0d; present and following month, 33s 0d. The Liverpool public cable to-day says: Wheat, dull; demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn, steady; demand, poor. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 240,000 centals, including 139,000 American; receipts of corn same time, 28,400 centals American. Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, July 8, 1892.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
Spring wheat	6 7	to	6 7½	Pork	68 9	to	00 0
Red winter, do	6 7	to	6 8	Lard	36 6	to	00 0
No. 1 Cala	6 11½	to	7 0½	Bacon	37 6	to	39 6
No. 2 Cala	0 0	to	0 0	Tallow	23 6	to	00 0
Corn	4 7¼	to	0 0	Cheese w.	44 0	to	00 0
Peas	5 6	to	0 0	Cheese c.	44 0	to	00 0

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Grain and Flour.

CHICAGO.—Receipts were 8,436 bbls. flour, 87,000 bush. wheat, 184,000 bush. corn, 300,000 bush. oats, 11000 bush. rye, 13,000 bush. barley, 690,625 packages lard, 797,133 packages canned meats. Shipments were 30,490 bbls., flour, 160,000 bush. wheat, 146,000 bush. corn, 140,000 bush. oats, 1000 bush. rye, 6000 bush. barley, 481 bbls. pork, 788,723 pkgs. lard, 2,721,985 pkgs. canned meats. Opening prices were: Wheat, 77¼c B July, 78⅛c Aug., 76⅞c Sept., 79⅝c Dec. Corn, 50⅝c July, 49⅝c B Aug., 49⅝c Sept. Oats, 32½c July, 31½c Sept. Pork, $11.50 Sept. Lard, $695 July, $7.12½c Sept.

NEW YORK.—Receipts were 9481 bbls. and 9403 sacks of flour; 175,550 bush. wheat, 11,625 bush. of corn, 87,425 bush. of oats, 5726 sacks of cornmeal, 2225 bush. of rye, 2250 bushels of barley, 16,400 bush. of malt, 416 barrels of pork, 3765 bris. of beef, 5258 packages of canned meats, 7411 packages of lard, 182 bbls. of whiskey. Exports were 555 bbls., and 12,773 sacks of flour, 259,794 bush. of wheat, 22,135 bushels of corn, 50 bush. of oats, 18,058 bushels of rye, 1075 bbls. pork, 1,151,465 pkgs. lard, 3,139,400 pkgs. bacon. Opening prices were: Wheat, 85c July, 84⅞c B Aug., 84⅞c Sept., 87⅝ Dec. Corn, 56⅞ July, 55⅝c B Aug. 55⅞c Sept.

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts were 3900 brls. flour, 51,000 bush. wheat, 2000 bush. corn, 20,000 bush. oats, 2000 rye, 2000 brls. cornmeal. Shipments were 6975 brls. flour, 50,000 bush. wheat, 8000 corn, 2000 oats, 1000 brls. cornmeal. Opening prices were: wheat, 73⅞ cash and July.

DULUTH.—Receipts were 175,000 bush. wheat. Shipments were 438,000 bush. wheat. Opening prices were: Wheat, 77⅞ B July, 77 B Sept.

TOLEDO.—Receipts were 16,000 bushels wheat, 7000 bushels corn, 1900 bushels oats. Shipments were: 24,000 bushels oats, 4000 bush. corn. Opening prices were: Wheat, 81¼ cash, 80⅞ July, 80⅞ Sept.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts were 34,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats. Shipments were 22,000 bushels of wheat, 8000 bushels of corn, 3000 bushels of oats. Opening prices were: Wheat, 75⅝ July, 74⅞ Sept.

Chicago Hog Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, July 8, 1892.—The estimated receipts of hogs were 33,000; the official report of yesterday was 33,403, of which 14,810 were shipped and 6000 were left over. The quotations today were: Light mixed, $5 35 to $5 80; mixed packing, $5 40 to $5 80; heavy shipping, $5 40 to $5 85; rough grades, $5 40 to $5 60. Receipts of cattle were 10,000, including 5000 Texans; market on good, 10c to 15c lower, on common, 25c to 35c lower.

(*Continued on page Six.*)

THE LYCEUM.
WEEK OF JULY 4TH. OTTILLIE,
THE QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE.
And all the Favorites.
Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. 159 1

The High School Hall To-Night. Don't fail to hear the Illustrated Lecture of Dr. Warfield, President Lafayette College, Pa., To-Night. The closing session of the Association is open to the public. 159 1

LADIES!
If you desire a transparent CLEAR, FRESH complexion FREE from blotch, blemish, roughness, coarseness, or pimples, use
Old Dr. Gordon's
PEARLS OF HEALTH.
These wonderful Pearls have the magic effect of enlarging, invigorating or filling out any shrunken, shrivelled or undeveloped parts.
They cure all suppressions and irregularities, and make women regular.
Pure Blood is the Secret of Health and Beauty.
Old Dr. Gordon's Pearls of Health
Are for women only, and are not a cure-all.
Price $1. Six packages, $5. Sent by mail, securely sealed, upon receipt of price. Write for circular. Address
QUEEN MEDICINE CO'Y,
Montreal.
For sale by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury streets, and L. A. Bernard, 1882 St. Catherine Street. 136yreod (3)

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR

BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

CATHEDRAL STREET.
Auction Sale
—OF—
BUILDING MATERIAL

Tuesday, 12th July, 1892,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

Will be sold at above date and hour, at the demand of the proprietors, those parts of the houses situate corner of St. Antoine street and Cathedral street, and Nos. 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 114 and 116 Cathedral street, which are to be expropriated. Terms cash. A deposit will be required on adjudication, and the balance due will have to be paid the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The building material to be removed within twelve (12) days after the day of sale.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.
THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 7th July, 1892. 159 2

MOUNTAIN ST.
AUCTION SALE OF
BUILDING MATERIALS,

On MONDAY, 11th July, 1892, at 11 A. M.

Will be sold at the demand of the proprietors that wooden building, No. 121 Mountain street, situate on that portion of the street to be expropriated for the widening of said Mountain street.

Terms cash. A deposit will be required on adjudication, and the balance will have to be paid the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The building materials to be removed within twelve (12) days after the date of the sale.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.
THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, July 7th, 1892. 159 2

NEW AND SECONDHAND FURNITURE, Piano, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, etc., etc. Extensive Regular Weekly Sale, at our Auction Room, No. 320 St. James street, on Friday, 15th July, at Ten A. M. Cash advances made. Safe, dry storage.
159 4 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

LACHINE CANAL.

The sale of Timbers is postponed until further notice.

E. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.
159 2

BIRTHS.

BOYER—On the 8th inst., at No. 62 Forfar street, the wife of Omer Boyer, Esq., of a daughter.

LAW—At 84 Durocher street, on the 5th inst., the wife of James Law of a daughter. 157 2

ROSS—At the Manor House, Beaurivage, on Monday, the 4th inst., the wife of A. D. Ross, of a daughter. 159 2

MARRIAGES.

ASH-WAND—At Montreal, on the 5th July, by the Rev. F. Henry Wartiner, George Ash, son of the late John Ash, to Ida, eldest daughter of Charles Wand, Esq.

ARTHURS-WRIGHT—At Gananoque, Ont., June 30, Fred. Arthur to Lula May Wright, of Gananoque.

BARRONS-THOMPSON — At Gananoque, Ont., June 28, Samuel Ford Barrons, Gananoque, to Aggie Thompson, Leeds, Ont.

BASCOM-SHARP—On June 29, by Rev. W. G. Hanna, at Uxbridge, Ont., Horace Bascom, M. D., to Margaret, daughter of the late George Sharp.

BUCKLAND-WALLACE—At Toronto, 2nd March, by Rev. J. Matheson, Albertina Wallace, daughter of Jas. Wallace, to Wm. G. Buckland.

BOGIE-PETRIE—July 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Jas. Boyd, James Bogie, only son of John Bogie, South Durham, to Catherine Petrie, fourth daughter of A. Petrie, Beauharnois. 159 2

CURTIS - NULTON — At Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 30, by Rev. J. C. Garrett, J. Whittaker Curtis to Maggie B. Nulton.

DUNLOP-EWING—At St. John, N. B., June 27 by Rev. Dr. MacDougall, Wm. Geo. Dunlop to Matilda Ewing.

FRIARS-CUNNINGHAM—At St. John, N. B., June 29, by Rev. David Long, James A. Friars, of Sussex, to Annie Cunningham, of Upham, Kings Co.

FEENEY-CORRIGAN—At Quebec, July 6, by Rev. P. O'Leary, John Feeney to Mary, daughter of Cornelius Corrigan.

HART-FALCONER—At Kingston, by Rev. J. Mackie, July 5, John Arthur Hart, of Winnipeg, to Wilhelmina Falconer, of Kingston.

LEAMEN-MORTIMER—At Toronto, 29th June, Joseph J. Leamen, to Annie E. Mortimer.

MILLS-TAYLOR—At Toronto, 29th June, by Rev. Alexander Gilray, William Lester Mills, to Georgina Stirling, daughter J. C. Taylor.

POOLE-WHITEHOUSE—At Toronto, by Rev. J. Pearson, Walter H. Poole, Toronto, to Minnie E. Whitehouse, Bournbrook, England.

PARE-LAPIERRE—June 23, at Oakland, Cal., Mr. A. S. Pare, architect, of San Francisco, to Miss Marie Lapierre, daughter of Mr. Z. Lapierre, Montreal.

POWERS-SEXTON—At Gananoque, Ont., June 22, Frank W. Powers to May Sexton, Oneida, N. Y.

RYAN-CODY — On June 27th, 1892, at the Church of the Nativity, by the Rev. Father Breset, John Ryan, to Kate Cody. 158 2

STEPHENS-BAXTER—At Buffalo, June 29, by Rev. S. K. Chase, Chas. Stephens, to Margarite, daughter of James Baxter, of Hamilton.

SIMMONS-TOLLAND—At the township of Storrington, Ont., June 29, W. J., son of Capt. W. Simmons, of Kingston, to Janet, daughter of D. H. Tolland, Storrington.

THOM-GALE—At Quebec, July 5, by Rev. T. T. Mansell, John S. Thom to Ida Hester, daughter of Thomas Gale.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Montreal, on the 11th inst., Dorothy, beloved daughter of Frederick and, Marion Anderson, aged 4 months and 20 days. Interred at Montreal, July 8th. [Boston papers please copy.]

CONNOLLY—At St. John, N. B., June 27, Julia wife of Thomas Connolly, in the 64th year of her age.

DOYLE—At Quebec, 3rd July, Michael James Doyle, aged 22 years

GOURDEAU—At Quebec, July 1, Anna Mason Raborg, wife of Godfrol Gourdeau.

GRANT—At Markham, Ont., July 3, Mary, wife of William Grant, and daughter of the late Simon Beattie, aged 28 years.

HAWKEN—At Ottawa, July 6, James Hawken, in the 87th year of his age.

KING—In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary Ann King, aged 65 years, sister of Patrick and James King. Funeral will take place from her brother's residence, No. 222 Amherst street, on Monday, at 8 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, and from thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 159 2

LAW—In this city, July 8th, William Alexander, infant son of Richard Law. Funeral from his father's residence, 44 City Councillors street, Saturday, July 9th, at 3 p. m. 159 2

LAWLOR—At Quebec, July 6, Julia Lawlor, aged 14 months and 20 days.

McEAVY—In this city, on the 7th inst., Ann Quinlan, beloved wife of H. McEavy, Jr., grocer. Funeral will take place from her husband's residence, 810 Charlevoix street, late Napoleon Road, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 8 a.m., to St. Gabriel Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. [New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.] 158 2

MADDEN—Accidentally drowned, on July 2nd, 1892, Percy B. Madden, aged 19 years 8 months, youngest son of Hugh Madden, late of H. M. Customs. Funeral from his father's residence, 306 St. André street, on Saturday, July 9th, at 8.30 a. m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, and the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society are requested to attend in a body.

MURRAY—In this city, on July 7, Annie, youngest daughter of Robt. Murray, aged 18 years. Funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 3 Dorchester street, on Saturday, July 9 at 2 p. m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

MURPHY—In this city, on the 6th inst., Jane, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Murphy, aged 67 years. Interment on Friday, at 2 p.m., from her brother's residence, 418 Guy street. Funeral private. 158 2

MILLIGAN—Accidentally drowned, on July 2nd, John A. Milligan, aged 22 years, eldest son of James Milligan, 32 Conde street. The funeral will take place on Saturday, 9th inst., from St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Point St. Charles, at 2 p. m. Union Service. Will friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

McINTOSH—At 688 Dorchester st., on the 7th inst., Margaret McBean, widow of the late Alpin McIntosh, in the 83rd year of her age, a native of Inverness, Scotland. Funeral will take place from her late residence, on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2.30 p. m. 158 2

MANN—At Toronto, 2nd July, Ada, daughter of the late Robert Mann, in her 21st year.

O'BRIEN—Accidentally drowned, on July 2nd, 1892, Thomas O'Brien, aged 25 years 8 months, youngest son of the late D. O'Brien. Funeral from his mother's residence, 143 Bourgeois st., Point St. Charles, on Saturday, July 9th, at 2 p. m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. [American papers please copy.] 158 2

PROSSER—At Toronto, July 1, Frederick Arthur, son of James Prosser, by accidental drowning, aged 18 years 5 months.

ROUSSEAU—At Quebec, 4th July, Jos. Rousseau, aged 92 years, 3 months and 17 days.

SLEEP—Accidentally drowned, July 2, Edwin Sleep, aged 23 years and 7 months, youngest son of Geo. Sleep. Funeral from his father's residence, 75 Favard street, Point St. Charles, on Saturday, July 9, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. [Shrewsbury and Liverpool papers please copy.]

SELFRIDGE—At St. John, N. B., June 29, Rebecca, wife of Ross Selfridge, in the 75th year of her age.

SLATER—At St. John, N. B., June 24, Katie T. widow of the late John Slater, jr., aged 36 years

TRAYNOR—At St. John, N. B., June 28, Mary F. Traynor, widow of the late James Campbell.

TRITES—At Lakeville, N. B., June 14, Blair Wesley, son of John S. Trites, aged 22 years.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVES OF THE MOST RELIABLE character are furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. The heads of this office are special sworn Detectives for the whole Dominion and are under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their Criminal Detective work. References, the leading Banks, Corporations and Stores of this city. John A. Grose, Supt. Commercial Branch. Silas H. Carpenter, Supt. Criminal Branch. 60†

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION LEADING TO the whereabouts of David Robb will be gladly received by his brother, Joseph Robb, 617 Ontario street, Toledo, Ohio. 157 6

PERSONAL—LADIES USE "CURLINE" FOR A lasting curl, proof against heat and damp—adds lustre, life and beauty to the hair. Price 25c. J. T. Lyons, cor. Craig and Bleury streets. (10)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

A few Berths

TO ALASKA

Still to be had on the Clyde-built Steel

S.S. "ISLANDER,"

Which will sail from

Vancouver and Victoria.

JULY 18, AUG. 2, 17.

For full particulars apply to Canadian Pacific Railway Agents, or at

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES

266 St. James Street,

And at Stations. 155* 3 eod

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

NEW LACE!!

IRISH POINT LACE

TWO TONE LACE

IRISH CROCHET LACE

Just received One Case New Fashionable Laces at

S. CARSLEY'S.

JULY GLOVE SALE

Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves.....19c
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves.....25c
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves.....38c
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves.....50c

SPECIAL LINE

Ladies' 4-Button Tan Kid Gloves, 35c

SPECIAL LINE

Ladies' Mousquetaire and 4-Button Kid Gloves, in Black and Colors, 55c

SPECIAL LINE

Ladies' Gauntlet Kid Gloves, reduced from $2.50 to 75c a pair.

BEST VALUE IN CANADA

In Ladies' Kid and Fabric Gloves. Lowest Prices for July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

JULY GLOVE SALE

Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves.....19c
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves.....25c
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SPECIAL LINE

Ladies' Gauntlet Kid Gloves, reduced from $2.50 to.....75c

BEST VALUE IN CANADA

In Ladies' Kid and Fabric Gloves. Lowest Prices for July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

July Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Galatea Sailor Suits.....$0.95
Boys' Crash Linen Suits..... 1.17
Youths' Crash Linen Suits..... 1.70
Boys' Linen Coats..... 0.81
Boys' Striped Flannel Blazers.. 1.95
Boys' Cream Flannel Blazers... 1.65
Boys' Shirt Waists..... 0.41

Special Reductions in
Boys' Drill Man o' War Suits
Boys' Cream Serge Man o' War Suits
Boys' Flannel Shirt Waists
Boys' Cream Flannel Pants
Youths' Cream Flannel Pants
For the July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

BARGAINS

—IN—

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Tweed Suits.....$1.50
Every Size
In Boys' Summer Tweed Suits in stock at reduced prices.

HOLIDAY SUITS

In almost endless variety of styles.

Youths' Navy Serge Suits.....$3.70
Youths' Fancy Tweed Suits... 5.25
Men's Fancy Tweed Suits..... 5.65

SPLENDID STOCK

Of Business Suits for Youths and Young Men, all reduced.

Stanley Helmets, 90c.

Hard and Soft Felt Hats at Sale Prices.

S. CARSLEY.

July Umbrella Sale

Ladies' Strong Umbrellas.....20c
Gentlemen's Strong Umbrellas....43c
Ladies' Umbrellas, Special.....50c
Gentlemen's Alpaca Umbrellas....70c
Gentlemen's Gloria Umbrellas, $1.18

SPECIAL LINE

Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with Fancy Nickel Handles, $1.40

SPECIAL LINE

Gentlemen's English Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with Natural Wood and Nickel Handles...$1.40.

Ladies' high-class Umbrellas reduced
Gent's high-class Umbrellas reduced
For July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CORSET SALE.

SUMMER CORSETS

In all the leading English and American makes at reduced prices.

Summer Net Corsets.....65c
Ladies' Extra Strong Corsets.....45c

SEVERAL MAKES

Of Ladies' Corsets to be cleared at 70c

SPECIAL LINE

Ladies' Corsets, extra quality.....90c
French Wove Corsets, Gray or White.....75c
French Wove Corsets, Gray or White.....95c
French Wove Corsets, long waists $1.20
Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets In Dove or White, reduced to $1.25
All Children's Waists reduced.

S. CARSLEY.

SANITARY BED COVERS.

Fibre Chamois Co. (Limited), which has lately been incorporated, has just placed on the market these New Sanitary Bed Covers, which are expected to quite revolutionize the bedding cover trade of the Dominion. The goods are not expensive, and are superior to what has been so long in use.

MARK TWAIN SAYS:

"You cannot tell by the size of a frog how far he will jump."

Neither can you tell by the appearance of the Rigby cloth that it is waterproof.

But, oh! what a difference in a rain storm, if you happen to have your spring or fall overcoat Rigby-proofed

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

TO-MORROW'S DOINGS

EARLY CLOSING

To-morrow, and all Saturdays during July and August, our stores close at

ONE O'CLOCK.

S. CARSLEY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY MORNING

We Offer! We Offer!

REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP
REMNANTS EXTRA CHEAP

Trimmed Bonnets & Hats at half price

All New Styles.

S. CARSLEY.

200 MANTLES AND JACKETS

To be Sold

To-morrow Morning

BEFORE ONE O'CLOCK

At Special Bargains

S. CARSLEY

159

—THE—

Quickest Mode of Communication

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

—Hello! What's up at BOISSEAU BROS.?

—$100,000 Clearing Sale, and Granulated Sugar 3 Cents lb.

SPECIAL NOTE.—To avoid the immense rush of customers, buy prompt, thus save the salesmen time to wait upon all people.

WE MUST OBLIGE THE PUBLIC.

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS!

During this Sale.

The Sale of Sugar.

Monday, 10 to 11 and 2 to 3 o'clock.
Wednesday, 9 to 10 and 2 to 3 o'clock.
Friday, 9 to 10 and 1 to 2 o'clock.

Wait for Monday,

JULY 11TH, 1892,

and give everybody a chance.

We just give some few lines of the bargains:

Beautiful Challies, 6c. All Wool, 12½c, 17½c, 25c.
Beautiful all wool French Costumette, 9c, 10½c, 12c.

Samples of the above line given to customers.

Tarlatan, wide.....only 6c
Fancy Nets.....5c
Very nice Checked Muslin, only 5c, worth 12c.
Useful Sunshades for Girls.....19c
Japanese Silks.....at 19c
Pongee.....25c and 29c
Summer Blouses for Ladies, 45c, 65c & 85c
Black Silk Dolman Laces, only 5c & 10c yd
White Circular Pillow Cotton.....at 10c
Large lot Flannelette.....44c and 5c
The Bermuda Flannels, only 19c and 25c

THE NOVEL IMPORTATION

Richest Sash Ribbons, worth $1.25 to $3.00. Sale price, 50c.

The Stock must come down, or we will try dynamite.

And come for Bargains at once, to

BOISSEAU BROTHERS,

235 & 237 St Lawrence st.

1591?

OVERALLS

We keep a Larger Variety and sell more OVERALLS than any store in Montreal.

OVERALLS,

50c, 75c and $1.00, all Shapes, Colors and Sizes.

Have you seen our $4.50 MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS? If not, do so before they are all sold.

Don't buy anything in the way of Clothing until you have seen ours and Noted Prices.

DIRECT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,

1850 and 1852 Notre Dame Street

CORNER McGILL.

1591?

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

Advertisement.

Always too Busy!

Maxims are not invariably true. The Book of Folly owes a goodly number of its pages to what has been termed proverb-lery. Still it is not always so, and there is one place of wisdom in epigrammatic form which specially commends itself to the world of trade, namely: "Leave your neighbors alone, and mind your own business." Iago was "nothing if not critical," but then Iago according to Shakespeare was not in the odor of sanctity. For ourselves, we are always too busy to scan the far-off horizon, political, social or otherwise, in quest of events that are not quite ideal. Our enteries are concentrated in the running of our own establishment. That the public benefits by this virtue of "staying at home," is fully evident by the crowds that daily frequent our Great Midsummer Clearing Sale.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

100 Beaded Capes to be

GIVEN AWAY.

At the following big reductions. Our loss will be heavy, but as the goods must be sold we have no alternative.

BEADED CAPES, 85c for 29c
BEADED CAPES, $1.10 for 37c
BEADED CAPES, $1.75 for 58c
BEADED CAPES, $2.25 for 75c
BEADED CAPES, $3.00 for $1.00
BEADED CAPES, $4.10 for $1.37
BEADED CAPES, $5.25 for $1.75
BEADED CAPES, $6.50 for $2.17
BEADED CAPES, $7.75 for $2.58
BEADED CAPES, $10.00 for $3.33
BEADED CAPES, $12.00 for $4.00
BEADED CAPES, $13.75 for $4.58
BEADED CAPES, $15.50 for $5.17

JACKETS TO CLEAR.

Reduced prices, $2.00 and $3.00.
Original prices, from $5.00 to $12.50.

ULSTERS AND ULSTER WRAPS

About 100 to be sold regardless of cost.
Ulsters, $8.00 to $10.00, to clear at $3.50.
Ulster Wraps, $7.00 to $10.00, to clear at $3.50.
Monair Travelling Wraps, $9.00, for $1.75. This line is in cream only.
One line of Heptonette Mantles, to clear at $4.00, worth $6.75.
Silk Heptonette Mantles, $12.00, to clear at $7.00.

Bathing Suits Bathing Suits

All sizes of Ladies' Bathing Suits, price $3.00, all made full sizes and good shapes.

OUR COSTUME DEPARTMENT

FOR PLUMS.

PRINT COSTUMES, only $3.50; all perfect fitting and good styles.
NAVY SERGE BLAZER SUITS, only $6.75.
GRAY SERGE BLAZER SUITS, only $7.50.
These Suits sell as fast as we can get them made. Nothing in Montreal to equal them for cheapness, hence the great demand.
Our Blazer Suits are well made.
Our Blazer Suits are perfect fitting.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

1781 & 1783

Notre Dame Street.

And 103, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter St.

Terms Cash and Only One Price. 159†

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS.

Gent's Furnishing Department.

CHEAP SALE GOING ON!

Big reductions in all lines of Gent's Furnishings, including the following:

Summer Shirts, worth 75c, for 50c.
Flannel Shirts, worth $1.75, for $1.25.
A full range of Boating Shirts away down in price.
Four-in-hand Ties, 25c, for 15c.
Four-in-hand Ties, 35c, for 20c.
Stanley Scarfs, 35c, for 20c.
Stanley Scarfs, 40c, for 25c.
A large stock of Cuffs and Collars, all the newest shapes, and prices away down.
Boys' Scotch Caps from 25c up.
Smoking Jackets, former price $5.00, for $3.50.
Umbrellas, a large stock to select from, 45c up.
Boys' Knicker and Tweed Suits already reduced, also a further reduction of 10 per cent.
Shirts of all kinds made to order; perfect fit guaranteed.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Family Linen and Drapery House,

203 to 207 St. Antoine St.,

144 to 150 Mountain St.

TELEPHONE 8225. 159†

GET READY

any day you like this week; that is what every married man should say to his wife, and we will go and get our photographs taken in first-class style at

G. C. ARLESS & CO.,

1587 261 St. James street.

MACMASTER & McGIBBON,

Advocates, Barristers, &c.,

THE TEMPLE, - ST. JAMES STREET.

Donald Macmaster, Q.C. Robert D. McGibbon, Q.C.
F. S. Maclennan. 141

DO YOU FEEL BLUE?

—TRY—

MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM

Pure and Wholesome.

5c per bar. For Sale by all Confectioners and Druggists.

WILLIS & CO.'S MUSICAL COLUMN.

—THE—

-WILLIAMS-

PIANOS!

IN every School, Convent or College wherever used the Williams Piano has given entire satisfaction; and it is sold and recommended by the most prominent dealers in every country of the globe.

WILLIS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

1824 Notre Dame Street

(Near McGill St).

MONTREAL.

Tuning and repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates; also Tuning by the year.

Warerooms will be closed at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, during July and August. 159†

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Our assortment of Children's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing is still large and varied.

We are offering some decided bargains in Boys' and Youths' Tweed and Serge Suits and Boys' Odd Pants, 20 per cent. discount and 5 per cent. extra for cash.

Boys' and Youths' Blazers

IN GREAT VARIETY.

YOUTHS' and MEN'S

Alpaca and Serge Office Coats

In Black, Navy, Gray and Slate.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Summer Overcoats

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

AN ASSORTMENT

Gentlemen's Summer Overcoats

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS

In Galatea, Drill and Serge, &c.

Boys' Drill and Flannel Blouses

Boys' Shirt Waists, &c., &c.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Montreal.

N.B.—Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Henry & N. E. Hamilton,

Victoria Square.

MID SUMMER SALE.

Bargains

In Silks, Dress Goods, Mantles, and Millinery.

BIG REDUCTIONS

On All Lace Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Household Linens, House Furnishings, Etc.

HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON,

Victoria Square and St. James Street.

159†

GREAT Reduction Sale!

During the month of July we will offer all Summer Goods at a special discount of

20 p.c. for CASH

All our friends can thus obtain seasonable goods at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 Notre Dame Street.

155†n

DISCOUNT SALE

WHITE HOUSE,

2200 St. Catherine Street,

Opposite English Cathedral.

10 PER CENT. ON THE DOLLAR on all Goods bought in this Establishment during This Month.

Our prices have not been advanced to allow this discount, but are still marked at the USUAL LOW PRICES.

WHITEWEAR of every description for Ladies, Children and Infants.

One Hundred Dozen of ENGLISH PRINT BLOUSES, 75c each, worth $1.00.

WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, from 50c up.

WHITE NIGHT GOWNS, 65c.

DRAWERS, 25c to $1.50.

WHITE SKIRTS, from 65c up, and also many other lines in stock too numerous to mention.

This reduction is being made to make room for our Fall stock.

WHITE HOUSE.

157†3 Saw

Next Sailing

STEAMER CUBA

JULY 12th.

Montreal to Chicago & Return 19 days on the water, $38.00
Montreal to Detroit & Return 19 days on water, for $26.00
Montreal to Toronto..... $7.50
Montreal to Toronto & Return 14.00

NO EXTRAS.

G. E. JAQUES & CO.,

160 Common Street, or

D. SATTERLEY,

154 St. James Street.

158†4

JACKSON'S NEURALGIA POWDERS. A SAFE and speedy cure for Neuralgia, Pain, Headache, &c. However, Sold by druggists. These powders will in every instance give relief, and in most cases effect a permanent cure. Price 25c. Write for circular. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 144†

DYING HARD.

WORK OF THE HOUSE NEARLY FINISHED.

The Judges' Salaries Bill and Other Measures Dropped—The Beet Root Sugar Bonus—Chinese Immigration.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—The second session of the seventh Parliament is now in its decline, but it dies hard. There is still life in it, after more than four months of existence, but it is dying away. Within a day or two, at the longest, the Governor-General, in a neat little ten line speech from the throne will snuff it out and send honorable senators and faithful commoners about their business. Saturday is now spoken of as the day for prorogation, but it has not been definitely fixed. All depends upon the rate of speed the Senate can maintain in reading and passing the 1007 clauses of the criminal code. If they keep up a good pace and come in with a spurt to-night, then the morrow will see the doors closed. Otherwise the session will be carried into next week.

Four measures introduced into the Commons by the Government have been dropped, namely the bill respecting evidence in criminal cases, which proposed to allow the accused to give evidence in his own behalf. It will come up next session, and, if passed, will be in time to go into effect with the Criminal Code on July 1, 1893. The bill respecting the North-West Territories was struck from the order paper, also that amending the Fishery Act and the resolution respecting judges' salaries. In answering this, Sir John Thompson said that the Government did not see its way to bring the proposed increase of judges' salaries up this session. It would be brought up early next session, and in the meantime representations would be made to some of the Provincial Governments with a view to improve their judicial system. He expected the measure would be

CARRIED EARLY NEXT SESSION,

so that the increased salaries would take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year. Before the matter was dropped, Sir Richard Cartwright thought that county court judges should also receive the proposed increase of salary.

At the opening of the afternoon sitting the beet sugar bonus resolution was carried without Mr. Scriver and Mr. Bechard securing any special favor for the maple sugar producers.

A languid debate, which dragged its weary length through an hour and a half, arose over the bill to amend the act respecting Chinese immigration. The bill, as reported in the committee, differs entirely from the form in which it was introduced. The old law allowed a ship to bring over from China one Celestial for every fifty tons of her burden. The bill at first proposed to change this to one Chinaman for every 100 tons. This was struck out and the fifty tons rule confirmed. The system of certificates, however, was done away with. Hereafter when a Chinaman who has obtained legal residence in Canada wishes to visit home he will go to the controllers at the port from which he is to sail, and there give the name of the place to which he is going, the route of the journey and his name, age, etc., a full description by which he can be identified. Within six months from the date of such notice he must return. On sailing from China he pays $50 to the steamship Company, and this is refunded him on his reporting at the office where his notice is recorded and establishing his identity according to the statement therein recorded.

Mr. Gordon, of British Columbia, opposed the bill because it was

NOT SUFFICIENTLY STRINGENT.

In order to prevent fraud he wished the law to be such that all Chinamen coming into Canada at any time be compelled to pay $500. He did not wish them at all in the Province of British Columbia, neither did the people nor the legislature. It was simply throwing money away in attempting to bring people there from Britain so long as they allow the Chinamen to continue to come to the province. He went over the usual anti-Chinese arguments, and made out a good case against the Celestial, but it was of no use. The bill was reported and read a second time.

Mr. John Bryson won his election in Pontiac just in time to take his seat before prorogation. He was introduced yesterday afternoon by Mr. Haggart and Mr. Desjardins, of L'Islet. That completed the chain of by-elections, whose winners, with two exceptions, have been reinforcing the Conservative side of the House. At five o'clock the House had completed its day's work, practically the work of its long session, and it adjourned till three o'clock today, when amendments to bills from the Senate will be considered.

Early in the day the bill based on the tariff resolutions was introduced and read a second time. Mr. Foster's motion respecting the temporary absence of members and their indemnity, as published yesterday, was adopted, and a bill based on the same was read a first and second time.

ON BEHALF OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

Another Appeal to Lord Salisbury, this Time From Washington Officials.

NEW YORK, July 8.—News has been received of an extraordinary move to secure the pardon of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, convicted in England of poisoning her husband. It is a petition to Lord Salisbury which is in effect a government request for the pardon, and was presented through the regular diplomatic channels. Roe & Macklin, of 156 Broadway, who have charge of Mrs. Maybrick's interests in America, knew nothing of the remarkable document. The first information they received was in a letter from the Baroness Von Roques, dated the second week in June. It was not received in New York until the latter part of last week. The baroness writes:

"I sincerely hope and believe that Florrie (Mrs. Maybrick) will be released upon Mr. Blaine's full cabinet petition. It is signed by all the members of the cabinet, the chief Government officials and the chief generals in the army. The justices of the Supreme Court have also signed it. Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, writes me that the petition was most weighty, and that he delivered it to Lord Salisbury last week."

Mr. Macklin said yesterday that the friends of Mrs. Maybrick had become disheartened. They had made extraordinary efforts in her behalf, which had thus far proved fruitless. He was greatly surprised and delighted over this petition, about which he knew nothing, and he thinks it may be successful. But he is not too confident.

"The only hope," Mr. Macklin continued, "is a pardon by the Queen; but she never acts except on the advice of her ministers, and as Lord Salisbury has shown himself opposed to Mrs. Maybrick's pardon, I fear that even this extraordinary petition may not move him. Our greatest hope lies in a change in the administration. Sufficient new evidence has been discovered to warrant a new trial in this country. The petition should have the effect desired. Minister Lincoln's remark that it was 'most weighty' is significant."

Estimating from the time that the paper reached Lord Salisbury, it must have been among the last documents signed by Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State.

SMUGGLING AT GASPE.

A Detachment of "B" Battery Leave Quebec to Assist in the Capture of the Smugglers.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, July 8.—Startling news arrived in the city about ten o'clock last night, when it was rumored that a detachment of "B" Battery was immediately to leave for the lower St. Lawrence. The news was confirmed, when at 10.30 a detachment of the battery now in camp at Levis arrived over on this side and marched up to the citadel. The few people who were then about the streets were at a loss to learn the reason of this late arrival, and followed the men up to Citadel Hill. They had not to wait long for their return, as at 11.30 a detachment of fifteen men, under command of Captain Farley, and a nine pounder gun, descended Louis street and Mountain Hill followed by a number of citizens who were anxious to know where the men were going to at that hour. Their curiosity was further aroused by the fact that they marched directly to the Queen's wharf, and at once proceeded to board the Government steamer "Alert" which had been expecting them. Mr. J. A. Gregory, agent of Marine and Fisheries, and Lt.-Colonel Montizambert were there to receive them, and the embarkation of the gun and troops was speedily accomplished. No information could be given to the public or reporters. The "Alert" left the wharf at midnight. It is believed that her destination is Gaspé, in the vicinity of which place a revenue cutter awaits assistance and reinforcements. The latter steamer, it is rumored, has been set at defiance by smugglers, who has captured or has under surveillance a schooner containing a large quantity of smuggled whiskey, but cannot secure her captive as it appears that the crew of the schooner, numbering about fifteen men, showed fight. The "Constance," commanded by Captain George May, left here on 13th June with sealed orders and carries two small guns, besides small arms for the crew.

The detachment from "B" Battery which left for Gaspe last night was composed of Captain Farley, in command; Sergeant Slade, Bombardier French, Bombardier Power, Gunners Corbet, Cadagan, Haggard, Lamarche, Parent, Kelly, Reidy, Smith, Lowery, Hudson, Morgan and Matchet. The "Alert" was prepared to leave the Queen's wharf two hours after being notified to leave.

CALM AFTER THE STORM.

Situation at Homestead—Burial of Some of the Victims—List of the Killed.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—After the carnage of yesterday and last night the town of Homestead to-day was almost as quiet as a sleepy country village, and the sad duty of a decent interment to three of the five striking workmen who were instantly killed in the battle that raged fiercely along the beautiful banks of the Monongahela was the chief evidence of the storm of yesterday. Up to 8 o'clock to-night absolutely nothing had occurred to mar the peace which was profound. The strikers were masters of the situation to-day and the best evidence that they could possibly produce of the intention to protect property and not turn the town into a hell, where anarchy and destruction rule, lay at the scene of last night's battle, where the immense plant of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. stands practically uninjured and at a distance showing no signs of the fearful work of the preceding twenty-four hours. The ruin that was incident to yesterday's preparation for warfare has been repaired. The dismantled fence around the works has been rebuilt, the yard has been cleared of all debris and inside the works the old watchmen of the firm peacefully perform their customary patrol. While peace reigns to-day, it is an armed peace, a truce forced by the fact that there is nobody to fight, rather than a permanent

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

No reasonable man who is here doubts for a moment that fighting would be resumed at once if another attempt was made to introduce Pinkerton men into the works. The town is picketed, and no man can enter without his presence being noted. A large number of men, estimated as high as 800, arrived late last night from Pittsburg, and to-day small numbers came from various places. Wheeling, W. Va., sent 20 mill men from the Ohio iron region well fitted with money as an advance guard. They said that they were a delegation from 1000 iron workers who would lend financial aid and would come here to fight if their presence was desired. What will happen if an attempt be made to secure the possession of the works for the firm with other than the Pinkerton men is a question to which an answer cannot be made, as it will depend on the conditions surrounding the attempt and the disposition of the men. The men charge that the Pinkerton men were purposely sent here in the expectation that there would be a fight and for the purpose of killing, if need be, in order to carry a point. There were three funerals during the afternoon and it was not unnaturally expected that they might culminate in some sort of disturbance, but they passed off with all the decorum that should attended a solemn celebration. They were attended in one instance by over 1000 persons, mostly fellow-workmen of the dead man. The looks of some of these men

WERE STERN AND HARD,

as of persons whose thoughts were bitter, but they said nothing. It was with difficulty that they could speak of the occurrence. Up to a late hour there are no deaths in addition to those previously mentioned. Three men are in a very dangerous condition, and it is doubtful whether or not they will recover. These men are William Foy, G. Ritter and Richard Durham. Foy was one of the first, if not the first, hit. He fell in his tracks and was reported dead, but is still alive. The following are the names of those killed yesterday, as furnished by the coroner:

J. W. Kline, Pinkerton detective, of Chicago.
Joseph Sotak, a striker, of Homestead.
Peter Farris, a boiler at the Homestead plant.
Silas Wain, of Homestead, who was watching the battle from the mill yard.
Jno. K. Morris, employed in the steel works at Homestead.
Thos. Welden, of Homestead.
Edward Connors, a Pinkerton detective, of Montgomery street, New York.
Boris Markowsky, of Homestead.
Peter Herse, of Homestead.
Robert Foster, of Homestead.
William Johnston, of Homestead.

A number of others are reported dead, but the Coroner has no official notice of their deaths.

Nothing occurred to disturb the peace or quiet until about nine o'clock when the men were aroused to indignation by the effort of some men to circulate Anarchist circulars. The men announced that the appearance of the circulars, as gotten up, was for the purpose of injuring their cause.

THE SENATE AND THE LOTTERIES.

All Exemptions Struck Out of the Commons Bill by the Upper House.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Senate passed over 300 clauses of the Criminal Code Bill yesterday. Hon. Mr. Vidal moved to amend the clause which provides that raffles for prizes of small value at any bazars held for any charitable object should not be made an indictable offence by adding the words "when the article raffled for has been first offered for sale, and none of them are of a value exceeding $50." The amendment was agreed to. In sub-section "D," exempting any company or association heretofore incorporated by or authorized under the provisions of any act of the Parliament of Canada or any statute of the Provincial Legislature to do any of the acts in the section specified, Hon. Mr. Vidal moved that the clause be struck out. He declared lotteries to be immoral in their tendencies. The amendment was adopted striking out the exemption. Hon. Mr. Abbott moved an amendment exempting the Credit Foncier and the Credit Foncier du Bas Canada from the operations of the bill. This was agreed to and the clause as amended adopted.

ONTARIO CONSERVATIVE UNION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—At a largely attended meeting of the Conservative Union of Ontario, held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, the Hon. J. C. Patterson was re-elected president and accepted the position in a splendid speech. As his associates the meeting chose Dr. Montague, M.P., vice-president for the Commons, and G. F. Marter, M. P. P., for the Local, and the following advisory committee: Senator Dobson, Clemow, Sullivan, Sanford and McKindsey, and Messrs. Wallace, McKay, Esdaile, Mason, McLennan, Coatsworth, Worth, Kirby, Wood, Hughes, Sproule, Tyrwhitt, Taylor, Ferguson, Robillard, Roome, M. P's. R. Birmingham was re-elected secretary and a motion of a very complimentary character passed in his honor.

M. S. R. STOCK.

Who Owns The Street Railway.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS ON LAST DIVIDEND DAY.

A Complete Record of Subsequent Transfers to Date.

The following is the complete list of shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company on May 9. Since that date there have been many transfers of the stock and a complete record of those transfers is appended. As will be seen a large proportion of these transactions are between banks and brokers in trust and it is of course impossible to tell from the Company's books the names of all the investors directly interested in the stock to-day.

Archer, Robt	60
Adams, Albert	75
Burnett & Co	1,172
Badgley, J. C., in trust	34
...swell, A	19
...land, Geo	150
..., W. H	39
..., B. A	370
..., M. J. L	42
...thillier, Mrs. E. G	78
...row, F. W	5
...mble, A. M., Mgr., in trust	1,703
City & Dist. Savings Bank	1,159
Clouston, E. S., Mgr., in trust	150
Coristine, Thos	45
Cox, J. P	39
Clerk, Alex	75
Caverhill, Geo	126
Caverhill, Mrs. E. M	55
Cochrane, Cassils & Co	247
Caron, Arthur	200
Deacon, Sub. Mgr. and Ambroise, acting in trust	150
Darling, D. J. M	30
Davis, Kate	3
Desmarteau, N. B	1
De Martigny, A., Mgr. Dis	900
David, M. E	45
Ewing, Wm., in trust	1
Ewing, Wm., in trust No. 1	1
Everett, H. A	50
Forget, L. J., & Co	546
Forget, L. J	50
Freeman, Mrs. E. A. (Howard)	15
Forsyth, Mrs. E. M	45
Graham, Hugh	3
Gale, Ann R	46
Gale, Mary L	45
Gibb, James	30
Glackmeyer, Chas	30
Goad, C. E	45
Howard & Co	12
Hingston, W. H., M. D	350
Hogan, Henry	3
Hannaford, E. P	1
Harris, Mrs. J. A	19
Home, Mary	31
Holland, Chas	100
Huot, P	9
Idler, Est. E	100
Idler, Johanna	6
Idler, Caroline	4
Joseph, Jesse	211
Joseph, H., in trust	19
Joseph, S. Celine	38
Joseph, Fanny D	3
Joseph, Rachel S	16
Joseph, Horace	72
Joseph, J. H	5
Kinghorn, I. R	4
Lewis, John	1
Levesque, Mad. P. T	36
Labatt, Theo	425
La Banque d'Hochelaga	199
La Caisse d'Economie	325
La Banque Nationale	160
Lyman, F. S	23
Lyman, Mary C	37
Leishman, Mrs. A. J	30
Law, James, in trust	6
Meredith & O'Brien	42
Meredith, J. S., Mgr., in trust	1,395
Murray, Est. A	50
Massy, G. H	25
Morris, J. L., and Ogilvie, M. A., in trust	15
Moss, Clara L	40
Major, Frank	75
Molson, S. E	150
Montizambert, Mme	37
McDougall, Miss E	12
McLennan, Hugh	135
McLennan, Mrs. M. P	30
McDonald, Jno	1
McGrail, M. T	25
McClure, Jas	31
McNaughton, Peter	75
McDonald, est. Hon. J. S	69
MacDonald, C. W. M	8
MacDonald, C. W. M., in trust	42
Macfarlane, Peter	13
Macfarlane, Mary E	12
Macfarlane, R. F., in trust	7
Mackenzie, Hector	175
MacDougall, Mary L	60
Magor, R. W., M. D	200
Mathews, Margeret	5
Moore, W. J	15
Murphy, P. B	75
Power, Mary	45
Pinsonneault, A	1
Pope, Louisa F	9
Pease, E. L. Mgr, Brock, A. E. in trust acct	475
Ross, James	618
Raphael, H. W	10
Reddy, W. B. S	100
Robertson, Alex	33
Roach, W. intrust	44
Robertson, Mgr	25
Robertson, A. acting agt. in trust	505
Rayside, Margaret	50
Ratte, L. O	50
Stuart, Mrs. M. B	260
Spencer, H. T	150
Seminaire St Sulphice	442
Starke, Lydia	12
Starke, Mariatt	9
Scott, H. C	14
Shaw, Samuel J	50
Smith, Miss E	6
Thompson, J. C	40
Thompson, John	4
Wilhelm, Amanda	60
Wilson, Est. A	27
Wilson, Jas., jr	75
Walker, Helen F	37
Walker J. Pro., Mgr. in trust	1,741
Yates, Henry	200

Transfers.

The following transfers have been made since May 10th last:

May 10—E. J. Pease and A. E. Buck for Merchants Bank of Halifax, to John Low, in trust for Clearing House, 250.
May 10—Burnett & Co., to John Low, 50.
May 10—City & District Bank to R. Moat & Co., 450.
May 10—Clearing House to L. J. Forget & Co., 4.
May 10—Clearing House to Canadian Bank of Commerce 8.
May 10—Clearing House to H. C. Scott, 88.
May 10—Clearing House to Quebec Bank, 50.
May 10—Clearing House to R. Moat & Co., 150.
May 10—R. Moat & Co. to Bank of Commerce, 250.
May 10—W. B. S. Reddy to H. S. Scott, 100.
May 11—J. Wilkes to H. C. Scott, 198.
May 11—H. C. Scott to British Bank of North America, 400.
May 11—Bank of Commerce to Clearing House, 25.
May 11—Howard & Co. to Clearing House, 12.
May 11—Clearing House to L. J. Forget & Co., 25.
May 11—Clearing House to R. Moat & Co., 12.
May 11—Burnett & Co. to W. N. Kinne, 50.
May 12—R. Moat & Co. to La Banque Nationale, 175.
May 12—Burnett & Co. to Clearing House, 150.
May 12—Clearing House to Quebec Bank, 75.
May 14—R. Moat & Co., to City & District Savings Bank, 125.
May 14—L. J. Forget & Co., to Quebec Bank, 100.
May 20—R. Moat & Co., to M. Thomson, in trust, 50.
May 12—Clearing House to R. Moat & Co., 75.
May 13—Minnie T. Bouthillier, to Meredith & O'Brien, 75.
May 13—Meredith & O'Brien to Quebec Bank, 25.
May 13—Meredith & O'Brien to Quebec Bank, 90.
May 23—Alex. Robertson, acting agent in trust to Bank of Nova Scotia, 505.
May 27—P. Macnaughton to Clearing House, 75.
May 27—Quebec Bank to Nichols & Marler, 250.
May 25—Nicols & Marler to Clearing House, 240.
May 27—Nichols & Marler to Orville Sills, 10.
May 27—Clearing House to L. J. Forget & Co., 200.
May 27—Clearing House to Quebec Bank, 90.
May 27—Clearing House to Canadian Bank of Commence, 25.
May 27—L. J. Forget & Co. to Quebec Bank, 525.
May 30—La Banque Nationale to MacDougall Bros., 160.
May 30—L. J. Forget & Co. to La Banque du Peuple, 330.
June 1—Quebec Bank to Clearing House, 100.
June 1—R. Moat & Co. to City & District Savings Bank, 85.
June 1st—Merchants Bank of Halifax to McDougall Bros., 75.
June 1st—Clearing House to McDougall Bros., 25.
June 1—Clearing House to R. Moat & Co., 75.
June 2—La Banque Nationale to R. Moat & Co., 100.
June 2—Canadian Bank of Commerce to Clearing House, 25.
June 2—Clearing House to A. F. Riddell & Co., 25.
June 7—B. A. Boas to McDougall Bros., 295.
June 7—McDougall Bros. to Banque Nationale, 250.
June 7—McDougall Bros. to Canadian Bank of Commerce, 225.
June 9—J. T. Judah to L. J. Forget & Co., 600.
June 9—L. J. Forget & Co. to Banque Nationale, 445.
June 9—R. Moat & Co. to Charles Goodeve, 25.
June 13—R. Moat & Co. to City & District Savings Bank, 130.
June 13—R. Moat & Co. to City & District Savings Bank, 25.
June 13—Banque Nationale to R. Moat & Co., 75.
June 14.—Merchants Bank of Halifax, to A. F. Riddell & Co., 150.
June 14.—A. F. Riddell & Co., to Bank of Commerce, 175.
June 16.—G. O. Ratte to Thomas Wilson, 20.
June 18—Dr. Hingston to City & District Savings Bank, 150.
June 23—R. Moat & Co., to Clearing House, 100.
June 23—Quebec Bank to L. J. Forget & Co., 275.
June 23—Thomas MacDonald, in trust to R. Moat & Co., 200.
June 25—L. J. Forget & Co., to Clearing House, 150.
June 23—Clearing House to Quebec Bank, 225.
June 23—Clearing House to A. F. Riddell, 25.
June 24.—Thos. Neilson to Quebec Bank, 20.
June 24.—Dr. Hingston to City and District Savings Bank, 100.
June 24—Quebec Bank to Clearing House, 50.
June 24—Clearing House to Quebec Bank, 50.
June 24—L. J. Forget & Co. to Quebec Bank, 240.
June 27—Alex. Robertson to Clearing House, 32.
June 27—McDougall Bros. to Clearing House, 25.
June 27—R. Moat & Co. to Clearing House, 75.
June 27—Quebec Bank to Clearing House, 25.
June 27—Quebec Bank to Clearing House 275.
June 27—Bank of Commerce to James Wilson, jr., 18.
June 27—Ed. Murphy to R. Moat & Co., 150.
June 27—John Low to Jas. Wilson, jr., 7.
June 27—John Walker to L. J. Forget & Co., 25.
June 28—G. Magor, M. D., to John Low, 200.
June 28—J. Walker to John Low, 50.
June 27—John Low to L. J. Forget & Co., 400.
June 27—L. J. Forget & Co. to H. A. Everett, 200.
June 27—L. J. Forget & Co. to La Banque Jacques Cartier, 200.
June 28—J. Walker to John Low, 30.
June 28—La Banque Nationale to John Low, 225.
June 28—John Eow to L. J. Forget & Co., 405.
June 28—John Low to A. T. Riddell & Co., 125.
June 28—L. J. Forget to A. de Martigny, 350.
June 28—A. T. Riddell & Co. to Chas. Godfrey, 10.
June 30—A. T. Riddell & Co. to John Low, 159.
June 30—John Low to Meredith & O'Brien, 270.
June 30—John Low to L. J. Forget & Co., 305.
June 30—L. J. Forget & Co., to F. W. Barlow, 2.
June 30—John Low to Barlow & Co., 24.
June 30—Theo. Labatt to John Low, 425.
June 30—Mary C. Lyman to John Low, 5.
June 30—L. J. Forget & Co. to Barlow & Co., 1.
June 30—J. C. Badgley, in trust, to A. F. Riddell & Co., 34.
June 30—J. Walker to John Low, 25.
June 30—Kate Davis to L. J. Forget & Co., 3.
June 30—F. C. Lyman to John Low, 5.
June 30—A. M. Crombie to John Low, 15.
June 30—A. M. Crombie to L. J. Forget, 25.
June 30—John Low to R. Moat & Co., 25.
June 30—L. J. Forget to J. Walker, 250.
June 30—Meredith & O'Brien to J. Walker, 100.
June 30—Meredith & O'Brien to C. W. M. McDonald, 170.
July 5—L. J. Forget to K. W. Blackwell, 100.
July 5—R. Moat & Co. to John Low, 250.
July 5—J. Walker to Meredith & O'Brien, 175.
July 5—Samuel E. Shaw to A. M. Crombie, 50.
July 5—Thomas MacDonald to R. Moat & Co., 100.
July 5—B. A. Boas to John Low, 75.
July 5.—Fred W. Barlow to John Low, 5.
July 5.—Meredith & O'Brien to John Low, 160.
July 5.—Orville Sills to John Low, 10.
July 5.—L. J. Forget to La Banque Jacques Cartier, 340.
July 5.—John Low to G. Walker, 100.
July 5.—John Low to L. G. Forget & Co., 310.
July 5.—John Low to Burnett & Co., 100.
July 6—J. Walker to Meredith and O'Brien, 50.
July 6—R. Moat & Co., to John Low, 95.
July 6—P. A. McDonald to Meredith and O'Brien, 170.
July 6—John Low to A. P. Riddle & Co., 25.
July 6—John Low to L. J. Forget & Co., 10.
July 6—Meredith & O'Brien to La Banque Nationale, 15.
July 6—T. V. Macdonald to R. Moat & Co., 150.
July 6—Harry L. Meredith to John Low, 50.
July 6—Meredith & O'Brien to John Low, 100.
July 6—Meredith & O'Brien to James Cochran, 120.
July 6—Burnett & Co. to John Low, 100.
July 7—H. C. Scott to John Low, 50.
July 9—Barlow & Co., to John Low, 25.
July 7—Meredith & O'Brien to John Low, 175.
July 7—John Low to La Banque Nationale, 25.
July 7—John Low to L. J. Forget & Co, 556.
July 7—L. J. Forget & Co. to La Banque Nationale, 500.
July 6—John Low to J. S. Meredith, 200.
July 6—John Low to H. C. Scott, 10.
July 7—A. M. Crombie to R. Moat & Co., 150.
July 7—A. M. Crombie to H. C. Scott, 40.
July 7—R. Moat & Co to John Low, 206.
July 7—McDougall Bros. to John Low, 25.
July 7—L. J. Forget to Chas. Glackmeyer, 20.
July 8—Margaret Rayside to John Law, 50.

BIRTH.

SMITH—At the Methodist parsonage, Frelighsburg, on Dominion Day, the wife of the Rev. R. Smith, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

THIBEAULT—At Ste. Cunegonde, on the 7th inst., Joseph Ulric, aged 2 months, infant son of Joseph Thibeault, contractor plumber. Funeral will leave his father's residence, 121 Coursol st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 1.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

THE WEATHER.

11.00 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fine and decidedly warm to-day and to-morrow.

Minimum temperatures for the past 24 hours: Calgary 46; Prince Albert, 46; Swift Current, 44, Winnipeg, 46; Port Arthur, 50; Toronto, 56; Montreal, 62; Quebec, 56; Halifax 50.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Thermometer this day: Max, 81; min. 59. Same date last year: Max., 67; min 49. Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 30.37; 12 m., 30.35.

WIND DIET; OR, PRACTICAL BULL AND POETICAL TUPPER.

JOHN BULL—"It's all very well, but how do you propose to fill *this* bag from that one?"
SIR C. TUPPER—"Nothing easier! Make up the balance with patriotic sentiment about our Glorious Empire on which the sun never sets!"
["Even if Great Britain by a trade policy antagonized all the other food-producing countries of the world, the Mother Country need not be short of the amplest supply of food. Canada was quite capable of supplying the Empire with food."—Sir C. Tupper at U. E. Trade League meeting. Vide *Mail*, June 24th.]—*Grip*.

SYMPATHY IN ALL SIDES.

THE TWO FUNERALS TO-MORROW.

The Arrangements Made for the Great Demonstration—The Order of the Funeral Procession.

Four of the victims of the ill-fated crew Minnie-Wa-Wa, O'Brien, Milligan, Sleep and Madden, are to be laid to their last resting places to-morrow. There will be two funerals. The first will be that of Percy Madden at 8.30 in the morning from his late residence, 306 St. André street, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, when a service will be held. The second funeral will be in the afternoon from St. Matthew's Church. Should the weather prove favorable it is expected that there will be an immense turnout. The remains of O'Brien, Mulligan and Sleep will be taken privately from their respective late residences to St. Mathew's Church, on Wellington corner of Bourgeois street. The union service will commence at two o'clock sharp. Should the remains of Ransome and Lee be found before noon to-morrow their funeral will take place at the same time. The church has been decorated in mourning. The order of the services will be: Anthem by choir, twenty-third Psalm; hymn, "Rock of Ages;" prayer, reading of Scriptures, prayer, anthem, reading of Scriptures, hymn, "God of Bethel," burial service, benediction. Rev. Messrs. Cruikshank, J. Ker, J. T. Pitcher, Thomas Hall, Mr. J. B. Warnecke. The funeral procession will be formed at the church on Wellington street. The route will be from the subway, along Wellington, up McCord and Mountain streets, along Osborne and up Peel to St. Catherine, and eastwards to Union avenue, and up it to Sherbrooke, to Park avenue and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ORDER OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The following will be the order of the funeral procession:

Firing party, E. Co. 5th Royal Scots.
Band 5th Royal Scots.
Gun carriage with Sergeant O'Brien's body.
Relatives of deceased.
Privates, non-commissioned and officers of Fifth Royal Scots.
Company Sixth Fusiliers.
Company Victoria Rifles.
Company 1st Prince of Wales Rifles.
Battery Mounted Garrison Artillery.
Oddfellows' Band.
Hearse with E. Sleep's body.
Relatives of deceased.
Hearse with J. Milligan's body.
Relatives of deceased.

Should the bodies of Howard Ransom and Ernest Lee be recovered in time, they will follow in the order named, with relatives.

Crew of the "Minne-wa-wa,"
Grand Trunk Boating Club.
Argyle Snowshoe Club.
Beaver Lacrosse Club.
Clergymen.
Fellow employes in Canadian Pacific Railway offices.
Young Men's Bible Class of Centenary Methodist Church, of which E. Sleep was a member.
Grace Church Y. M. C. A.
Young Men's Literary Society of St. Mathews.
Young Peoples Literary Association of Grace Church.
Y. M. C. A. Officers and Members.
Tuque Bleue Snowshoe Club.
Canadian Order of Foresters.
Royal Arcanum.
Grand Lodge Officers of I. O. G. T.
District Officers and 10 Lodges.
Grand Lodge Officers of Oddfellows.
District Officers I. O. F., M. U.
Six Subordinate Lodges.
Citizens.

The Oddfellows and Good Templars will form single file on the outside of the procession. Seats will be reserved for relatives in the church. They are to enter by the Bourgeois street entrance. Memorial services will be held in St. Matthew's and Centenary Churches on Sunday evening and in the Congregational Church on the following Sunday evening. Their will be twelve pall-bearers for O'Brien, six from the Y. M. C. A., and six from the Royal Scots. The latter will be as follow: Sergeant T. Crawford, D. Co.; Sergeant John Munn, E. Co.; Sergeant D. Bethune, B. Co.; Sergeant C. W. Laffoley, F. Co.; Sergeant C. A. Ivenson, C. Co.; Sergeant D. Currie, A. Co. At the meeting of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Scots last evening it was decided to send a floral piece, consisting of a thistle with a St. Andrew's cross emblazoned on it. On motion of Sergt. Kelly, seconded by Sergt. Munn, resolutions of condolence were passed and ordered to be sent to the family of their late comrade. Many of the sporting events to-morrow have either been postponed or delayed until after the funeral, as stated elsewhere.

MADDEN'S BODY REMOVED.

The body of Mr. Percy B. Madden was removed to the residence of his parents, St. Andre street, this morning, and the parlors there bore evidence of the loving care and refined taste which had been expended in doing honor to the mortal remains of a much-loved only son. The coffin is a handsome one of polished ebony with silver-plated mounts and a tablet bearing the simple inscription:

Percy B. Madden,
Drowned 2nd July, 1892,
Aged 19 years, 8 months, 8 days.

A crucifix surmounted the tablet.

Mr. and Mrs. Madden are deeply grateful for the innumerable kind expressions of sympathetic feeling they had received on all hands, and spoke with great satisfaction of the testimony rendered to the moral character of their lost one by the Controller of the Department in which he was employed, and their own knowledge of his good habits. The funeral will leave 306 St. André, at 8.30 to-morrow, for Cote des Neiges Cemetery, and in addition to other relatives two of the deceased's step-brothers resident in New York are on their way here to attend the last rites. The body will be escorted by the Catholic Young Men's Society, the deceased having been a member of the St. Patrick's branch. Besides this the Grand Trunk Boating Club will send a representative delegation, as will also his fellow workers in the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A large delegation of the Catholic Young Men's Society will accompany the body of their beloved member, Percy Madden, whose sad and untimely death fills the hearts of his numberless friends with profound sorrow. Resolutions of condolence will be passed by the Association at a special meeting to be held next Sunday at 9 a. m. The society will meet with draped flag at their hall to-morrow at 8 a. m. to repair to the deceased's residence, No. 306 St. Andre street.

SYMPATHY FROM GOOD TEMPLARS.

At a meeting of the Good Templars of the city, held last evening under the auspices of "Star of the East" Lodge, in their rooms, 1511 Notre Dame street, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the inscrutible wisdom of our Heavenly Father it hath pleased Him to remove by death our late Bro. Ed. Sleep, resolved,

That it is the unanimous opinion of the members of the I.O.G.T. of which our late brother was an active member, that we have sustained a very great loss in his death, and that we offer to his bereaved parents and family our sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence in this sad loss, and we pray that our Loving Father, with whom nothing is impossible, and who doeth all things well, will in His abundant mercy sustain these afflicted ones in their hour of sorrow and need.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the lodge of which he was so useful a member, (Balmoral Lodge, No. 45) and also to the press of the city.

SYMPATHY FROM I. O. O. F.

The following letter of condolence has been sent by the officers and companions of Maple Leaf Chapter, No. 1, I. O. O. F., M. U., to Mrs. Ransom, mother of their late Ancient Grand Master, Howard R. Ransom:

MONTREAL, July 7, 1892.

DEAR MADAM,

We, the companions of the above named Chapter, having heard of the sad fatality by which your beloved son has been so suddenly taken from you, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy towards you in your bereavement.

It was moved by P. A. G. M. Comp. Sully, seconded by P. A. G. M. Comp. Williams, that

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of all to remove by death from his beloved family and friends, and from this Chapter, our late and beloved companion, Past Ancient Grand Master Howard R. Ransom, therefore be it

Resolved—That we, the members of Maple Leaf Chapter, No. 1, I. O. O. F., M. U., place on record our high appreciation of the worth of our deceased companion, and that we deeply deplore his death. He was one whose courtesy and amibility called forth the kindliest sentiments of human nature, while his integrity commands general admiration, his warm social qualities and earnest zeal in promoting the interests of our Order endeared him to us in bonds of strong fraternal regard.

To his bereaved mother and friends we would convey our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss, praying that God, the Supreme Master of the universe, will shelter, protect and bless you.

Signed on behalf of the officers and companions,
ED. PRATT,
Ancient Grand Master.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Grand Secretary.

Sympathy from the Y. M. C. A.

The following letter has been forwarded to Mrs. O'Brien, mother of the unfortunate O'Brien:

"At a special meeting of the Leaders Class of the Gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal held this evening, the following resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved: "That we, having learned of the sad fate of our fellow-class mate, Thomas O'Brien, do hereby extend to yourself and, through you, to the other members of your family our heartfelt sympathy at the sad and untimely death of one with whom we have met and labored together for the past year in the interest of the Master's Kingdom and one who has greatly endeared himself to us by his many qualities of personal friendship and his earnest and cheerful efforts in the cause he loved so well.

While we are sure that his life was safe in God's keeping, and that he was fully prepared for this sudden call, yet we know how great the loss must be to you, and we would commend you to that beautiful promise in the Book he loved so well: Isa. xliii: 1, 2 and 3, praying that God may richly fulfil it in your experience.

(Signed.)
Wm. H. Ball, C. B. Powter, Ralph H. Becket, F. Mark Becket, P. H. Cushing, Frank Benedict, Syd. A. Hall, F. W. Sharp, O. M. Sharp, Frank Taylor.

Sympathy From the Guards.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—The sergeants of the Governor-General's Foot Guards to-day sent to Montreal a beautiful floral tribute made up by Ald. Scrim, to be laid on the coffin of Thomas O'Brien, one of the victims of the war canoe accident. Mr. O'Brien was a sergeant in the Royal Scots. The flowers were in the shape of the seven-pointed star worn by the Foot Guards, the floral star being about two feet in diameter.

Sympathy for Milligan.

At the regular meeting held on Monday the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that Laurentian Council No. 1321 Royal Arcanum expresses its deep seated sorrow upon the death of our esteemed brother, John A. Milligan, in the deplorable drowning accident of Saturday, July 2, and our high appreciation of his manly qualities which will long live in our memory, and to express our profound sympathy with his bereaved parents and friends in their sad loss.

Resolved, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the bereaved family.

Searching for Ransome and Lee.

The search for the two bodies of the two missing members of the crew Ransome and Lee is being kept up, but up to noon to-day without success. Last evening Messrs. D. W. Davis, T. Myrand, D. Burnie Candlish one of the survivors kept up the search down as far as Vercheres but without finding anything. Others members of the club Donaldson among them and relatives went down to replace them this morning.

NOTES.

A memorial service will be held in Association Hall, on Sunday evening at 8.30.

The flag of the St. Johns Yacht Club is at half mast, and a delegation of members will attend the funeral.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock at the building to attend the funeral of their late members in a body.

Mr. John Gerdon, the boatman, claims that it was he and not Guilbault, who found Edwin Sleep's body yesterday morning and towed it on shore, where it was identified by deceased's brother.

Mr. Morris, Hon. Secretary of the St. Lambert Boating Club, requests all members who possibly can do so to meet at 2 p. m., at St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles and attend the funeral in a body.

The Young Peoples' Literary Society, and Young Men's Christian Association of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, at a meeting last night, decided to send deputations to attend the funeral of the victims of the drowning accident.

Members of Laurentian Council, No 1321, and sister councils of the Royal Arcanum are requested to meet at St. Matthew's Church, Wellington street, at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John A. Milligan.

Mayor McShane stated this morning that he will attend the funerals of the victims of last Saturday's drowning fatality. To-morrow morning he will attend young Madden's, and in the afternoon he will go out to Point St. Charles and be present at the joint ones.

Masquerading in Boys' Clothing.

Sergeant Beauchemin was walking along Craig street last night when he saw what appeared to be two young boys. He asked them what they were doing out so late at night and on scrutinizing the younger child, suspected that she was a girl. She acknowledged it and on the way to the police station the other one confessed she was a girl. They were brought before the Recorder this morning, and the elder one gave her name as Marie Louise Duchesne, nineteen years of age, and the younger as Rosalie Gagne, aged 17, Richelieu street, St. Cunegonde. Duchesne is well known to the police, having already served two terms of six and twelve months respectively, for improper conduct. When brought out of the cell she was smoking a cigarette, and in her full boy's suit could scarcely be distinguished from an undersized boy. Her mother stated that she could do nothing with her, and His Honor sentenced her to nine months' imprisonment. It was the other girl's first offence, and as she claimed that she had been led astray by her companion, Recorder de Montigny suspended sentence upon her.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Conservative Gains in Ireland and Wales—Some of the Figures.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, July 8.—The following additional returns have been received:

Somerset, North Division—J. C. Warner, Liberal, 3920; E. H. Llewellyn, Conservative, 3901.

Galway City—J. Pinkerton, anti-Parnellite, 644; A. Lynch, Parnellite, 590.

The Liberals have gained 2184 votes in the north division of Somerset and have overcome a Conservative majority of 2165. Their candidate carried the district by 19 votes.

There was a complete reversal of political sentiment in St. Stephens' green division of Dublin. Here the Nationalist majority of 1882 was overcome, the Parnellite candidate defeated, and the Liberal-Unionist carried the day by a majority of 15.

In the middle division of Antrim, R. T. O'Neill, Conservative, was returned without opposition.

Mayo, south division, J. F. X. O'Brien, anti-Parnellite, unopposed.

Limerick city, F. A. O'Keefe, anti-Parnellite, 1878; P. O'Brien, Parnellite, 1490.

Montgomery district, Wales—Sir Pryce-Jones, Conservative, 1406; F. Hanbury Tracy, Liberal, 1288. This is a Conservative gain.

The figures of Londonderry city election show that Justin McCarthy was defeated by a majority of 28, the vote standing: Ross, Conservative, 1982; McCarthy, anti-Parnellite, 1954. It was in this constituency that Hon. Edward Blake made his first speech on landing in Ireland.

Kent, Dartford division; Sir W. Hart Dyke, Conservative, 5296; J. Lyon, Liberal, 4722.

Kings County, Tullamore division—Dr. J. F. Fox, anti-Parnellite, unopposed.

Dublin, Stephens Green division—Liberal-Unionist, 2893; J. M. Meade, Parnellite, 2878.

LATEST FIGURES.

LONDON, July 8.—Up to 3.10 o'clock this afternoon, the returns show the election of 162 Conservatives, 124 Liberals, 22 Liberal-Unionists, 13 anti-Parnellites and 4 Parnellites. This makes a total of 325 members, or nearly half the 670 members of the House of Commons.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU AGAIN ILL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—Hon J. A. Chapleau is laid up with throat trouble.

A NAIL STRIKE.

The Nailmakers Asked for Increased Wages, and Being Refused, Go Out.

The nailmakers of Montreal are on strike. They went out on July 1 together with their assistants. They notified their employers six weeks ago that on July 1 they would ask to be put on the same schedule of wages as the nailmakers of the United States which would mean about twenty-five per cent. more than they were receiving. This request has not been granted, hence the strike. The men belong to the Amalgamated Society of Iron and Steel workers of Pittsburg, U. S. The strike is general among nailmakers throughout Canada. That class of mechanics earn on an average about two dollars a day, and their assistants eighty cents. Their work extends over eight months of the year. Each nailmaker has from four to six assistants called by different names. The three firms interested in the city are Peck, Benny & Co., Montreal Rolling Mills and Pillow, Hersey & Co. There are about five hundred men out altogether. The representatives of the Montreal firms are in Toronto at present attending the quarterly meeting of the association, in which as proprietor nail manufacturers they are interested. It is probable that some arrangement may be come to by which the men will be induced to return to work. If not, the local companies will be forced to close down the rolling mills attached to their works next week. A representative of one of the firms stated to a STAR reporter to-day that the mills would not be put to much inconvenience by the strike. It would give them time to work off their surplus stocks. It is conceded by many that the men's demands are perfectly reasonable. Should they get the increase they are seeking the consumer will have to pay a little more for his nails. There is a danger in that, however, as was stated by one of the employers to the reporter. "Increase the price of nails of Canadian manufacture and you will soon have the market flooded with those of American manufacture." This was the sentiment. The duty on American nails is just sufficient to enable the Canadian manufacturers to keep the others out.

To-Morrow's Lacrosse Match.

The team that will represent the Montreal Lacrosse Club in the scheduled match with the Shamrock Club to-morrow will be picked from the following names: Messrs. Geraghty, Wilkinson, Anderson, O'Brien, Murphy, Coulson, Barlow, Boyd, Field, King, Wilson, Hamilton, Beard and McCallum and Paterson; captain, T. L. Paton. It is to be regretted that the Montreal Club, cannot under the present circumstances send a stronger team to compete with the Shamrock team, but owing to the fact that most of the old team resigned from active service at the close of 1891, and with other changes, and accidents so far this year, they are sending the best available. It is not to be supposed that "Montreal" can keep its old active members forever, more than any other club, so that consequently a new team must be worked up.

FINANCIAL.

(Continued from page Four.)

The week closing has not been marked in any of the great financial centres with improvements over the dullness which has prevailed for weeks past. The elections in the United Kingdom have certainly had a disturbing effect on the home and foreign markets, while the uncertainty as to the crops in the west has influenced the New York and Chicago markets, and careful buying has been the rule. The local markets sympathized in this dull and irregular condition of things and the business has been featureless except for Street Railway and Royal Electric. The shares market to a great extent is professional and a scalping one. There is not much improvement to report in the general trade of the country as small traders refuse to do more than keep up stocks until there is more assurance of the harvest. For the past few days the weather has been most favorable for the crops and a continuance of it for a week or so, would put more life and activity into all kinds of business. The London stock market remains in a state of stagnation. The predicted sweep and "landslide" of the Liberals is now a back number and the feeling is growing hourly among large capitalists that whether there is a change of Ministry or not the majority will be so small that any radical or hasty legislation will be impossible. The same strong tone animates the German Bourse. Money in London is plentiful at ¾ to ⅞ p. c. for short and three months bills and ½ p. c. for call loans. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 p. c. and the bank reports a decrease for the week of £665,000 bullion; bringing the bank's surplus reserve down to £1,188,000 due to efflux in circulation. This makes the proportion of reserve to liability 40.42 per cent. as against 44.44 per cent. last week and 40.24 a year ago. The bank's gold holdings as compared with the same period as last year are as follows:

1892.	1891.
£27,153,980	£27,060,258

The Bank of France shows an increase of 4,750,000 francs gold and a decrease of 475,000 francs silver on the week.

The money market in New York is much firmer on an increased demand. Call loans are 2½ p. c.

The sterling exchange market is firm, especially N. Y. funds. Sixties are 9 7-16 to 9 9-16, and demand drafts 9¾ to 9 13-16 between banks. Over the counter sixties 9¾ to 9 11-16, and demand 9¾ to 10. Cables are 10 1-16. New York funds are ⅛ discount to 1-10 between banks and 1-16 to ⅛ over the counter.

Options to deliver long sterling exchange in September and October have it is said been offered in the New York market and taken, September options selling at 4.84 and Oct. at 4.83. It appears that these options are offered against future grain shipments. This will likely have the effect of materially reducing sterling exchange, as it is reported that New York bankers are arranging to sell immediate exchange against all options purchased by them. The local money market remains unchanged.

The local stock market this morning showed more activity and strength than for days past. Street Railway, Royal Electric and Duluth were the most active securities, and the dealings were considerable. Duluth pref. advanced on sales of 800 shares from 32¾ to 33, and at the close declined to 32¾. Street Railway opened strong at 222, and on sales rose to 223, and then fell back to 222¾. Telegraph sold up from 143 to 143¾ and Richelieu also went up a point, selling from 74 to 75. Royal Electric Co. made violent bounds upward from the opening at 163¾ until 167 was touched at the close. A small lot of gas was placed at 210 and Canadian Pacific sold for 90. Banks were dull—a few shares of Merchants brought 151 to 152 and Ontario sold at 117. Bell Telephone Co. were placed at 167 and Dominion Cotton at 175. There was nothing doing in the rest of the list.

MORNING SALES—10 Ontario at 117; 7 Merchants at 151, 16 do at 152; 5 Commerce at 141¾; 12 Peoples at 107; 100 Duluth pfrd. at 32¾, 175 do at 32¾, 150 do at 32⅞, 325 do at 33; 25 Gas at 210; 50 Telegraph at 143, 25 do at 143¾; 150 R. O. Nav. Co. at 74, 125 do at 74½, 150 do at 75; 150 C. P. R. at 90; 25 Telephone at 167; 125 Dom. Cotton Co. at 175; 201 Royal Electric at 163¾, 65 do at 164¼, 85 do at 165, 21 do at 167; 300 Street Railway at 222½, 100 do at 222, 75 do at 222¼, 200 do at 222¾, 50 do at 223.

AFTERNOON SALES.—1 Montreal at 222; 50 Telegraph at 143½; 25 C. P. R. at 90; 15 Ontario at 117; 400 R. & O. Nav. Co. at 75; 180 Street Railway at 222; 50 do at 223; 25 Electric at 167½, 25 do at 167¾, 72 do at 168, 60 do at 168¼, 50 do at 68¼; 100 Duluth pfd. at 33¼, 50 do at 33, 175 do at 32¾.

Bankers vs. Brokers.

There is likely to be some trouble between the transfer clerk of the Merchants Bank and the Brokers. It appears that the transfer clerk refused to accept solely the firm's signature of McDougall Bros. for the transfer of some stock, insisting upon having the personal signature of Mr. Hartland McDougall attached as well, an unusual proceeding. The annoyance to such a well known firm has been taken up by the members of the Stock Exchange and the general committee of the Board held a meeting this morning and decided to take action in the matter. The case has been placed in the hands of Mr. Lunn, the solicitor for the Board.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, 9 St. Sacrament street.

Close.	July 8. asked	bid	July 7. asked	bid
Bk. of Montreal	222	221	222	221
Do xd.	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	116¾	116
Peoples	108½	106½	108½	106½
Molsons	—	165	175	165
Toronto	—	240	—	240
Jacques Cartier	115	112	115	110
Merchants	153¾	151	153	150
E. Townships	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	120
Union	—	120	141¾	140
Commerce	142	140¾	—	—
Ville Marie	82½	75	82½	75
Hochelaga	127	122	126	122
Montreal	143½	143¾	142¾	142½
C. Cable Co	156	155½	156	154¾
In. Coal Co	40	25	40	25
Do Land Bonds	—	—	—	—
N. W. Land	80	—	80	74¾
R. & O. Nav. Co	75	74¾	73¾	73½
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Street R. Co	225	223	221¾	221
Do New Stock	—	—	—	—
Montreal Gas Co	210	209	210	209½
Do New Stock	210	—	210	200
Can. Pacific Ry	90	89¾	89¾	89½
Do Land bonds	109	108	109	108
Canada Shipping	—	—	—	—
Canada C'd. Cot. Mills	95	82½	96	82½
Do Bonds	99	98	99	98
M't'l Cot. Co. ex N.S.	125	122	123	120
Do Bonds	—	—	—	100
Dom. Cotton Co	185	170	180	170
Bell Tele. Co. xd	170	166	175	165½
Royal Electric xd	169	168½	164	163½
G. T. R. 1st pref	67	64	67	63½
Consol Invest. Co	—	—	—	—
Duluth Railway	11¾	11¼	11	10
Do do pref.	32½	32¾	31½	31½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the STAR by McDougall Bros., Stock Brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street.

	July 8. Close.	Open'g.	July 7. Close.	Open'g.
Atchison	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
C. B. & Q.	100½	100	99½	99½
Canadian Pacific	87¾	—	—	—
C. C. C. & I	—	65	—	64¾
New York Ce'l	110	110¼	110½	109½
Chicago Gas	79½	80	79½	79½
C. Southern	57¾	—	—	57
Del. & Hudson	135	136¼	—	—
Del. L. & W.	—	135¼	—	154¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
Do 1st Pref	—	—	—	—
Do 2nd Pref	—	—	—	—
N. Y. & N. E.	36¾	36¾	—	36¾
Erie & West	—	—	—	—
Ill. Central	—	—	—	—
Jersey Central	—	—	—	135¾
Lou. & Nash	72¾	71½	—	70¾
Lake Shore	—	132½	132¾	—
Mich. Central	—	104¾	—	—
St. P. M. & Man	—	—	—	—
Man Elev	—	—	—	28
Miss. Pac	—	57¾	—	57¾
Nat. Lead	—	34¾	—	—
N. Pacific	—	20¾	55	54¾
Do Pref	—	55¾	—	—
Chic. & N. West	116	115¾	—	115¾
Do Pref	—	—	—	—
Ohio & Miss	—	—	—	—
St. P. & O.	48¼	48¾	48¾	47¾
Do Pref	—	—	118	—
N. American	—	13¾	—	13¾
Ont. & West	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Pacific Mail	—	—	—	—
Pullman Car	—	—	—	—
Reading	60¾	59¾	59¾	58¾
Rock Island	79¾	78¾	78¾	77¾
Rich. & Term	7	7	6¾	6¾
St. Paul	82	81¾	81¾	80¾
Do Pref	125¾	—	125¾	125¾
Sugar R	—	96¾	—	95¾
Do Pref	—	—	—	96¾
Texas Pac	—	—	—	10¾
Union Pac	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
West Union	93¾	93¾	—	92¾
Wabash	—	—	—	—
Do Pref	25¾	24¾	—	24¾
Wheeling	—	30¾	—	30¾
Sterling Ex	—	488	—	488
Money	—	—	—	—
Pac. in London	—	91¾	—	91¾
Nat. Cordage	117¾	117	—	116¾
Duluth Common	11	—	—	10¾
Do. Pref	33	—	—	—

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Oswald Bros. report opening and highest, lowest and closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows: July 7.

Month.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
		WHEAT.		
July	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Aug	76½	76½	76½	76½
Sept	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
		CORN.		
July	50¾	50¾	49¾	50
Aug	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Sept	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
		OATS.		
July	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Aug	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Sept	31¾	31¾	30¾	31
		PORK.		
July	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Sept	11.50	11.52	11.40	11.50
		LARD.		
July	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
Sept	7.12	7.12	7.05	7.07
		SHORT RIBS.		
July	7.22	7.22	7.22	7.22
Sept	7.22	7.25	7.17	7.22

CHICAGO.—Wheat, etc., for closing prices, see tabulated form.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat closed steady, 73c cash and July, 73⅞c B Sept.

NEW YORK—Wheat closed 84⅛c nom July, 84⅛c B Aug., 84⅝c B Sept., 87⅞c B Dec., 91⅞c May. Corn, 55⅝c July, 55⅛c Aug., 54⅞c B Sept., 54⅛c nom, Oct. Oats, 36⅛c nom. July, 35⅛c Aug., 35⅛c Sept. No. 2 white, 38⅛c July.

ST. LOUIS.—Wheat closed 76⅛c cash, 76⅛ July, 74⅛ Aug., 74⅛c Sept., 78⅛c Dec. Corn, 46c cash, 45c July, 45⅛c B Sept. Oats, 30c cash, 29⅛c July, 29⅛c Aug., 29⅞c Sept.

TOLEDO—Wheat closed quiet at 81¼ B cash, 80½ B July, 79¾ B August. No. 3 soft, 77c. Corn dull, 51 cash and July. Oats dull, 31 cash. Rye, no trading done.

Jos. Hemmerich.

A Veteran

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with Typhoid Fever, and, after a long struggle in Hospitals, was discharged as incurable with Consumption. He has lately taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, is in good health, and cordially recommends HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

HENRY BIRKS & CO.
Ladies' Gold Watches
ALL GUARANTEED TIMEKEEPERS,
Cases in 14 and 18kt Gold of the most Refined Forms and Careful Workmanship,
From $20.00 to $150.00.
235, 237 ST. JAMES ST.
159z

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.
New York, July 5, 1892.
The Board of Directors of THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY have this day declared the regular quarterly dividends of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, both payable on the 1st day of August next at the transfer office of the Company, 135 Front St., this city. The transfer books will close July 15, at 3 o'clock p.m., and reopen Aug. 2nd next.
159 5 law CHARLES DAVIS, Treasurer.

ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA. FUNERAL NOTICE.
C Company will parade in Full Dress on Saturday, the 9th, at 1.15 o'clock p.m. Band will attend. All members of the Regiment and Sister Corps are invited to attend the Funeral of the late Sergeant Thomas O'Brien. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are respectfully requested to attend. Band, Pipers and Drummers will attend. Uniform Full Dress. By order,
J. S. IBBOTSON, Capt. Com'dg. C Co.,
158 2 R. S. of C.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.
Manchester Unity of Oddfellows.
The Members of all the Lodges in the Montreal jurisdiction are hereby requested to meet at the Oddfellows' Hall, Point St. Charles, TO-MORROW Saturday, at 1.30 sharp, for the purpose of attending the Union Funeral of our late Brethren. Regalia.
BAND WILL ATTEND.
Members of our Sister Order are cordially invited to attend. By order of the P. G. M.
159 1 C. J. WILLIAMS, Prov. C. S.

LOYAL VICTORIA LODGE
No. 5896, I. O. O. F., M. U.
The members of the above Lodge are hereby requested to meet in the Lodge Room, Point St. Charles, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 1.30 p.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Past Grand Thomas O'Brien.
N. B.—This notice applies to Past Grand Bro. Howard Ransom, in the event of his body being found in time for Saturday's funeral. By order N. G.
159 1 WM. PAPPS, Per. Sec.

LOYAL STAR of the WEST LODGE,
No. 6318, I. O. O. F., M. U.
The Members of the above Lodge are requested to meet in the Oddfellows' Hall, 134 Chatham street, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at ONE o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Past Vice Grand Edwin Sleep. Regalia.
By order of the N. G.
159 1 C. J. WILLIAMS, Per. Sec.

LOYAL LANSDOWNE LODGE,
No. 6717, I. O. O. F., M. U.
The Members of above Lodge are hereby requested to meet in the Lodge Room, 6 Craig street, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 12.30 sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brethren. By order, N.G. (Regalia.)
PHILIP UPTON, Per.-Sec.

LOYAL EXCELSIOR LODGE,
No. 6237, I. O. O. F., M. U.
The members of above lodge are hereby requested to meet in the lodge room, at 662½ Craig Street, at 1 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brethren. Regalia.
By order of the N. G.
159 1 R. ALLAN GENTLES, Sec.

I.O.O.F.
All Oddfellows residing in Montreal are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brothers of the Manchester Unity, to-morrow, Saturday, at 2 p.m., from St. Mathew's Church, corner Wellington and Bourgeois Sts.
Badges to be Worn.
CHARLES GRIFFITH, Grand Secy. WALTER MARRIAGE, Grand Master.
159 1 JOHN R. CONWAY, D.D.G.M.

Beaver Lodge
NO. 6, I. O. O. F.
FUNERAL NOTICE.
Members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 715 Wellington street, on Saturday, the 9th July, at one o'clock p.m., to attend the funerals of the late members of the Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F. By order, N. GRAND. 159 1

MAPLE LEAF CHAPTER.
NO. 1, I. O. O. F., M. U.
In the event of the body of our late respected companion, A. G. M., Howard R. Ransom, being found in time for the funeral, companions are requested to meet in Lodge Room, Point St. Charles at 1.30 sharp,
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
for the purpose of attending the funeral. Full regalia. By order
159 1 N. G. M., JNO. TAYLOR, Grand Sec.

GRAND TRUNK BOATING CLUB.
The members of the Club are requested to meet at the New Grace Church, on
SATURDAY, JULY 9th,
at 1.45 p.m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our comrades who were drowned on the 2nd inst.
Badges may be obtained from the committee.
HENRY HADLEY, President.
159 1

ROYAL ARCANUM.
LAURENTIAN COUNCIL, NO. 1321.
Members of the above council and sister councils are requested to meet at St. Matthew's Church, Wellington st., at 2 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John A. Milligan. Members will please wear badges.
159 1 R. G. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Argyle Snowshoe Club
The members of the above club are requested to meet at the corner of Wellington and Fortune streets, Saturday, July 9th, at 1.45 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late fellow members.
Members of sister clubs are cordially invited to attend.
Badges may be obtained from officers and members of the committee.
159 1 W. Y. REID, Hon. Sec.

MONTREAL SNOWSHOE CLUB.
The members of the Old Tuque Bleue are requested to attend the funeral of the victims of the Minnie-Wa-Wa disaster, from St. Mathew's Church, SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 2 p.m.
Members kindly muster outside the church a few minutes before the hour.
159 1 W. O. H. DODDS, Hon.-Secy.

Holly Snowshoe Club.
The members of the Holly Snowshoe Club are requested to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Thos. O'Brien, who lost his life by the disaster which occurred to the ill-fated Minnie-Wa-Wa, at 2 p.m. Saturday, to St. Matthew's church. Members will muster outside the church a few minutes before the time.
159 1 PERCY I. DANFORD, Hon. Sec.

LEAGUE RIFLE MARCH.
Members of teams wishing to attend the funeral of our late comrade, T. O'Brien, "5th Batt. Royal Scots," on Saturday afternoon, may shoot in the morning of Saturday, 9th, or Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst., for their teams and scores will be allowed if duly certified by register keeper. JOHN HOOD, Lt. Col.,
159 1 Member of League Executive.

1ST PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.
Members desirous of attending the funeral of the late Sergeant O'Brien, 5th Royal Scots, will parade at the Armoury, Saturday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. By order.
159 1 J. PORTEOUS, Capt. and Adjt.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, printed at the corner of St. George Street and Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal Publishing office, 163 and 165 St. James Street.

111 and 113 UNION AVENUE
We will sell this Property
BY AUCTION,
At our Rooms, 181 St. James street,
Wednesday, 20th July.
This Property is just below Sherbrooke street, and has a frontage on Union avenue of 60 feet 4 inches, and a depth of over 91 feet. The two cut stone houses are heated by "Daisy" hot water furnaces, and can be put in good revenue producing condition for about five hundred dollars. We consider property in this street a first-class investment. $6000 can remain on the property at 5 p. c.
Sale at Eleven o'clock.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers. 159 12

Choice Sherbrooke Street Property,
JUST IN THE MARKET, FOR QUICK SALE.
Best part of the street.
PRICE $17,000.
J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 159 2

M. B. C. FIXTURES.
SATURDAY—9th July, 7.30 p.m.—Blue Bonnets.
MONDAY—11th July, 6 a.m.—Mountain Park and Cote de Neiges Cemetery.
TUESDAY—12th July, 7.30 p.m.—Outremont and Cote St Luc.
THURSDAY—14th July, 7.30 p.m.—City Ride.
159 1 F. E. ADAMS, 1st. Lieut. Act'g Capt.

The High School Hall To-Night. Don't fail to hear the Illustrated Lecture of Dr. Warfield, President Lafayette College, Pa., To-Night. The closing session of the Association is open to the public.
159 1

"TRADE BULLETIN!"
The following leading articles will be found in this week's issue of the *TRADE BULLETIN*:
Bribed Journalism—The Export Cheese Trade—Cheap Money—The Cattle Trade—They Sold Too Early—Smaller Orders—The Wheat Question—Attracting Passengers—Electric Street Railway—Manitoba Grain Crops.
Also, editorial notes on: Government Bills Exhausted—What's Wrong with the St. Lawrence Route?—Canned Salmon—What is Pardridge After? etc., besides our Special London Letter on Canadian Produce in the English Markets and our Weekly Review of Trade in Montreal and General Produce Markets.
HENRY MASON, Proprietor,
TRADE BULLETIN.
159z1

COTE ST. ANTOINE.
Lots for Sale
NEAR SHERBROOKE STREET
On Cote St. Antoine Road, Argyle Avenue, Montrose Street, Montrevill Avenue.
The finest situation for villas or semi-detached residence in Montreal or vicinity.
Prices low.
T. JAMES CLAXTON,
137z 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO LET
Large Factories and Stores
NEAR VICTORIA SQUARE.
Apply to
THOMAS TRIHEY,
23xtf 26 St. James Street.

The High School Hall To-Night. Don't fail to hear the Illustrated Lecture of Dr. Warfield, President Lafayette College, Pa., To-Night. The closing session of the Association is open to the public.
159 1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Municipality of Cote St. Antoine.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of Proprietors of Real Estate will be held on

Monday, the Eleventh day of July,

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, at the hour of ten in the morning, at the Academy of the said Municipality, to proceed with the Election of two School Commissioners.

Given at Cote St. Antoine this second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

J. W. WARD, J. P., Chairman.
E. W. T. RADDON, Sec.-Treasurer.
159 2

The High School Hall To-Night. Don't fail to hear the Illustrated Lecture of Dr. Warfield, President Lafayette College, Pa., To-Night. The closing session of the Association is open to the public.
159 1

SPLENDID OPENING
In the Jam, Pickle, and Evaporating Apple and Dried Fruit Business.
THE DONALD PRODUCE CO. (Ltd).
Of Norwich, Ont.
Offer for sale the whole of their valuable Plant and Machinery now in operation, and in first class order, consisting of steam engines, boilers, copper kettles, tanks, &c., and all the necessary apparatus now in use in their Jam and Pickle Factory.
Also all the engines, machinery, Mirecha Peeling machines, evaporators, tanks, &c., in their completely furnished Apple and Dried Fruit Evaporating Factory. The Company are prepared to sell the building as well as machinery of the Evaporating Factory on very advantageous terms.
And the Town Council of Norwich will give to the purchaser of the plant and machinery in the Jam and Pickle Factory a lease of the buildings (for a term of years and under conditions that may be agreed upon) free of rent and taxes. A comfortable frame dwelling, with large garden attached, and foundry are also offered for sale.
This business is situated in one of the finest agricultural localities of the Province of Ontario, and the opportunity now afforded of acquiring such a business, having a well established trade in the above lines, is one seldom offered.
Terms easy. Full particulars and inventory on application to The Donald Produce Co., 124 St. James st., Montreal; R. L. McCally, Norwich; or to Kerr, Bull & Duggan, 62 Wellington Street, West, Toronto, Solicitors for the Company.
Dated 25th June, 1892.
KERR, BULL & DUGGAN, Vendors' Solicitors.
159 3

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal.—No. 1497.—Magistrate's Court. Edouard Guilbault, et al, of Terrebonne, district of Terrebonne, manufacturers, Plaintiffs, vs Ovide Therrien, of the city and district of Montreal, Defendant. On the 18th day of July instant, 1892, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 226 St. Hypolite st., in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc., etc. A. LAVERDURE, B.S.C. Montreal, 8th July, 1892. 159 1