The Montreal Daily Star

VOL. XX.—NO. 176. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

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 by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ARMBRECHT'S COCA WINE

Sustains and Refreshes both Mind and Body.
Aids Digestion.
Improves the Appetite,
And Removes Fatigue.

It is both effective and rapid in its action, and may be taken with perfect safety for any length of time. It is superior to all other tonics, such as Iron, Cinchona, Calisava, &c., and unlike these, IT NEVER CONSTIPATES.

In cases of *sleeplessness from exhaustion or fatigue* it is invaluable, producing sound and refreshing sleep, without the distressing sensation so common after Opiates, Bromides, and Hydrate of Chloral.

It has been prescribed throughout Europe for years by the most eminent physicians, and has been pronounced *the most powerful restorer of the vital forces.*

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.,
2 Duke Street, - Grosvenor Square,
LONDON, ENG.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
140z2aw

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM
Nervous Debility,
Youthful Indiscretions,
Early Decay.
BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

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

℞—Erythroxylon coca, 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.

THIS MAN HAD CATARRH!

It started from a simple cold, was aggravated by another; he used a "cough mixture," which afforded his nose and head no benefit. He then tried his "family doctor," who sprayed his throat and blew powder up his nostrils till it nearly choked him; instead of getting better he got worse, and after tinkering here and there with his trouble for two winters and one summer he came to us; his was a case requiring treatment nearly opposite to what he had been receiving, as well as special constitutional medication, etc. After a SINGLE COURSE of three months' treatment (ending October 19th, 1887,) he was entirely cured. Read what he writes July 17th, 1888:

STOCKPORT, N. Y., July 17th, 1888.

Dear Dr. Kergan and Staff.—

Yours, informing me of proposed visit to Montreal, forwarded to me here where I have been living since last May. Doctor, I can never thank you for curing me. I passed through the winter and spring without even the slightest return of my old trouble. I have gained 28 pounds in weight, now weighing 178, the most I ever did. I have seen people who have had Catarrh longer than I did but never met anyone on whom it acted more badly. I began to think it was consumption until you assured such was not the case, and I could be cured in 4 to 6 months. You DID IT IN THREE MONTHS, and I shall always praise you for it. Use my name and letter if desirable, and let all write me who doubt your statements in regard to my case.

Your Friend,
J. STENERWALD.

Dr. J. D. KERGAN
—AND—
Staff of Specialists,
COMPOSING HIS
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,
SELDOM FAIL TO CURE CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

They have no equals and their records will PROVE IT.

Now in Montreal, at the
ALBION HOTEL.
CONSULT THEM FREE, AT ONCE.
Visit ends THURSDAY Night, Aug. 16th.

Those doing so will receive one of Dr. Kergan's Pulmonoplenes (lung filler) FREE OF CHARGE if treatment is ordered. If unable to call write to Headquarters.

Cor. Michigan Ave. & Shelby St.,
DETROIT, MICH. 178z1

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED.

The Local Government Bill Passes the Commons.

A New Trial Against the "Times"—Emperor William Leaves for Copenhagen—Pope Leo III—American and Canadian Notes.

CABLE.

Mr. O'Donnell proposes to move for a new trial against the London *Times.*

The Local Government Bill last night passed the British House of Commons without a division.

A thousand coal miners at St. Etienne, France, have struck, and it is expected the strike will spread.

Pope Leo is suffering from an attack of his old enemy, liver complaint. While not seriously ill, he has been ordered to take mineral waters every morning before breakfast.

Emperor William last evening left Stockholm for Copenhagen, in company with Prince Henry and Count Herbert Bismarck. Extensive preparations have been made in anticipation of his coming. He will reach Copenhagen on Monday.

The movements of Queen Batalie are carefully watched, her presence at any point being represented as likely to result in political intrigues. It is reported she is going to Odessa in September to visit the tomb of her father. Several members of the Russian court are seeking to bring about an interview between the Queen and the Czar.

Despatches from Cape Town report that there is no prospect of a settlement of the conflict in Zululand, and war must go on. One element of danger has been removed. It was feared the Boers would take part with the Zulus, but the Government of the Transvaal has decided to preserve strict neutrality, and has given orders to that effect to settlers on the border who were disposed to sympathize with the Zulus.

AMERICAN.

General Sheridan's condition is unchanged.

Six tramps, who were stealing a ride on the Omaha and Republican Valley Road, were killed by the train breaking and colliding near Yutan station, about 40 miles from Omaha.

Counsel for Chiara Cigarale, at New York, yesterday received a despatch from Governor Hill stating that he had decided to commute the sentence of the condemned woman to imprisonment for life.

Senator Ingalls is quoted as saying that the United States Senate will consider and pass the tariff bill within two weeks after it is reported. This will be done by meeting at 11 o'clock and holding night sessions.

Clerk King Anderson, of the Pacific Express Company, San Francisco, has been arrested. He confessed to stealing the ten thousand dollar gold package shipped to Astoria on Sunday. The money was recovered.

John Johnson, who was entombed by the caving in of a well at Johnstown, Neb., passed his sixth day yesterday, when food and water was given to him. Men are still working at the well, and it is expected that he will be got out to-day.

J. P. Johnson Howard, whose reported wealth gained for him the title of the "Black Prince," and who has for many years been active in Brooklyn politics, was yesterday sentenced at New York to seven years and six months imprisonment for committing perjury.

A great indignation mass meeting was held at San Francisco, on Thursday night, against the Chinese. Thousands were turned away from the main hall and formed an overflow meeting. After the speeches a memorial to Congress was adopted with cheers, setting forth that through the perversion of the laws by the United States Court thousands of Chinamen were entering the port weekly, and offering to prove these facts at their own expense to a visiting Congressional committee, and finally demanding the impeachment of federal Judges Sawyer and Sabin for perverting the laws.

The President of Venezuela yesterday telegraphed as follows to the President of the United States: "On the occasion of the inauguration of the cable to-day in this republic, I have the honor to salute you cordially, hoping that the electric wire may be a new bond of harmony between the two nations for whose prosperity, as well as for your own personal happiness, I offer sincere prayers." Secretary Bayard replied as follows: "The President is absent, and in his behalf I cordially accept your message of amity and am assured that the cable, with its facilities for amicable communication, will prove a blessing to the people of both countries."

The statement transmitted to the United States Congress yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury from various bureaus in his department, relative to property belonging to Government but wrongfully withheld, shows the value of such property to amount to over $70,000,000. H. B. Littlepage, special officer of the Department of Justice, states that the British Government, through trickery, succeeded in swindling the United States out of $40,000,000 worth of property that belonged to the Confederation. He claims that in 1864 a large number of vessels were built in Great Britain for the confederacy and paid for with confederate money, but when the rebellion closed these vessels were seized by the British and disposed of, the vessels generally going to merchants and the war vessels and rams being added to the British navy.

CANADIAN.

The Winnipeg *Free press* prints a rumor that Hon. Mr. Dewdney, when appointed Minister of the Interior, will be a candidate in Cardwell.

It is said that Senator Girard is anxious to re-enter active public life and may run for Provencher, through which he is driving now.

It is understood that the convict Roberts, reported to be dying in Kingston penitentiary, has been pardoned and his release ordered.

The Government steamer "Cruiser" is now on her way to Georgian bay, where in addition to looking after the lake fisheries she will be engaged in preventing smuggling from the United States.

Special Customs Officer Wolff has reported to the Customs Department at Ottawa the seizure of a lot of watches smuggled into Canada from the United States at Salmon River, N. B.

The work of construction on the line of the Pontiac & Pacific Junction railway is being vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected that before next autumn the company will be running trains into Pembroke.

Reports to the Fisheries department at Ottawa continue to show that matters are working smoothly under the *modus vivendi.* The American fishermen take out their licenses and there is very little disposition to evade the regulations shown.

Judging by telegrams from New York received by the Manitoba government and the nature of information asked for it is apparent an arrangement of some kind is being made with the Northern Pacific. Some information has already been wired and documents expressed to New York.

Col. Tisdale, M. P., was in Ottawa yesterday on business connected with the South Norfolk railway. He says the line will be commenced immediately, and he expects it will be finished by December, when it will be taken over and run by the Grand Trunk in connection with their Georgian Bay system.

W. J. Graham, Collector of Inland Revenue, of Owen Sound, on Thursday seized an illicit distillery in full operation in Collingwood Township, County Grey, at the foot of the Blue mountains. W. J. McMillan, the chief distiller, was tried and convicted, being fined $100 and one month's imprisonment. Thos. Walton, the proprietor, made his escape. There was a considerable quantity of unrectified spirits, malt and crushed grain and about two hundred gallons of mash.

Sir A. P. Caron laughed yesterday when shown a sensational despatch from Ottawa to a New York paper, in which it was stated that great anxiety was felt at Ottawa as to the safety of C Battery sent to the Skeena district, and the Militia Department was charged with having blundered in the route selected for the men. Sir Adolphe said that there was not the slightest anxiety about the safety of the men who had been sent out by the local authorities, as provided by the act, and the Militia Department had nothing to do with selecting the route.

At the East Elgin Reform convention at Aylmer, Chas. Dance, ex-warden, was nominated on the third ballot to contest the coming election for the local House.

The Marine department at Ottawa has been advised that the Imperial Government has decided not to continue its signal station on Sambro Island at the entrance to Halifax harbor and that the regular troops stationed on the island will be withdrawn.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Policeman Smith, arrested at Toronto some time ago charged with murder and acquitted, is seriously ill from the effect of the arrest. Smith was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Joseph Priestman, real estate agent of Parkdale, last autumn.

Contrary to general expectation, the Reform convention at Truro, yesterday, nominated a straight party candidate to contest Colchester County. Their choice was Cyrus Eaton, hardware merchant, of Truro. Mr. Eaton's platform is unrestricted reciprocity and prohibition. There are now three temperance candidates in the field. First Sir Adams Archibald, Ministerialist, Cyrus Eaton, Opposition, and Edward Fulton, Third Party Prohibitionist.

The difficulty between the cigar manufacturers and their employes in Toronto has assumed a new and acute phase. Nearly ten weeks have elapsed since the inception of the strike and during that time the employers have made no effort to fill the places of the men who left their shops. But this week advertisements have appeared in the papers of several Canadian cities asking for skilled workmen to come to Toronto, and the men on strike have accepted this as a declaration of war and are preparing themselves for the fray. The manufacturers are also importing machinery to do work hitherto done by hand.

A deputation from the Townships of Callender, Chicousing and Esquising waited on Vice-President Van Horne at Toronto last evening and wished a loop line of the Canadian Pacific Railway built along the bed of the Credit river instead of the short cut made by the Credit Valley railway. A miller from Nouvelle, Mr. Noble, stated that he supplied 65,000 barrels of flour to the Grand Trunk Railway every year. If the line was built this would go over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The deputation asked Mr. Van Horne to send an engineer over the proposed line. Mr. Van Horne replied that he did not see that the road would pay and suggested that the three townships build the road and the Canadian Pacific Railway would run it and pay the townships 40 per cent of the profits.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The Recent Conspiracy Against Ferdinand Said to Have been Inspired by Russia.

LONDON, July 27.—The revival of attempts by the Zankoff party in Bulgaria to rid the country of Prince Ferdinand by assassination definitely disposes of the reports that Russia has resolved to have nothing further to do in the matter of Bulgaria's status and the question of the principality's rulership.

Zankoff and his colleagues have not for several years made a single political move except at the behest of Russia and under the instructions of accredited Russian agents, and it is absurd to assume that now that the leader of that party and his chief followers are outlawed in Bulgaria and refugees in Russia, that they are taking measures of revenge or seeking reinstatement in their own country without the advice of their late counsellors or the instructions of their present protectors.

Despite the protestations of Russian indifference to the future of Bulgaria, during the visit to St. Petersburg of the Emperor of Germany, nobody believes that the Czar has for a moment lost sight of the paramount object of his late interference in Bulgaria—the expulsion of the Coburg Prince and the permanent occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia by Russian troops.

If there was really a plot to remove Prince Ferdinand from the Bulgarian throne in a manner precluding all possibility of his return in the flesh, as is alleged by the reports, implicit reliance may be placed upon the assumption that the Russian Government planned it though its execution devolved upon Zankoff and his henchmen.

Whether Prince Ferdinand be slain, or in some other and pleasanter manner makes his exit from Bulgaria, it is the opinion of Continental politicians that his stay in Sofia will not be prolonged beyond the spring months of 1889, and it is generally believed that whatever means may be taken to effect his expulsion Germany will offer no interference.

For obvious reasons Russia will not be substituted for Austria as an ally of Germany, but it is quite plain that the visit of Emperor William to St. Petersburg has greatly reduced the necessity of Germany's reliance upon Austria in the event of hostilities from any quarter, though it has undoubtedly increased the degree of dependence of Austria upon Germany in similar circumstances.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Midland Ontario Knights of Labor Take Action.

LINDSAY, Ont., July 27.—District Assembly No. 236 Knights of Labor has been in session here during the past two days, being attended by representatives from Gravenhurst, Midland, Port Perry, Lindsay, Uxbridge and Peterboro, and a considerable amount of important work has been transacted. District Master Workman Elliott, of Uxbridge, was elected to represent the district at the General Assembly to be held at Indianapolis in November next. The following resolution was adopted:

"We, the delegates of the various local assemblies in session at Lindsay, do condemn the landing on our shores of pauper and other immigrants, and are of opinion that Parliament should pass a bill enabling the Government to deal with this question and remove the evils complained of."

It was also resolved to call the attention of members of Parliament to the vast importance of the Government issuing all the currency and establishing a national bank, all benefits derived therefrom to go directly to the people.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

To be Banquetted by Irishmen on his Arrival at Toronto.

TORONTO, July 27.—About sixty Irishmen, representatives of all creeds and politics, met in the Rossin house to-night in response to a circular. Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, presided. The following resolution will explain the object of the meeting:—

"That the Irish people of this province, irrespective of creed or politics, desire to extend to Hon. Edward Blake their appreciation of his services in the cause of Ireland, and that a banquet be tendered him at the Rossin house, the date to be fixed hereafter."

Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements regarding invitations, toasts, etc. Letters of regret for inability to be present were read from Irishmen in different parts of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here till the end of September as he will spend the intervening time on the Lower St. Lawrence for the benefit of his health.

A RAINBOW IN THE NIGHT TIME.

PRINCETON, Ind., July 27.—A rainbow was distinctly seen here in the north-western sky on Monday night at 10.30 o'clock. The moon, at an altitude of thirty degrees, was shining brightly at its full in the south-eastern sky, while a heavy rain storm was prevailing in the northwest.

TO A FAITHLESS ONE.

Why this coldness, Sweetest,
Wherefore treat me so?
Our hours together, once fleetest,
Thou burdenest with woe.

Wherefore this unkindness,
Wherefore shunn'st thou me?
Methinks that I dwell in blindness
When robbed of sight of thee.

I to thee was never
False in act or thought;
I loved thee, love thee forever,
Why hast thou me forgot?

Hast found a dearer lover?
Ah! thou startest now:
Thy tell-tale blushes sweep over
Thy throat and cheek and brow.

Woe to him who woos thee,
Thou wert false to one;
Woe to him who will choose thee,
For thou'lt be true to none.

Montreal. ARTHUR WEIR.

MR. SAULSBURY'S PLEA

For the Ratification of the Fisheries Treaty.

Tactics of Republican Senators Again Condemned—Mr. Bayard's Success in Securing a Treaty Praised.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the Senate today Mr. Cullom's resolution as to the Canadian Pacific railway went over till Monday next without action. Mr. Sherman gave notice that as soon as the sundry civil appropriation bill should be disposed of he would insist on getting the fisheries treaty out of the way, and he hoped to do so early next week.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Saulsbury in favor of its ratification. Democratic senators, he said, had not opposed the open executive session from any apprehension that the public discussion of the treaty would injure the administration or the Democratic party. On the contrary, they believed that a full understanding of it would commend it to the favorable judgment of the country as a wise and just settlement of a controversy which had at times threatened the harmony and peace of the whole country. Whoever was willing to continue such a state of affairs when trouble could be honorably prevented was callous to the true interests of his country and to the highest demands of patriotic duty. The treaty, while securing to the United States valuable rights and privileges, hitherto denied, and which no previous administration had been able to secure, gave up no undisputed right nor any privilege that could be justly regarded as of the slightest value.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY

were too insignificant to be interpreted to prevent the settlement of a long standing controversy, and the suggestion that under it that controversy might be continued and aggravated was so absurd that it was surprising that any senator would venture to make such an assertion. As to the headland theory which Republican senators had represented to have been long since abandoned by Great Britain, Mr. Saulsbury showed by quotations from American, English and Canadian public men that it had never been abandoned and never could be abandoned. Even Mr. Prescott, who had been very severe in his criticisms of the pending treaty — a little mortified perhaps because he had not been employed as one of the negotiators—had acknowledged in 1876 that the headland question was then an existing question between the two Governments. He would not say that that claim on the part of England was correct, but only that she had steadily insisted upon it and that the assertion that she had withdrawn from it was contradicted by the repeated declarations of her public men. For nearly seventy years England has denied the right on the part of American fishermen to enter the bays and other waters over which her jurisdiction extended except under treaties. The pending treaty settled that controversy and would, if ratified, prevent the possibility of disagreement between the two countries hereafter on that subject. Was it not a matter of great importance to

SETTLE DISPUTES OF LONG STANDING,

which had threatened to disturb amicable relations, and which remaining unsettled might put in peril not only the commerce but the peace of both countries? He declared that the President could have made no settlement of the question that would have met the approval of a majority of the Republican senators. They would have agreed to no settlement that would have deprived them of the opportunity of appealing to the prejudices of a class of voters against England. It was votes they wanted, not a settlement of the controversy. To what base uses had the senate come at last? Abdicating its high functions as part of the treaty-making power and debasing and degrading its executive power to a political machine. He defended the Secretary of State against the assaults made upon him by Republican Senators, and declared that no man who has occupied that position has labored more honestly than he to promote the interests and maintain the honor of the country in its relations with foreign countries, and that but few of his predecessors had manifested an equal fidelity and ability in the discharge of their duties. It might be, Mr. Saulsbury said, that Mr. Bayard's success in securing an honorable adjustment of a long standing controversy, which his Republican predecessors had been unable to secure, had in part at least inspired such assaults upon his character and upon the treaty which he had negotiated. At the close of Mr. Saulsbury's speech the treaty went over without action.

Episcopal Visitation.

The following are His Lordship Bishop Bond's visitations for August and September:—

August 12, Sunday, Hull, 11 a. m., Rev. F. R. Smith.
August 12, Sunday, Aylmer, 7 p. m., Rev. T. E. Cunningham.
August 13, Monday, Eardley, 10.30, St. Augustine, Rev. G. A. Smith.
August 14, Tuesday, Shawville, 10 a. m., Rev. Rural Dean Naylor.
August 15, Wednesday, Portage du Fort, Rev. A. A. Allen.
August 16, Thursday, Bryson and Clarks, Rev. A. A. Allen.
August 17, Friday, Fort Coulogne, Mr. H. Young.
August 19, Sunday, Bristol, Rev. S. Mills.
August 20, Monday, Clarendon N., 10.30, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, Greer Mount.
August 21, Tuesday, Thorne Centre, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne.
August 22, Wednesday, Leslie, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne.
August 23, Thursday, Thorne W., Rev. N. A. F. Bourne.
August 24, Friday, Onslow N., Rev. A. B. Given.
August 25, Saturday, Quio, Rev. A. B. Given.
August 26, Sunday, Eardley, St. Luke's, Rev. G. A. Smith.
August 27, Monday, Eardley, Rev. G. A. Smith.
August 28, Tuesday, Masham, Rev. C. Boyd.
August 29, Wednesday, Alleyne, Rev. J. Senior, Danford Lake.
August 30, Thursday Cawood, Rev. J. Senior, Danford Lake.
August 31, Friday, Wright, Rev. L. B. Pearse, Aylwin.
September 1, Saturday, Northfield, Rev. H. Plaisted, River Desert.
September 2, Sunday, River Desert, Rev. H. Plaisted, River Desert.
September 4, Tuesday, Aylwin, Rev. L. B. Pearse.
September 5, Wednesday, Piche, Rev. C. Boyd.
September 6, Thursday, Chelsea, Rev. G. Johnson.
September 7, Friday, Chelsea, Rev. G. Johnson.

The Bishop's address during the visitation will be as follows:

From August 12 to August 23, care Rural Dean Naylor, Shawville, P. Q.
From August 23 to September 3, care Rev. C. Boyd, North Wakefield, P. Q.
From September 3 to September 6, care Rev. G. Johnson, Chelsea, P. Q.

A Montrealer's Heroic Act.

The *Old Orchard Summer Rambler* tells of a commendable act of heroism performed by Mr. S. T. Barlow of Montreal, at Orchard Beach last Wednesday. The story is to the effect that while Mr. Barlow was taking his morning bath in the expanse at Scarboro, his attention was attracted by cries of help from a young man who was struggling in the water, between life and death. Being a good swimmer, the young Montrealer went to the assistance of the drowning man and reached him just in time to save his life. Upon reaching the shore with his charge, he was loudly applauded by a multitude of people.

The revolt which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood.

A "project on foot" is something like a corn.

Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable. Carter's Little Pills cure both.

Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low tests, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Educational.

ST. HILAIRE CONVENT, P. Q.

The system of education of this institution, pleasantly situated at the foot of the beautiful mountains of St. Hilaire, affords every advantage for acquiring a solid French and English education. Terms per annum, paid per session, in advance, board and tuition, $60; music, $20; washing, $10; bed and bedding, $10. The classes will re-open on the first Tuesday of September next. For further particulars, address MOTHER SUPERIOR.
174 6

COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE,
COMPTON, P. Q.

For the higher education of young ladies, re-opens on SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888. This Institution furnishes a thorough Christian Education at the exceptionally low rate of from $150 to $200 per annum (according to extras). Send for circular and information to

REV. G. H. PARKER, Hon. Bursar,
149 11 law Compton, P. Q.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE,
STANSTEAD, P. Q.
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 3RD.

Most attractively and healthfully situated, and as a christian home for young ladies unsurpassed. Teachers efficient, education thorough and rates exceptionally low. Special facilities in Music, French and Art. Last year were 27 graduates. Send for calendar and information to Rev. W. C. HENDERSON, D. D.,
164 12 law Principal, Stanstead.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.
LESSEE—MISS EMMA L. BAKER.

This College will be opened in September next for the higher education of young ladies. Competent Governesses will preside over each Department. Terms, from $160 to $200 per annum (according to extras).

Reference is permitted to Rt. Rev. Bishop Bond, DL.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal; Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, M.A., Rector, Waterloo, Que.; Rev. Canon Henderson, D.D., Principal of Theological College, Montreal; Rev. R. Lindsay, M.A., 368 Dorchester street, Montreal; Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M. A., Educational Department, Quebec; Rev. J. Ker, Rector, Dunham, Que. For circulars and further particulars apply to Miss EMMA L. BAKER, Lady Principal, The College, Dunham, Que. 166 6eod

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A cool and delightful family resort, free from malaria and insects; celebrated for its catches of Black Bass, Pike, &c.; hunting, driving and boating; water and mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty; only 1½ hour from Montreal by Grand Trunk RR.

Send for circulars.
CHAS. F. BECK.
Also, FLORIDA HOUSE, STE. AUGUSTINE.
140

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
CLARENDON HOTEL,

Enlarged and improved under its original management, now open at popular prices.
172z CHAS. E. LELAND.

PILES
ITCHING PILES.

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

THE VERY BEST PREPARATION OF Cod Liver Oil. CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S Emulsion with Quinine and Pepsin. Prescribed by leading physicians. 1121 Broadway and 578 5th av., New York. Wholesale by W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal. 248z

Summer Resorts.

Banff Springs Hotel,
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A perfectly constructed Summer and Winter Hotel, costing a quarter of million dollars, situated on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near the summit of the Rocky Mountains in the Canadian National Park. The house is electric lighted and has every comfort and convenience found in city hotels of the highest grade. The numerous hot sulphur springs in close proximity vary in temperature from 80 to 121 degrees, and perfect bathing facilities are supplied. Testimony to the wonderful curative properties of the waters in plentiful. A first-class livery of driving and saddle horses forms part of the establishment, and there are excellent roads and walks in all directions built and maintained by the Government. The house is 5,000 feet above sea level and is surrounded by magnificent mountain peaks 5,000 to 8,000 feet high. In grandeur of scenery and purity of atmosphere the region is immeasurably superior to any similar health resort on the continent. The hotel rates are from $3.50 a day upward and special terms for longer time may be had by addressing GEORGE HOLLIDAY, Manager, Banff, Alberta, Canada. For further information and for Excursion tickets, apply to any Canadian Pacific Railway ticket office, or at 266 St. James Street, Montreal. 174 6eod

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—THE—
De Lotbiniere House,
VAUDREUIL, P. Q.

A cool and delightful family resort. The most modern and finest located hotel in the country at a near distance of twenty-two miles west of Montreal.

Special Rates for Saturday Tourists.

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Only 5 hours ride from Montreal. Take D. & H. R. R. train, 7.25 in morning, to Pt. Kent station and there connect with stages, arriving at Locust Hall in time for dinner. Beautifully situated at the entrance to Adirondack Mountains. Home comforts—boating—cooling retreats. Charming spot to put in a few weeks' rest amongst the pines. Rates very reasonable. Address, M. HATCH, Locust Hall, Keesville, N. Y. 176z18

—SEA BATHING!—

Inch-Arran House,
DALHOUSIE, BAIE DES CHALEURS, N.B.
The Healthiest Place in Canada.

This favorite Summer Resort, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, opens JUNE 15th. Beautiful scenery, good bathing, boating, fishing and driving, together with a good table and the other comforts of a city hotel. The sanitary arrangements are perfect. Pure water, thorough drainage, water closets of modern style on each floor, and bath rooms supplied with hot, cold and salt water. Address GEO. FUCHS, Manager, Dalhousie, N. B. 103z

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THE BELŒIL MOUNTAINS,
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Accommodation for 300 Guests.

Return fare to Hotel from City, per G. T. R., only $1.25. 157z

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This popular and first-class hotel, beautifully situated, 200 feet above and fronting on the Hudson River, now open. For rooms, circulars, terms, and all other information desired, address, PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CO., Catskill, N. Y.

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BOLTON SPRINGS, QUE.
WM. T. ROONEY, - - Proprietor.

First-Class Accommodation for Invalids.
TERMS: $5.00 TO $7.00 PER WEEK.
GOOD LIVERY IN CONNECTION!
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SEA BATHING.
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Greatly enlarged and improved, for season of 1888.
OPENS JUNE 30th.
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CAPE COD — SUMMER BOARD AT Pocasset, Mass., 2 hours from Boston, on Buzzards Bay. Fishing and sailing unsurpassed, good bathing, private trout ponds on premises. Pine woods and no malaria. Address, MRS. STERLING, 24 West 20th st., New York City. 135 9z1aw

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Unrivalled health resort for families. Dr. Dewar, Resident Physician.
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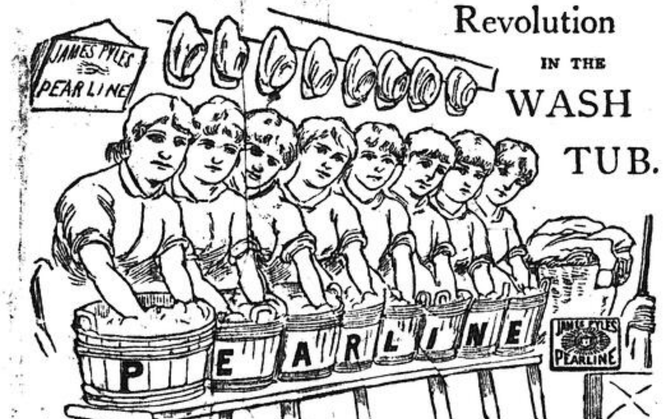

Revolution IN THE WASH TUB.

In the homes where PYLE'S PEARLINE is used the wash tub is no longer the fountain of drudgery, backaches, pains, sickness, bad temper and upset households. The rubbing and straining process of freeing the dirt wrecks the woman and the clothes, and, at the end of the wash day, life seems hardly worth living. Not so where PEARLINE does the work—that's just it, PEARLINE does the work for you—does it better and quicker, and without rubbing; hence, without the wear and tear to yourself or your clothes.

Warranted harmless. Millions use it. Sold everywhere. Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL Furniture and Bedding, the best and cheapest in the city. J. STEEL, 131z 1826 Notre Dame Street.

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Quality and Size Guaranteed.
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ENVELOPES, IN LARGE VARIETY,
—AT—
JOSEPH FORTIER'S,
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FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Phila., Pa. For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto. 15

FOR CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND dysentery, use Blackberry Carminative, Price 25cts. Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Corner of Bleury and Dorchester st. Branch 469 St. Lawrence st. 153z

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Pure Bedding of every description. Stem-winder Woven Wire Mattress. Telephone, 1906. 150z

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In our building, cor. Craig and St. Peter sts.
SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
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APPLY TO
112zeod tf ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.

TO LET—Office and Flats, centrally located. Apply to Bushnell & Co., 160 McGill st.
164eodtf

LARGE FLAT TO LET IN THE GLENORA Building, with use of freight and passenger elevator, from 1st May. Apply to
59 tf S. E. HAMILTON & CO.

TO LET—OFFICE. 3 LEMOINE ST. Apply upstairs. 175 3

Houses to Let.

COTTAGES TO LET FOR SUMMER AND winter, heated with hot water and city water supply; country and city combined. Apply to 160 eodtf T. LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St.

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, 6 ROOMS, b. and w. c., cosy, healthy place. Rent $9, good neighborhood. Present tenant leaving the city. Apply, 126 St. Jean Baptiste street, city. 175 2

TO LET—SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 8 apartments. Apply to 52 St. Elizabeth street. 175 2

TO LET—HOUSE, 313 ST. URBAIN street. Immediate possession. 174 3

Houses Wanted.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR about 1st September, by a married couple, no children, locality near Windsor Hotel. 172 3eod Address, P. O. Box 1164.

WANTED—HOUSE WITH GARDEN or an acre of land, within four miles of Post Office, Montreal. Rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars to "A 1867," STAR office. 174 3

WANTED—ABOUT 1ST SEPTEMBER, small house, with stable, west end. P. O. Box 1324. 173 4

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FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STOCK with a three year lease, in the best part of the city. Terms extremely moderate. Apply to J. Cartier, Jr., 44 St. Vincent street. 174 4

FOR SALE—GOOD STANDS IN ALL businesses, hotels, saloons, groceries, dry goods, restaurants, confectionery. Best opportunities for those starting in business. L. Harris, 720 Craig street. 223z

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Steam Yacht "Ninie."

For particulars, apply to
CARRIER, LAINE & CO.,
160z LEVIS, P. Q.

FOR SALE—TENTS, 7¼ x 10, ONLY $4; Flags, Fireworks, Bark Canoes, Tricycles, at the Montreal Indian Stores, 1658 Notre Dame st., and 252, 254 St. Paul st. Flags and tents on hire. 157

HYDRAULIC HOIST—SECOND-HAND; cheap, and in good order.
MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL,
173z MONTREAL.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A SALOON AND pool room, to a sober, steady man, a good chance. Address, "X 1793," STAR office. 174 3

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ROAD MARE, FAST TRAVELLER—cheap. 2406 Notre Dame street. 175 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EXPRESS WAGGON, DOUBLE or single. Can be seen at 179 St. Lawrence st. 174 4

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND MEAT BLOCKS. Address "E 1960," STAR office. 175 2

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED—$150, BY GENTLEMAN IN GOOD POSITION, householder, repayable 3, 6 and 9 months, fair interest given, confidential. Address, "C 1909," STAR office. 175 2

DEAFNESS

Entirely relieved by an *invisible* device which is the same to the ears as glasses to the eyes. Worn for months without removal. Successful where every other remedy has failed. A triumph of the 19th century. For sale only by H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

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A NEW BOOK on *"Debility and Atrophy."* Fully explains the only natural method to treat all weak undeveloped organs of the body. Also, the quickest, surest cure for nervous, and general physical debility and decay. The effects of errors and excesses, weakness of body and mind, nervousness, partial or total impotence, etc., cured "to stay cured." *Men testify from 47 States and Territories and foreign countries. You can write them.* Investigate a system of treatment which is as absolutely unfailing as any human agency can be. This great book mailed free for a short time. Address,
140z ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

—SEE THAT—
EMPIRE Tobacco Co.
Is Stamped
On the TOBACCO You Buy.
176z1

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED,

Coachman, one that understands care of Horses and can milk. Apply.
W. CLENDINNENG & SON,
175 2 William street.

WANTED — ENERGETIC AGENTS, male and female, in every county, town or city, to canvass and sell the original and celebrated Brabant's Combination Needle and Toilet Tin Case. Sells at sight. Are returnable and money refunded if not always satisfactory. Sample by mail 25c. Price lists and full information sent on application. Address, AUG. F. BRABANT, Canadian Branch, Kingston, Ont. 153z eod

WANTED — COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator, for temporary position.
172 3eod P. O. BOX 926, CITY.

WANTED — STONECUTTERS AND Bridge Laborers. 50 good Limestone Cutters, at Glen Robertson, $3 per day and upwards; also, 50 Bridge Laborers, Concrete men, at Valleyfield, good wages and good accommodation.
170 4 2aw D. W. MURRAY.

WANTED — 2 FIRST-CLASS FUR CUTTERS.
Apply at
171 6 1873 NOTRE DAME ST.

WANTED—A GOOD PACKER, AND A young man to unpack and keep stock; must be both sober and steady, and well acquainted with the crockery line. Z. GRAVEL, 284 St. Paul street. 173z

WANTED—A TABLEMAID. APPLY TO MRS. Law, Bellevue House, Head of Durocher st. 173 4

WANTED—A GARDENER. APPLY AT 442 ST. Paul street. 174 3

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO GO TO THE SEAside. Apply to Dr. Brown, 82 University street, between 9 and 10 a.m. 174 3

WANTED—25 HARNESS MAKERS, GOOD WAGES and constant employment. Apply to 337 St. Paul st. 174 3

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER, WHO IS also an efficient type-writer, must be a youth of good address, and unexceptional character, employment in Manitoba. Apply by letter, stating qualifications to Box 1717 P. O. 174 3

WANTED—ASSISTANT TEACHER IN SEPTEMBER, state subjects and salary, board provided, most comfortable post. Address, A. A. O., care Drysdale's, St. James street, Montreal. 174 3

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SEWING MACHINE operators on fine boots and shoes, smart girls can have steady work. Apply at once to Albert E. Turner & Co., 2 St. George st. 175 2

WANTED—COACHMAN, A RELIABLE UNMARRIED man, must understand his business and be well recommended. Apply with references to Box 265, Post Office. 175 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO RUN PRINTING press. Wm. Beck & Co., 63 College st. 175 2

WANTED—GIRLS ON CIGAR BOXES. PAID while learning. Wm. Beck & Co., 63 College st. 175 2

WANTED—A GIRL TO LOOK AFTER 3 CHILDREN and to assist with light housework. Apply, 2095 St. Catherine. 175 2

WANTED—A MAN OF GENTLEMANLY APPEARANCE and address to represent the Balmoral. Apply to C. M. Murray. 175 2

WANTED—5 CARPENTERS. J. H. MAHONEY, 65 St. Louis st. 175 2

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. Call room 36, St. Lawrence Hall, between 1 and 2 o'clock. 175 2

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE. APPLY BETWEEN 10 and 11 a. m., 7 and 8 p. m. 311 Drummond st. 175 2

WANTED—PROTESTANT FEMALE TEACHER, with good references, for Portneuf Village School. Salary $200. Apply to H. Ableson, Sec. Treas., Portneuf, P. Q. 173 5

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, ETC. J. Jenkins, 748 Dorchester, or G. Holland's Paper Warehouse, Notre Dame st. 170 13

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG LADY AS mother's help, salary no object, comfortable home required. Address, "T 1720," STAR office. 173 4

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CITY TRAVELLER in a wholesale grocery, best of recommendations, good connection. Address "Y 1827," STAR office. 173 5

WANTED—SITUATION AS SICK NURSE. APPLY 17 Fortification lane. 173 6

WANTED—OFFICE OR HOUSE CLEANING. ADdress, "C 1921," STAR office. 174 3

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK OR PRIVATE secretary, under English firm or individual, age 25; height 5 ft., 7 in., English, good penman. Thomas Leadbetter, Banff, Alberta, N. W. T. 175 13

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED AND experienced young man, situation as salesman or traveller for a wholesale dry goods house, well acquainted with city trade. Address, "F 1083," STAR office. 175 2

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, A situation as forewoman, in a laundry, thoroughly understands her business, both French, English, first-class shirt ironer. Apply, 248 William. 175 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH good references, washing by the day, good laundress. Apply, 43 Chaboillez st., city. 175 3

WANTED—THE CARE OF A CHILD, GOOD REferences given. Apply, Mrs. P. Smith, 383½ St. Dominique st. 174 3

Partner Wanted.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL, ten thousand dollars, to extend manufacturing business, paying large profits, none but A 1 man having capital and business ability need apply, giving full name and address. Address, "M 1526," STAR office. 170 5

WANTED—PARTNER IN A BREAD BUSINESS, with a capital of five to six hundred dollars, a practical baker preferred. Address, "B 1888," STAR office. 174 3

Rooms To Let.

ROOMS—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, and also single room on bathroom flat. 2079 St. Catherine st., corner Balmoral st. 171 6

ROOM—TO RENT, WELL FURNISHED. 27 McGILL College avenue. 171 6

ROOMS—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor bedroom, also large double bedroom on bathroom flat. 145 Metcalfe. 172 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD. 100 STANLEY st. 172 10

ROOMS—FURNISHED, TO LET, EN SUITE AND singly, gentlemen preferred. Apply, 53 Victoria st. 173 4

ROOM—A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A GOOD BEDROOM, in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea, St. Catherine st., west. Address, "B 1676," STAR office. 174 5

ROOM — CAN ACCOMMODATE 2 GENTLEMEN, with excellent board, large furnished room; terms, $30 per month. "C 1908," STAR office. 174 3

ROOMS—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, with or without board, bath and w. c., on same flat. 12 St. Denis st. 174 3

ROOM—AND BOARD VACANCIES, ALSO TABLE board. 15 Latour street. 174 5

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ON FIRST flat. No. 17 Hanover st. 175 3

ROOM—LARGE, DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, central locality, with large garden attached; board if required. 22 Belmont st. 175 2

ROOMS—2 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A quiet family, to quiet gentleman, moderate. 2304 St. Catherine. 175 2

ROOMS—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, TO LET, with use of kitchen if required. 418 Richmond st., near square. 175 2

ROOM—PARLOR BEDROOM, TO BE LET, AT 104 Union avenue. 175 10

ROOM—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PARtial board if required. 139 St. Antoine st. 175 2

ROOMS—ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE ROOM with all modern improvements, with or without board, to let, at 34 Osborne street. 175 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED, AT 25 McGILL COLlege avenue. 175 2

ROOM—FURNISHED, TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family. 29 Burnside Place. 175 2

ROOMS—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, for one or two gentlemen, bath, etc., at 858 Palace street. 175 2

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, private English family. 178 St. Urbain st. 175 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1st and 2nd floor, without board, at 864 Palace st. 175 3

ROOMS—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, bath and w. c. Apply, 612½ St. Lawrence st. 175 2

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—AT COTE ST. ANTOINE, BY A BACHElor, a well furnished bedroom, with breakfast and late dinner. Address, Box 905, Montreal. 175 4

Board.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST flat, double and single, bath, w. c., $3.50, $4 per week. 8 McGill College avenue. 175 2

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND table board. 53 St. Antoine. 175 2

BOARD—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. 356 Seigneurs street. 172 6

Lost.

LOST—BETWEEN JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE and Bonaventure Station, one commutation ticket for 52 trips from Montreal to Riviere Rouge, in favor of E. Dansereau and family, ticket already half used. Please return to 218 St. Paul st., and get suitable reward. 175 2

Money to Lend.

L. A. RONSON,
Pawnbroker
92 Main street, Montreal.
Money to lend, in sums of $1 to $5,000, on Watches, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Furs, &c. Business strictly private.
Special rates for large sums.
Private entrance, 57 St. Charles Borromee st. 131zeo

MONEY ADVANCED IN SMALL SUMS on life policies, salaries, etc.; no delays, low interest, highest references. Address
174 3 "K 1455," STAR Office.

Miscellaneous.

TO PARTIES MOVING TO OR FROM THE COUNTRY.

The undersigned has experienced packers that he can send wherever requested.
176z Z. GRAVEL.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT! Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decline and Functional disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatise sent free upon application. MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

THE WHITE SQUAW.

A Phantom Duel Fought by Indian Lovers Over a Pale-Faced Beauty.

Lone Sol, a Gray-Haired Indian Fighter and Scout, Tells a Weird Story.

The dew was hanging languidly on the delicate blades of grass as a correspondent, in company with old Lone Sol, a gray-haired Indian fighter and scout, well-known in the bloody frontier campaigns, hied themselves on two good horses over the prairies southeast of Bismarck, Dakota.

When not many miles from the city we came to a little hollow where few mortals have trodden during the past twelve years. Not a tree, shrub or blade of grass has grown there. The Indians and many white people have a dread fear of the place, as it has a general superstitious air and is supposed to be haunted. Lone Sol sprang off his horse, advanced to a tall, dead cottonwood tree, motioning for the correspondent to follow.

"Right here," he observed, reflectively, "is where young Lightfeather and White Crow, two noted sub-chiefs of the Sioux tribe, fought a duel to the death."

Coming up to the spot I saw that there were two small indentations in the earth near the cotton wood, about three rods apart, resembling the impressions probably made by human heads resting there for some time.

"What are these holes?" I asked of Lone Sol.

"This is where they fell when both were pierced to the heart by the fatal arrow," replied Sol, "and their bodies fell in opposite directions, their heads making the indentations in the ground."

"What was the cause of the duel?" I asked.

"It was a love affair," he answered, "in which

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE MAIDEN

figured. About ten or eleven years ago the Sioux captured an immigrant waggon bound for the Montana gold fields. Strange to say, they pillaged not the contents nor harmed the occupants, but carried off a lovely young girl about seventeen years of age and the niece of the immigrant. They carried her off to the Sioux camp. Strenuous efforts were made to discover her whereabouts and effect her rescue, but they all proved fruitless. At her arrival in the camp, these two young warriors, Lightfeather and White Crow, laid siege at once for her hand. Like a true-hearted American girl she repulsed their advances with disdain. Both warriors were jealous of each other's probable success, and the young girl was without any means of escape or an avenue of suicide, which she would have embraced had a chance been afforded rather than be united with either of the savage brutes.

"Both Indians accomplished numerous deeds of valor in hopes of gaining favor in the eyes of the white squaw. She repelled their advances, however, and a council was held to determine for her a horrible death should she not come to the conclusion of marrying one of the two braves, and they in turn to fight a duel to the death, the survivor to claim the hand of the girl. The day came at last. The two Indians brought their ponies, saddles, bridles and all their earthly possessions. These were to be buried with their owner. Almost the entire Sioux tribe turned out. The two jealous braves dismounted and repaired to the battle-ground. Old Sitting Bull furnished the rules for the duel. The contestants were to fight with arrows at close range, to fire wide of their mark at first and then to prepare as rapidly as possible for the second and

DEATH-DEALING SHOT.

Both arrows hummed by harmlessly and had hardly left the bow when the second were in readiness, and departed on their deadly mission. Both braves dropped simultaneously, without a single gasp or quiver of the body. A cry of horror went up from the hardened mass. Both arrows penetrated the heart of each warrior and they died without a struggle.

"The little valley was at that time fresh and verdant, but since not a plant, weed, tree or shrub of any kind has grown. Spring came. The sun's soft, warm rays touched the earth and grew liquid. The hills murmured as with countless tongues, and sweet, low music floated gently down their sides. Warm mother earth was sweetened with odors of life. Sap stirred in root and bough, and the fibered sod thrilled with delicious passages of new life, but the valley existed cold in death.

"One cold, frosty night I accompanied a band of rescuers to release the lonely white maiden. We reached the dark, still camp and found the tepee in which she was confined. She awakened on our entrance, and, being acquainted with our purpose, sadly shook her head and said she was now resigned to her fate; had become the squaw of the chief, and the habits and customs of the tribe had entwined themselves about her. We could not prevail upon her to leave, and she is there yet, beautiful as ever, and known as 'Neenamah,' the white squaw of the Sioux."

At the dead hour of night a ghostly couple is said to be seen in the hollow. The buzz of arrows is heard, and two bodies fall heavily. A weird shriek issues forth from the lonely trees and shrubs, and silence reigns supreme.

CEILING WALKING.

How The Startling Feat Is Performed By Trapeze Artists.

There are to-day fifteen persons who perform the novel feat of walking head down along the full length of a great board, and who are known as ceiling walkers, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*. There are lady and gentlemen performers, their performances being confined almost entirely to the variety stage. The effect is startling as one of them moves along underneath the board, far above the floor of the stage, their full form extending downward. Until recently the manner of performing the feat was a guarded secret. While there is a general difference as to details, the principle involved in keeping the walker suspended is practically the same. It is the secret of the ability of the fly

TO WALK OVER A CEILING.

The board used is a heavy plank about fifteen feet long and three feet wide. This is rendered almost perfectly smooth by being rubbed down with pumicestone. Near each end of the board is suspended a trapeze, to which the performer hangs, head down, as he presses his feet to the board above him when starting upon his walk. Underneath is stretched a large net. An ordinary pair of stage shoes will answer the purpose. To the bottom of these are fastened circular, concave arrangements of gum, a sort of bowl-shaped shoes, about six and one-half inches in diameter, and it is these, pressed against the board above, that hold the walker suspended.

The material of which these bowl-shaped shoes is made is of the same thickness and appearance as that used in heavy firemen's hose. In the centre, on the concave side of these shoes, is a thick piece of steel, circular in form. To this plate is riveted on the convex side of the shoes a small iron frame-work. From this frame-work extends two iron-rods, shaped like

THE HANDLE OF AN INSTRUMENT

used in toasting or broiling. By the frame-work the bowl-shaped shoes are fastened to the regular walking shoes. The rods referred to extend towards the toe, resting underneath the ball of the foot. A pressure exerted upon that portion of the foot will press out the rods to permit the air to rush into the concave gum shoes just at their centre.

Everything in readiness, the performer sits upon the trapeze and adjusts the concave arrangements to his shoes. Then he swings round, head down, holding on to the trapeze, and presses the bowl-shaped arrangements on his shoes to the board above. As he presses, the air is driven out of the bowl. A vaccum is created as the gum is pressed all the tighter against the board, becoming flattened out. The atmospheric pressure on each one of the shoes used will exert a power to carry a weight of about fifteen pounds to the square inch. Then the trapeze is let go off. The performer hangs suspended. A pressure upon the ball of the left foot operates the iron rod which opens a small arrangement at the convex centre of the concave shoes. Air rushes in and the shoe becomes loosened. Hanging by the right foot, the one loosened is thrown further along on the board. Tightly it is pressed to the board until it fastens. Then the left is operated in the same manner, and so it continues until the stage is crossed.

YOUTHFUL ROBBERS.

The Discovery Made in a Cave at Salt View Near Chicago.

A Chicago special to the New York *Post* of July 17 says: Powell Clyde, a fourteen-year-old boy of Lake View, who has read much flash literature, and given himself the romantic title of "Cloudy Clyde, de King," has succeeded in creating a sensation. After playing the bandit prince for some months, "Cloudy Clyde" has fled to other scenes.

On Saturday two men standing at the corner of Addison and North Clark streets heard unearthly yells coming, apparently, out of the ground. After quite a search the men discovered the entrance to an excavation under a lumber-yard office, and on crawling in found two boys tied fast to a post. Their hands were tied behind them. One of the boys was gagged. The other had managed to rid himself of the gag and had given vent to the screams which attracted attention. The older boy told the men that

THE CAVE WAS THE HEADQUARTERS

of "Cloudy Clyde's gang." It was well supplied with plunder. There were empty pocket-books, towels, spoons, pieces of crockery, a dinner-pail or two, some yellow-covered novels, and a knife. The two boys were taken to a police station and questioned. They proved to be the sons of William Deichmann, and had been missing from home for nearly a month. Willie is twelve years old and Henry ten.

Willie yesterday told the story of his remarkable adventures as a member of "Cloudy King's" band. He said that he and his brother were on North Clark street one afternoon three weeks ago selling papers, when they met Powell Clyde and another boy with whom they were acquainted. They were invited to go over and inspect the cave and did so. Clyde explained what a good business he was doing and

ASKED THE BOYS TO JOIN.

They refused and wanted to go home, but "Cloudy" said he would teach them how this sort of thing worked in the far West and tied them up to a post and gagged them. They were kept there for a week, being fed twice a day by "Cloudy," who made raids on the dinner-pails of workmen in the lumber yard for that purpose. At the end of the week the boys were tired out and joined the gang. The next day they were sent down town in company with another member of the gang, under instructions to steal anything they could lay hands on. This was kept up until last Thursday, when the boys proposed once more to go home. "Cloudy" had them again bound, gagged, and tied to the post. Willie Deichmann managed to get the gag out of his mouth and set up a screaming, which attracted the two men. Mrs. Deichmann was overjoyed at the return of her two boys, whom she supposed had been kidnapped.

"Cloudy" has disappeared, but the police are confident of catching him and other members of the "gang."

A Pedlar's Adventure.

It is now nearly fifteen years ago that the adventure befell me which I am about to relate. It was before I gave up my pedlar's pack for a horse and cart, though I had already made up my mind that I could afford it.

One night I stopped at a tavern which stood in the midst of a little settlement of not more than a dozen log houses. In the evening there were assembled in the bar-room all the male denizens of the place; and among them was one whom I at once set down as a villain. His looks plainly showed that there was little he would hesitate to do, if in the end there was anything to gain. Again and again I caught him looking towards my pack, which I had placed in one corner of the room near the bar; and once I felt sure he was looking at me as though calculating whether or no I should be a dangerous antagonist in case he should attempt to rob me of it.

I was up betimes next morning, and as soon as I had done my breakfast, I started. Once within the forest I hurried on, desiring to put as great a distance as I could between me and the settlement in as little time as possible.

As I had learned from the landlord that I should not be able to reach any habitation before nightfall, I had taken my dinner along with me; and after walking some hours, feeling the need of it, I sat down by the edge of a clear stream which crossed the road, and ate my noontide meal.

The extra exertion I had made, and the hearty meal of which I had partaken, rendered me sleepy; and placing my pack under my head, I closed my eyes, thinking I would take a few minutes' rest before going onward. I did not mean to go to sleep; yet in less than five minutes I was unconscious of all that was going on around me. How long I slept I know not. It might have been a few minutes, or it might have been an hour, but I awoke at last with a start, and a sense of some great danger hanging over me.

I opened my eyes and looked about me, but saw nothing, and I was just on the point of making a motion to get upon my feet, when I heard the slight cracking of a branch above my head. Looking up in the direction of the sound, I beheld a sight which almost froze the marrow in my bones. A huge panther was crouching there, ready for a spring down upon me.

As motionless as one dead, I lay and gazed up at my terrible enemy. To stir as much as a hand, I knew would be the signal for the beast to spring upon me. Its fiery eyes were fixed upon my face, and its tail was gently waving too and fro like that of a cat. Hope of escape there seemed none. My doom was sealed. The panther had me as surely in his power as though his claws were already fastened in my flesh.

All at once the fiery eyes of the panther were turned from me, and fixed upon some object a little to the right. What could it mean? What new danger was approaching me from that direction? By turning my head a little, I was enabled to see what it was. A man was creeping towards me with a knife in his hand. He was not a dozen feet from where I lay; and at the first glance I recognised him. It was the man whom I had made up my mind to be a villain in the tavern the night before.

Cautiously the villain crept towards me, with a murderous look in his face. A glance showed me that one thing was evident. The villain, while he sought to murder me, was not aware of his own danger. For the panther no longer kept his eye fixed upon me. He was watching every movement of the villain; and, each instant, I expected that he would leap down upon him. If he only would do so before he reached my side, it would prove my salvation!

Closer and closer the villain drew towards me. Only a moment more, and he would be so near that he could reach me with his outstretched hand. There was not an instant to be lost, and I was just on the point of springing to my feet, when, quick as a flash of lightning, the panther cleft the air and landed full upon the shoulders of the villain, with its claws and fangs buried deep in his flesh. A terrible cry of terror and rage burst from his lips as he went down, with his blood dyeing the earth. At the same instant I was upon my feet; and drawing a pistol, I sent a bullet through the heart of the beast. It did its work well, though even in death the brute clung to its victim; and when at last its struggles were over, and I pulled it from the bleeding man, I saw that it had also done its work. The impress of death was on the villain's face, and in a few moments he was dead.

THE DEAN'S SISTER.

The days on which the Peninsular and Oriental steamships touch at Malta are days of mortification to the ordinary guests at Durnsford's. For a few hours the white corner house with the green shutters is given up to Babel. A crowd of people, fussily important because they are bound to the East or from the East, pour into the hotel, talking loudly in the passages—about Shepheard's or Colombo—and driving into corners the timid residents, to whom yesterday Durnsford's was a home. They engross, these newcomers, the jalousied windows, they monopolize the shady balconies, and standing on these turn up their noses even at the Government House. As for the luncheon table, they swoop down upon it like harpies, and drive the waiters crazy. Beppo resigns himself to tears. Angelo, a man of sterner stuff, locks himself into the china closet, and utters dainty oaths in *lingua Franca*.

All this occurs on an average once a week, and as often the hotel lions, with certain exceptions, become lions *couchant* and *passant*. On a certain Friday in last February the storm raged about the house with quite phenomenal fury; and there were two exceptions, and two only. They were the Dean of Dromore and his daughter. It was strange. No one took their places. No one opened the window behind them, or snatched away the dish while their hands hung fateful over the ripest mandarin, or did any of the things to them which drove common people—nay, even Lady Druitt and her niece—to beat an early retreat.

But then the Dean was one of a thousand; a man of portly, handsome presence, tall, fresh-colored, clean shaven. His manner smacked of Eton and command. Blue-jackets and marines looked after him in the street, and the former spoke of him as "that there king." At the Union Club it was whispered that good judges had taken him for President Grévy, the Cardinal Legate *in partibus*, and the Bishop of Gibraltar. It was certain that he had condescended to the Governor, and set the Admiral right on a point of tactics.

Even now, as he sat chatting with an old friend who had come in by the 'Surat,' he had an indulgent smile for the saturnalia that reigned about him. But he was otherwise unmoved by it. "And so you are going to India for another spell of duty?" he was saying.

"Yes, it is better than being laid on the shelf," the Colonel replied. "And you? You are taking life easily, I suppose? How long have you been here?" His eyes strayed as he spoke to some one sitting opposite him.

"How long?" the dean said, noting the direction of the glance with a covert smile. "A month, more or less. The place suits me. That is my daughter you are looking at, by the way."

"She is, is she! Then you have an uncommonly pretty daughter!" the old soldier retorted bluntly. "Much trouble with the subalterns, Dean?"

The clergyman laughed softly. "No, no. Not much. Mary is a good girl—a very good girl."

"And that is your son talking to her?"

"My son?"—with surprise. "Oh, dear, no!"

"Ah!" replied the Colonel slowly, and with a peculiar intonation, "not yet?"

The Dean shook his head in gentle repudiation of the idea. But his eyes twinkled.

"Who is he?" asked the other.

"He is a brigade-major here, a Major Macdonald—Andrew Macdonald."

"Ha! A son of Lord Macdonald of Glenmore, is he not? Eldest son"?

"Ye-es," the Dean admitted grudgingly. "I believe he is the eldest." And if his friend chose to pat him on the shoulder, and to chuckle somewhat rudely, why, he could not help it. For this was no common Colonel, but a man with half the alphabet before his name or after it, a man not lightly to be repulsed. Yet, some seeing him, a mean and meagre little creature, pawing the Dean, and knowing nothing of all those letters, went away sorrowfully, forced to think that even this lion had not escaped with his dew-claws uncut.

After lunch the quartet went out to stroll on the Barracca. As they passed along the Strada Reale by the lace and silver shops of the Borgs, many eyes followed Mary Young, and endorsed the gallant Colonel's opinion. Her face possessed that shy brightness—not of the eyes alone, for that you may find under many an unsightly Maltese hood—which is the charm of a girl at once healthy and sensitive. Her clear complexion, perhaps her wavy brown hair, were her father's; but the soft lines of a mouth that seemed ever trembling on the verge of tears or laughter were her own. She wore a sailor's hat, and a tight fitting, jaunty tailed jacket, and she carried a stick.

For Major Macdonald, though he twirled his moustache—it was reddish, and his face was freckled—and swaggered a little as he passed the club, he made but a poor show. He had no longer a will of his own, and the men at the club window knew it. He had lost his heart, and Mary knew it. He had nothing to say, and thought himself inexpressibly stupid. He made no resistance even when the Dean presently shook him off, but went away to mope alone. But courage, Major! Perhaps some one found the gallant veteran's wit and wisdom a poor substitute for your stupidity; and was scarcely sorry when the boat which bore his knightship to his vessel was lost among the score or so that were darting this way and that, like so many green and blue dragon-flies at play on the rippling surface.

The father and daughter stood awhile, looking over the Quarantine Harbor, and debating whether they would pay a certain call at Sliema, the suburb beyond it. They had just decided to do so, when Mary espied Davies, the Dean's servant, hurrying towards them.

"What is it?" asked the Dean, when the man had come up with them.

"Your sister has arrived, sir!" he replied breathlessly.

The Dean looked down at him a moment a faint expression of amusement on his face; and such was the kindly criticism of his attitude that the painter of his portrait could have wished for no better opportunity. "I am glad," he said at last, in measured accents, "I am glad you are not given to gossiping, Davies."

The servant looked astonished, as he well might, and colored. But he answered, "Yes, sir," and touched his hat.

"I say, Davies, I am glad that you are not given to gossiping," repeated the Dean blandly, "because if you were you would have learned, though you have not been with me long, that I have no sister. And, consequently, that it is impossible there should be any sister of mine at—the hotel, I think you said."

"Well, sir, she—I mean there is a lady lunching in your room, sir. I was told to let you know that she had arrived," the man explained.

"Lunching in our room," cried Mary, her curiosity aroused. "Good gracious, papa! do come. It must be some one who knows us very well."

"If Davies's story be correct," replied the Dean, with ominous meaning, "it must be some one who knows us *very well*. We will go and do the honors."

They started on their climb up the narrow Strada San Marco, while the servant, puzzled and chapfallen, toiled slowly up the steep pavement behind them.

"Who can it be?" asked Mary softly.

"My dear," answered her father, with a tinge of asperity, "how can I tell? And what does it matter? I do not think that we have many friends of whom we have reason to be ashamed."

Arriving at the hotel they found Angelo awaiting them on the stairs. His Southern face was aglow with eagerness to please. "Your Excellency's sister has descended here, sir," he cried, effusively rubbing his hands as he prepared to go before them to their sitting room. "She was too late for the *table d'hôte*, and the crowd—ah, my eyes! it was tremendous! She takes a chop and tomato sauce in your Excellency's room."

A chop and tomato sauce! And in their room! The passage was dusty. The Dean's face—perhaps it was better so—could not be seen. And he said nothing. But probably he thought a great deal. Probably he was not altogether unprepared for the sight which met his eyes when Angelo threw open the door. A tall, middle-aged lady, dressed in black, was sitting at the table, facing them. He long black cotton gloves lay by her plate. Her fan and sunshade were also on the white cloth. She looked up nervously, saw them and rose. There was a smell of gravy in the room.

For all this, we have said, the Dean was prepared. But not for what followed—for the intruder's immediate advance with hands outstretched. "Fergus!" she exclaimed, and then, as he still stood motionless, she repeated piteously: "Fergus! Surely you will say that you are glad to see me!"

The Dean's gaze, roving over her, took in her full florid cheeks, her beady black eyes, her soaring bonnet; and it must be confessed that he blanched. He fell back a step. "I think," he said with stiff politeness, "that there is some mistake here, madam. My name is Fergus, it is true. But I do not think that I have had the pleasure of seeing you before."

"Of seeing me before?" she cried. "Why!" and she lifted up her hands in astonishment, "you do not mean that after all these years you will not forgive and forget? That you will not let bygones be bygones; even now?"

"Years! Bygones!" the Dean repeated incredulously, puzzled and confounded, if his manner might be trusted. "I assure you most seriously that I do not understand you, my dear lady. To the best of my knowledge, we have never met. Pray tell me for whom you take me."

"For my brother, Fergus Young—for the Dean of Dromore, of course," she replied so positively that Mary was startled. "And so that is my niece? Mary; dear girl, you will speak to me? But there, you never knew your Aunt Alice."

The Dean's face grew suddenly purple. "The woman is mad!" he gasped. Stark, staring mad! She says she is my sister. I have no sister."

"You had one, and I am that one!"

"I had one, and she died years ago!" he answered, not as speaking to her, but to the room.

"Died? To you, you mean," the woman replied with a grating laugh. "Come, get off your high horse, Fergus. That is all over twenty years ago. Do not disown me now."

"Disown you, woman!" the Dean cried passionately—he was by nature a choleric man, and he could stand it no longer—it was too ridiculous. "I never owned you!"

She eyed him a moment with a queer smile, while Mary watched them both. Then with a kind of dignity the woman gathered up her gloves and fan. "Very well," she said placidly, making as if she would pass them without more words and go out, "be it so, brother."

"You still say that I am your brother?"

"I do. You know you are," she replied calmly.

The Dean choked, recovered himself, choked again, and finally spluttered out: "Then you are an impostor, madam! I say you are an impostor! And I shall expose you without mercy. It is my belief that you are trying to obtain credit in this hotel by the use of my name."

"Nonsense, Fergus!" she rejoined in the tone of a maiden aunt reproving an unreasonable schoolboy. "You know that this is not so. I have money and can pay for everything. The waiter will bear me witness that I directed him to put my luncheon down to No. 9. That is my number. You will know where to find me should you change your mind, brother."

She disappeared. And there could be no doubt with whom lay the honors of the field. If ever a cleric longed for a layman who might give his feelings uncanonical expression, it was the Dean at that moment. "Well!" he exclaimed, dropping into a chair. "Well" getting up again as if he had sat on a pin, "I never heard of such impudence! Never! I could scarcely have believed it, if an angel had told me a woman could be so brazen!"

"But, papa," said Mary, standing by him, perplexed and frightened, "do you think that she is mad?"

The Dean shrugged his shoulders and spread out his hands.

"Or—or—— There can't be two Deans of Dromore?"

He shook his head vaguely, walking to and fro, as if he would be responsible for no statement or fact after this. There might be two Popes of Rome. He would not say.

(*To be Continued.*)

South American Presidents.

Costa Rica elects her President for five years.

The President of Honduras holds office for four years.

In 1886 Barillas was chosen Chief Executive of Guatemala for four years.

When Nicaragua elected Carazo to the Presidency of that Republic it was for a term of four years.

Chili will elect a President again in 1891. In 1886 President Balmaceda began to serve a four-year term.

The Argentine Republic elects the Chief Executive every six years, and its present ruler, President Celman, was elected in 1886.

When the Executive of Colombia signs a bill he writes "President Nunez." He was elected in 1886 for a term of six years.

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Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

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CANCER CURED.

I had what was pronounced to be a cancer on my nose. There was a spot came there some years ago and it continued to grow slowly until one year ago last winter it broke out and commenced eating very rapidly, and became a running sore, and the discharge very offensive. I went to see our family physician; he advised me to go to Toronto at once to a cancer doctor and have it taken out. I was making all preparations to go the next week when a Baptist minister, Rev. Mr Chapman, who was visiting here from the United States, and is a very skilful physician, came in and advised me not to go, but to take some blood purifying medicine; he said he had known more cured in that way than any other. So I thought I would try B.B.B. I at once obtained a bottle and the process was as follows: I first bathed the cancer with castile soap, then washed it with the Burdock Blood Bitters, saturating cloths and applying to the cancer, and took it as directed. I did that four times a day, taking pills as required, and before two weeks the offensive smell was all gone, and it commenced healing around the outside, and in four weeks it was all healed over and has never broken out since. I only took three bottles altogether. I told a number about it, and some way it got in the papers, which caused quite a sensation among my friends and relatives. I have received a good many letters from friends and a number from strangers to know if true, and I also received a number from those that had a cancer, wishing me to write them all the particulars, so much so, that it always becomes tiresome to write so many long letters, but I always wish to do as I would be done by, and if I can do suffering humanity any good I am willing to do it. My age is 58, and I have lived in Beamsville, Ontario, 30 years.

I hope this statement of my case may benefit someone else thus afflicted.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne

July 24th, 1886. *Beamsville, Ont., Canada*

Note.—It is nearly two years since the above testimonial was received, and from the above correct likeness, which was recently copied from a photograph kindly given us by Mrs. Kilborne, it will be seen that there is no trace remaining of the terrible disease from which she so marvel-

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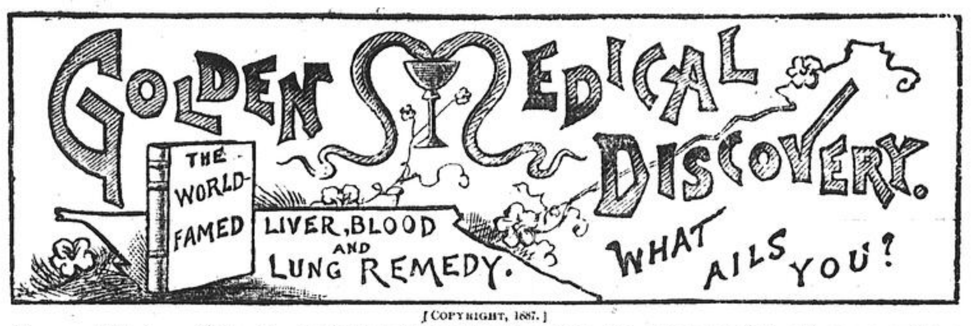
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
THE WORLD-FAMED
LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY.
WHAT AILS YOU?

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Are You Sick?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

BILIOUS ATTACK. DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

MALARIAL FEVER. MRS. MOLLIE E. TAILOR, of *Cannelton, Ind.*, writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

LIVER DISEASE. MRS. ELIZABETH J. BUSHWAW, of *Sidney, Ohio*, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly."

LIVER DISEASE. MRS. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

SICK HEADACHE. A. B. WEAVER, Esq., of *996 Bouck Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.*, writes: "Having used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family, I desire to testify to the great relief afforded by it in cases of sick headache. As a children's remedy, for coughs and colds, I have likewise found it all that could be desired, its employment having uniformly availed to promptly check any attacks of that kind."

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. MRS. MELISSA ATWATER, of *Steuben, Washington Co., Maine*, says: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia, nervous and general debility, for which I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' six bottles of each. That was some two years ago. It cured me so that I have not had a sick day since. I had been in very poor health for a number of years, and took much medicine from physicians, but received no benefit from them."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases as the following testimonial portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and **all skin and blood diseases,** for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM. "COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The *name* struck my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a sufferer from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized that it would take time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue. She then purchased a half-a-dozen bottles, and before these had all been used she began to notice an improvement. After taking about a dozen bottles she was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumatism entirely left her, and the catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has enjoyed excellent health from that day to this, and has had no return of either salt-rheum or rheumatism. The 'Discovery' seems to have entirely eradicated the salt-rheum from her system. She is now over eighty years old, and very healthy for one of such extreme age.

I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it and obtain relief by using your 'Golden Medical Discovery'—for 'Golden' it is in its curative properties, and as much above the multitude of nostrums and so-called 'patent medicines,' so zealously flaunted before the public, as *gold* is above the baser metals.

Respectfully yours,
F. W. WHEELER, 182 21st St."

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES. REV. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. MRS. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

Fever-sores.—ALICE H. CRAWFORD, of *Sioux Rapids, Buena Vista County, Iowa*, writes: "Six years ago I was cured of 'Fever-sores' by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION. **Skin Disease.**—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester Co., Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

Sore Eyes.—MRS. SARAH A. TURNER, of *Ogden City, Utah Territory*, says: "My eldest child was cured, nearly three years ago, of sore eyes, being at the time nearly blind, by your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and following the directions in your book."

A BAD ULCER. ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.*, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer. Three bottles healed it up perfectly."

Goitre, or Thick Neck.—JULIA P. BECKWITH, of *407 West Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y.*, writes: "After the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' together with your good advice, my neck has now become perfectly well."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs) by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of extract of malt and cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by the "Discovery."

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

LUNG DISEASE. MRS. RUTH A. SICKLES, of *Ocean Port, Monmouth Co., N. J.*, says: "We have used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in our family for the last two years, and find nothing else to equal it. One of our children had the pneumonia, and one lung became consolidated, but by the use of the 'Discovery' she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health."

CONSUMPTION. SOLOMON BUTTS, of *North Clayton, Miami Co., Ohio*, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done my wife. She was taken with consumption, and after trying one doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My wife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now."

GAINED 25 POUNDS. **Wasting Disease.**—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 104), *Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can.*, writes: "I would like to give you a slight testimonial for the benefits which I have received from your preparations during the past twelve months. When I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I did so at the solicitation of J. A. Gormlie, druggist, of this place. He had sold me many other preparations, always recommending your 'Discovery,' which I did not take, owing to prejudice. However, I finally took his advice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a healthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day, and now can eat four or five if I dared to. After all these benefits, how can I refrain from adding my testimonial, unsolicited, to the thousands already in your possession."

Chest Disease.—E. B. NORMAN, Esq., of *Anon, Georgia*, says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery.'"

WORTH $1000 A BOTTLE. W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of *Bellville, Florida*, writes: "I have taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of the worst case of consumption. I am now sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and I would not take three thousand dollars and be put back where I was. I am endeavoring to have all my neighbors keep your remedies in the house."

COUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. MRS. N. W. RICE, of *Newfane, Vermont*, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for a long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my family, with good effect."

Raised Blood.—L. H. COX, Esq., of *Wales Centre, N. Y.*, writes: "I was troubled with pain in the chest, and raised quantities of blood, and was unable to do any work for several months, but after taking three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and several vials of the 'Pellets,' I am now able to do considerable work, and gain very rapidly."

LUNG DISEASE. MRS. MARTHA OWEN, of *Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.*, writes: "I was treated for several years by some of the best physicians for consumption without receiving any benefit. Soon after I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription all the symptoms of consumption vanished. I wish also to report the cure of one of my neighbors who was a great sufferer from womb disease, and was permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

ASTHMA CURED. CARRIE S. STOWELL, Postmistress at *Magnolia, Colorado*, writes: "I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' for I have found that it is of golden worth. It has helped both my husband and myself. Two years ago Mr. Stowell was afflicted with what appeared to be asthma, and our altitude being so high, the difficulty in breathing attendant upon this distressing malady was greatly increased. But he began to improve at once after commencing the use of your 'Discovery,' and was entirely cured by this wonderful medicine. As for myself, I have used it for nervous and general debility, and for an affection of the kidneys and bladder, and I found that it was without a rival for these complaints. We are now never without your 'Discovery.'"

CONSUMPTION. MRS. W. H. NICKLIN, of *Marlborough, N. Y.*, says: "When I first began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pellets,' I was so weak I could not be on my feet but a few minutes at a time. They did me a great deal of good, and I take pleasure in expressing my gratitude to you for the excellent health I now enjoy. When I first wrote you I was said to be in the first stage of consumption."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Propr's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Literary and other Subjects Discussed by Mr. Murray.

A Song and a Superstition.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

DEAR SIR.—Can you tell me who is the author of the poem called "The Miller of Sans Souci," also the origin of the superstition that peacock feathers bring ill-luck? I am very desirous of gaining this information, and have failed in finding it here. Being myself a former Montrealer, and knowing you to be an authority on such matters I have ventured to trespass thus far on your good nature. I shall esteem your answer a great favor. I feel I am taking an exceeding liberty, and ask your indulgence in advance.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Philadelphia. E. H. D.

I have much pleasure in answering Miss D's questions to the best of my ability, and hope that my answers will satisfy her in the meantime, *faute de mieux.*

I. "The Miller of Sans Souci" can, I think, be no other than our old friend "The Miller of the Dee." In a comedy written by Isaac Bickerstaff, (1735—1787,) and entitled "Love in a village," there is a song introduced, which begins as follows:

There was a jolly miller once
  Lived on the river Dee;
He work'd and sang from morn to night,
  No lark more blithe than he.
And this the burthen of his song
  Forever used to be:—
'I care for nobody, no, not I,
  If nobody cares for me.' Etc., etc.

If this is not "The Miller of *Sans Souci,*" he must be his twin brother.

II. As regards the second query of my correspondent, I may remark that in *Notes and Queries* of October 21, 1865, p. 332, the following question was asked by "Ignorus." "Peacocks' Feathers: Can any one inform me of the origin of the theory that the possession of peacocks' feathers brings ill-luck to the owner.' No answer according to the indices of *Notes and Queries* was ever returned to this question: and the only other reference that I can find to the subject occurs in the same journal of June 30, 1877, p. 508: "Peacocks' Feathers. I have heard one Cheshire farmer's wife assure another that children never could be well or healthy in any rooms in which peacocks' feathers were used as an ornament. This was in consequence of a gaudy fringe of the plumage, which decked out the looking-glass of the parlor in which the conversation took place. The speaker continued that it was very 'unlucky' ever to give a child a peacock's feather as a plaything. Has this prejudice ever found a previous comment in *Notes and Queries?* What is its origin? To this day in Cheshire some of the poor will not use elder wood as firing; but this is a well known and old superstition. Since the traditional suspension of Judas on that tree, the elder has always been considered ill omened." This communication is signed J. L. Warren, and was probably sent by John Leicester Warren, one of England's best minor poets.

As the peacock is proverbially the type and smbol of worldly pride, I can only conjecture that on this account it may be considered a bird of ill omen, and its gaudy feathers be regarded with disfavor. The superstition has not come down to us from the times of antiquity. On the contrary, a representation of the peacock, with train displayed, was employed by the early Christians to symbolize the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul. It is of frequent occurrence as a hieroglyphical emblem in the Catacombs of Rome, and supplanted the phœnix as a type of the resurrection. The variegated feathers of the bird, or imitations of them in embroidery, were often used in early times as church decorations, and the wings of angels were represented as formed of them. A good illustration of this, taken from a pall of the 14th century, in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company and not previously engraved, will be found in the frontispiece to Miss Lambert's elegant work on "Church Needlework." (John Murray, London, 1844.)

Pronunciation of a Proper Name.

J. B. S. (Toronto), asks: "How is Pamela, the title of Richardson's famous novel, pronounced?"

The most pleasing, and, perhaps, most usual way of pronouncing the name, is to accent the second syllable, Pamela; but even Fielding, who wrote in ridicule of Richardson, seems to have been in doubt about the pronunciation, if we are to credit the following extract from "Joseph Andrews:" "She told me that * * * * they had a daughter, of a very strange name, Pamela (e long) or Pamela (e short); some pronounce it one way, and some the other." It certainly seems best to preserve the analogy to the name of Philomela. Richardson borrowed the name of his simple and innocent heroine from Sir Philip Sidney's romance of "Arcadia."

"No Sect in Heaven."

I have received the following kind letter in reference to this poem:

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

DEAR SIR.—In response to an intimation in Saturday's STAR, and also to the feeling that I should make some return for the weekly pleasure afforded by a perusal of the *Notes and Queries,* I send you a copy of the verses asked [illegible] fearing, however, they will require more space than you can spare.

Will you kindly inform "S." in your column, where a translation of "*Cygnus Exspirans*" into English verse is to be found, if you know of such? My acquaintance with the poem is limited to its appearance in Prime's "I go a-fishing." I remember, when reading it, the thought that your own facile pen might find a congenial task in putting the lines into English, if it had not already done so.

The poem that I enclose is copied from a little book published in New York, in 1869, by Clark & Maynard, and containing a few other poems by the same author, whose name is given as Mrs. E. H. J. Cleaveland.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Sherbrooke. S.

The Word "Reeve."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—I am a shocking speller, and had occasion to-day to invoke the aid of my dictionary before writing the word "Reeve." I was puzzled at finding no such word in Worcester, and turning to Webster discovered that it was obsolete, except in compounds, e. g., shire-reeve, sheriff. Can you tell me who undertook the responsibility of restoring the word to common use, and how it came to be appropriated as the legal title for the chief municipal officer of townships and incorporated villages in Ontario? Is the word in common use elsewhere? Yours, etc.,
A. I.
Carleton Place.

I regret that at present I have no access to a history of the municipal institutions of Upper Canada; for, from it, no doubt, we should at once learn how the venerable word "reeve" came to be "resurrected," as Americans say, in a large district of an English colony.

Webster, in calling the word "obsolete" as regards England and the United States, is, of course, correct. It survives only in such words as "port reeve," and "sheriff," equivalent, as A. I. notes, to "shire-reeve." The latter term in Anglo-Saxon was "Scirgerefa," compounded of "score," a shire, i. e., a share or division of a kingdom, a county, and "gerefa," a governor. In Dutch, it appears as *graef,* and in German, as *graf,* a count. A model lexicographer, with Canada bordering on the States, ought doubtless to have known that "reeve" is not obsolete in Canada, but apparently Webster was not aware of the fact. When the word is arrived at in Dr. Murray's great English dictionary, this defect will assuredly be remedied. I am not aware that "reeve" is in use anywhere except in Canada.

Light Summer Desserts.

WHITE ICE CREAM.

One-half a box of Coxe's gelatine soaked in one pint of milk one hour; pour on it two quarts of boiling milk and leave till next day. Add, then, one pint of cream, sugar to taste and one and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir hard while freezing.

DELMONICO PUDDING.

Boil together one quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, five tablespoonfuls of sugar and two eggs. When cool, add one-half of a saltspoonful of salt, one cupful grated cocoanut, and bake until "set" and of a light brown. Eat cold, covered with whipped cream.

TEA JELLY.

Dissolve one-half of a box of gelatine, add one pint of boiling tea, one cupful of sugar; stir together, and strain into a mould. Serve with whipped cream.

BANANA BLANC MANGE.

One quart of boiling milk, four tablespoonfuls each of smooth corn starch and sugar, boil together until thick; when cool, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, stir in three sliced banans, and mould. Turn out, and serve with a glass pitcher of boiled custard.

VANILLA ICE CREAM.

Boil one quart of milk, add one tablespoonful of corn starch, one-half pound of [illegible] and two eggs. Boil like custard. When cold, add one-half pint of cream, one and a half teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze.

BANANA MUGLY.

Three-quarters of a teacupful of rice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and one-fourth pint of water boiled until the rice is tender, with one stick of cinnamon, afterwards removed. When cold, stir in two sliced bananas and serve at once in a glass dish filled up with cold boiled custard.

ORANGE AND TAPIOCA JELLY.

Soak six tablespoonfuls of tapioca for three hours in two cupfuls of salted water; set in hot water and boil, adding four teaspoonfuls of sugar, and a little boiling water if too thick. When like custard, add the juice of one orange. Cover the bottom of the mould with sliced oranges, and when the jelly is cool pour it over the fruit.

RASPBERRY ICE.

One and one-half pint of raspberries, squeeze the juice from them and mix it with three-fourths of a pint of sugar and one-half a pint of water, and freeze.

BANANA CUSTARD.

Just before it is required for table, slice a dish three-fourths full of bananas, and pour over a *very cold* boiled custard.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.

Scald one pint of milk; add two well-beaten eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, and four tablespoonfuls of melted chocolate. Cook till thick in a kettle of hot water, and pour over it one quart of cream, adding two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, then freeze.

FROSTED PUDDING.

One quart of boiling milk, two even tablespoonfuls of corn starch, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and three beaten yolks of eggs. Boil one minute, pour into a buttered dish, and bake. Spread with a meringue of three whites, one-half of a cupful each of powdered sugar and jelly.

Pretty Mouths.

Half the badly shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of to-day result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers; one of the prettiest women in town has coarse, thick lips that came from having been allowed when she was going to sleep to put her thumb in her mouth; while another whose lips protrude in the centre and whose mouth is large blames her mother for allowing her to find consolation in her two forefingers. If persuasion will not break a child of this habit, then stronger means should be resorted to, and if necessary its hands should be tied together. Another unfortunate habit among school-girls, and which results in thickening the lips and making them supersensitive, is the continued biting of the lower lip. The entire shape of the face is spoiled in this way, for when nature moulded it there was not the intention that the lower lip should be larger and a coarse look given to the face.

Red lips are the announcement of good health, and good health is the fashion; women who have very determined wills frequently get into the bad habit of drawing their lips together in a way they think expresses determination; the lips are pliable and naturally assume the position which is oftenest given them, so she who feels on pleasant terms with the world at large, who makes it a point only to say pleasant things, will have about her mouth that something that the French call riante—the look that tells of a laugh without the sound and a smile that is not a smirk.

THE BAKING POWDER DISCUSSION.

Official Tests to Determine the Best—Why they are Superior Leavening Agents—The use of Carbonate of Ammonia.

The official analyses by Prof. W. G. Tucker, of New York State, have afforded some of the most valuable evidence yet produced relative to the actual character of the food and drugs in every day use. Some time since Professor Tucker was directed to analyse the various brands of baking powder and report which was the purest and best. He procured samples from the grocers in Albany, and after a series of exhaustive tests reported that the Royal was the purest and best of all examined. The accuracy of the published report being questioned by a local manufacturer, a reporter of the Albany *Journal* obtained an interview with the Professor, which is reported as follows in that paper:

"Doctor," said the reporter, "it appears that one of our local baking powder manufacturers attempts to discredit the report some time ago published in the *Journal* with reference to baking powders, for which the analytical examinations were made by yourself and Prof. Mason. Were your analyses and opinion printed correctly?"

"They were," replied Prof. Tucker, "literally."

"You say, Doctor, that the Royal baking powder is superior to any other baking powder which you have examined?"

"That is my report."

"Wherein, Doctor, consists this superiority which you find in the Royal over other brands?"

"As stated in my report, in the great purity of its ingredients, in the unquestioned propriety and wholesomeness of those ingredients, in the exact proportions of the same, and the chemical accuracy and skill with which they have been combined. As I said before, it is, I believe, a baking powder 'unequalled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.'"

"Doctor, the *Journal's* lady readers would like you to inform them what are the peculiar virtues of a good baking powder over other and more old-fashioned methods of raising bread, biscuit and cake?"

"That would require a long answer, something in the nature of a lecture. Briefly, however, the advantage of the Royal baking powder over yeast consists in the quicker work it accomplishes, in the preservation of some of the best elements of the flour, which are destroyed in the production of the carbonic acid gas by the use of yeast, and in the absolute certainty of sweet, light and digestible food. Over other methods for quick raising, the merits of pure baking powder are great. It is always ready for use, the acid and alkali are combined in exact proportions to produce definite results, or to render the largest amount of leavening gas and leave nothing more than a neutral residuum, which is not the result where cream of tartar and soda are bought separately and mixed in the kitchen, for it will always occur where this is done that one or the other of these substances will predominate, making the food yellow, heavy, bitter and unwholesome. Besides, the cream of tartar which can be procured by the housekeeper is mostly adulterated, adding to the uncertainty of the results or the unwholesomeness of the food. All these difficulties are avoided in the use of a pure, properly-made baking powder."

"Will baking powders keep? How long will they hold their strength?"

"If properly made, until used. A perfect baking powder must combine superlative strength with power to retain it indefinitely. Baking powders generally are robbed of the necessary preserving agent in order to give present strength, or else have their efficiency largely destroyed by the addition of large qualities of flour to prevent premature decomposition. The method by which both these quantities are retained in the highest degree produces the perfect article, and this I believe is fully accomplished in the Royal baking powder."

"Doctor, what about ammonia in baking powder?"

"Carbonate of ammonia is sometimes used in the higher class of baking powders."

"Is it injurious or objectionable?"

"Nonsense! Quite the contrary. It has been used for generations in the finest food. It is a very volatile agent. Heat entirely evolves it into gas, leaving no residuum. Were it used in sufficient quantity to do the entire work of aeration, I am inclined to believe it would be the acme of leavening agents. Some of the highest authorities, as Hassall, recommend its exclusive use for this purpose in preference to yeast and other kinds of leaven. It is universally admitted to be a wholesome and valuable agent, and no chemist of reputation will class it otherwise. I have become indignant when I have read the silly charges that have frequently been made through ignorance or otherwise against it."

"Then those manufacturers who advertise that their powder does not contain it"—

"Confess that their powder lacks a most useful, wholesome and excellent ingredient."

"But they say its origin is filthy."

"Its origin and method of preparation are no more filthy than are the origin and preparation of bread. All this talk about ammonia in baking powder and its filthy origin is the veriest rubbish. A man disgraces himself when he lends himself to any such statements. It is particularly unfair for baking powder manufacturers to seek to pervert the truth, or prejudice the ignorant or unwary by statements that it is either harmful or dirty. Ammonia exists in the very air we breathe, and is largely present in nature as a wholesome substance."

Salmon fishers at Woodbush, Dunbar, England, recently found in one of their nets a fish with the body and tail of a salmon and the head of a haddock.

ECUADOR'S HIDDEN GOLD.

A Vast Treasure in Gold Oft Searched for and Never Yet Found.

Everybody w[illegible] read Prescott's fascinating volu[illegible] that with the aid of the Spaniard[illegible]lpa conquered his brother, and [illegible]niards conquered him. When [illegible]oner in the hands of the guest[illegible]ted so hospitably, he offered t[illegible] with gold if they would relea[illegible] agreed, and his willing su[illegible] treasure; but the greed[illegible]manded more. Runners we[illegible]er the country, and the simp[illegible]ple surrendered all their we[illegible]eir King. But Piazarro be[illegible] waiting for the treasure, an[illegible]arge of it, upon hearing the [illegible]ualpa had been strangled, bu[illegible] and silver in the Llanganati, w[illegible]niards of Ecuador have been searc[illegible] for it ever since.

No amount of persuasion, temptation, nor torture could wring from the Indian the secret of the buried gold. Two men of modern times are supposed to have known its hiding place. One of them, an Indian, became mysteriously rich, and built the Church of San Francisco, in Quito. On his death-bed he is said to have revealed to the priest who confessed him that his wealth came from the hidden Inca treasure, but he died without imparting the knowledge of its location.

Another man, Valverde by name, a Spaniard, married an Inca woman, and is supposed to have learned the secret from her, for he sprang from abject poverty to the summit of wealth almost in a single night. Valverde, when he died, left as a legacy to the King of Spain a guide to the buried treasure. Hundreds of fortunes have been wasted, and hundreds of lives have been lost, in vain attempts to follow Valverde's directions. They are perfectly plain to a certain point where the trail ends, and cannot be followed farther because of a deep ravine, which, the credulous assert, has been opened by an earthquake since Valverde's time. These searches have been prosecuted by the Government as well as by private individuals.—*American Magazine.*

THE STORY OF A BOTTLE.

It Travels a Thousand Miles and at Last Performs its Mission.

This is a tale of a bottle, a New York bottle, that was cast overboard from an ocean steamship upon the waste of waters, and which bobbed and bobbed on the salt sea waves until it glided into a harbor of sunny Spain and was calmly floating inland when it was rescued by a native of that country.

This bottle was not thrown overboard because its contents, having been absorbed, it was of no further use. It was dropped upon a billow with a purpose by George G. De Witt, of this city, says the New York *Times,* as he leaned over the taffrail of the steamship "Celtic" on June 30, 1886, when the steamship was in latitude 48 deg. 31 min. north and longitude 30 deg. 45 min. west.

Before the bottle was cast upon the waters Mr. De Witt placed inside of it the following statement: "R. M. S. 'Celtic,' June 30, 1886. The bottle is empty, and if we cast it on the waters will it return to us after many days? If this is found please send to George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau street, New York, and let me know where it was found. I want to know for scientific purposes. This was thrown overboard from the steamer "Celtic," June 30, 1886."

Captain Benjamin Gleadell saw the bottle consigned to the waves, and waved an adieu to it as it disappeared beneath an emerald-crested billow. The "Celtic" finished her voyage. She turned about and crossed the Atlantic again. There was no news of the wandering bottle. Another and another voyage was made, still there was no tidings of the long-distance swimmer. Its friends began to despair, and finally concluded that the bottle had been mistaken by a hungry shark for something peculiarly appetizing.

But the bottle was all right. It kept its mouth shut and bobbed ahead in a modest but "get-there" style. It got there on April 8, 1887. It had been buffeted in a most ungentlemanly manner by the Atlantic, and it had no sooner tasted the fresh water that flows from the Rivadeo into the inlet that forms a harbor for the town of the same name on the north coast of Spain than it turned over on its left side and permitted Senor Antonio Conto Corsas to catch a glimpse of the New York label that ornaments its front.

Senor Corsas rescued the bottle and noticed that it contained an inclosure. To get the latter he was compelled to break the bottle. Senor Corsas read the inclosure and complied with the request of Mr. De Witt. He wrote to the latter that the bottle was picked up at Rivadeo on April 8, 1887, and he added that he "would like to know the purport of the whiskey label."

Rivadeo is in latitude 43 degrees 34 minutes north and longtitude 7 degrees west. The bottle has travelled 1,050 miles in 282 days, or at the rate of nearly 3¾ miles per day.

THE DRESS OF QUAKERESSES.

Changes in Fashions Among the Lady Members of the Society of Friends.

In the dress of the lady members of the Society of Friends changes are certain but less evident, says the London *Queen.* There is some attempt to depart from the straightness of old days and to adopt a toned down presentation of the fashion of to-day. Personal adornments are more numerous than they were. The marriage ring, which some of the oldest married ladies once did not wear, is now universal with those who have a claim to wear it. There is a fair display of jewellery, many-buttoned gloves have taken the place of those of old, and the hair is no longer simply smoothed away under that white cap which seemed incapable of receiving a spot. It is true that some of the old Quakeresses cling to the old usages, and you may see in the meeting an elderly lady now and then rise with stiff bonnet and light long veil, kerchief of pure white or fawn-colored satin, dress simply and straightly made, but made of silk such as few of the "world's people" know of, who will from a text evolve a few sentences, clearly spoken in

JUDICIOUSLY CHOSEN WORDS.

For the Quakeresses have rights beyond those of the ladies of most religious bodies. They hold their own special meetings, appoint their own clerks thereto, issue epistles to their own sex in this country and in America, and, as most people know, may take an equal part with men in the meetings of the society for worship. When the stream of friends enters the court-yard of their great gathering place off Bishopsgate it divides itself into two parts, filing in two divisions—the male Friends going to their own meeting-house to the right and the Quakeresses to the left to theirs, while, of course, both join when the meeting is for worship. But between the two meetings for business there is the court-yard, and across this pass door-keepers with letters and other documents to be read in both gatherings, while a constant stream of late-comers and early-goers, of attendants on the committees, and of other Friends, makes the court-yard between far from solitary. It is

A WONDERFUL SIGHT,

that of the inner court-yard, when the meetings are breaking up, and when friends who have not met perhaps for years meet there and come as near gossip as the Quaker rule allows. Longfellow, who wrote of the maiden who was "pleased with the 'thee' and 'thou' of the Quakers," would have had his ear gratified, for what is denominationally called the "plain language" predominates, and the enquiries are after "thy daughter Jane," or the health of "thy son Edward."

Friendly invitations are given; possibly friendly flirtations are begun, for in the thousands who attend many are young, and certainly introductions have been there made which have resulted in that most interesting and unique gathering, a Quaker marriage; for the social element is one of the great bonds of Quakerdom. The great boarding schools of the society gather all the children of the sect together—those at Ackworth, those at York; some at Saffron Waldon; others at far Mount Mellick in the Green Isle, and scholarship at any of these is introduction usually to all Quaker homes, so that the 1100 boys and girls who are usually being taught in the great public schools form a continuous source whence the society is recruited. Quakeresses are entering far more into the world than they were, and thus their influence is widening, while the outward marks that distinguished them are decaying.

She Loved a Savage.

In Australia several attempts have been made to educate the blacks out of their nomadic habits and into a civil life, but in almost every case the philanthropic effort has failed to eradicate the intincts of barbarism. Mr. Ballou, in "Under the Southern Cross," tells the romantic story of one of these failures. A young native, a lad of ten years, was taken from his wild life and brought to Brisbane to be educated and to grow up in the home of a white family. Those engaged in the experiment secured the consent of the boy, of his parents, and of the tribe. They did their best to make him comfortable and happy. During nine years everything promised success. At school he proved an apt scholar, and became a favorite with pupils and teachers. He was dressed like his associates, and seemed so satisfied with a civilized life that many good men and women looked forward to the day when he would exert a strong and beneficial influence upon his own people. One day, shortly after he had passed his nineteenth birthday, he was missing from Brisbane. No one knew what had become of him save one young lady, and she kept her knowledge to herself. After months of search he was found at his former home, living the nomadic life of a naked savage. No inducement could prevail upon him to return and live among his friends. At last there came out the romance which revealed the secret of the young black's nine years' sojourn among the whites of Brisbane. He had fallen in love with the lovely daughter of the white family with which he made his home. She reciprocated his attachment, for he was a fine specimen of his race, and her influence made him studious and a sojourner at her father's house. When his hereditary feelings begat a longing for the bush and a nomadic life she restrained him from returning to his tribe. At last he frankly told her that he loved her too sincerely to suggest that she should go with him to his savage home, but that he was unhappy and restless and must seek his native wilds. She had the good sense not to protest against the separation, for he would not remain and she would not go. Accepting the inevitable they parted; he to live as a savage and she to die.

WOOD CARVING FOR WOMEN.

The Latest Fad in the way of Amusements—Some Women Make Their Living by it.

Wood-carving is the newest feminine fad. Brass-hammering is going out, wood-carving is coming in. The passion for carved hall and dining-room furniture and for wood over-mantles has something to do with starting the craze. The tools are easily handled also, and require little muscular strength, only a quick eye, an artistic feeling and a steady hand. There are several classes in wood-carving, and many ladies are taking private lessons. There is a niece of Charles Sumner who

BECAME QUITE AN EXPERT,

but she has rooms in a hotel, and has given up her work because the noise of it disturbed her neighbors. A sister-in-law of Horace Greeley, a women of seventy, is one of the enthusiasts, taking it up as Cato did Greek in her old age. Her favorite piece of work is a

CARVED SETTLE FOR HER HALL,

and she takes great pride in it. Similar pieces of work are the rule, panels and tiles for the side of the mantel and the like, but carved desks, sideboards and large decorative pieces are not beyond the ambition of the more aspiring. One of the successful wood-carvers and designers of the city has it in mind to found a school for instruction in wood-carving, for the

TEACHING OF YOUNG WOMEN

especially, for whom he believes there is an outlook for paying work in this line. One of his pupils, indeed, a girl of perseverance and talent, has supported herself comfortably this winter by taking pupils herself, and has developed so much originality and independent skill, that she has obtained a good commission for carvings and interior decorative wood-work for a number of residences to be built by rich New Yorkers at Lenox this summer. If the taste for wood-carving continues to increase, it will supply an occupation in which women who go into it for something more than amusement will find, if they are artists, one more welcome resource.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Gems of Thought.

In order to love mankind, expect but little from them.

Nothing is more variable than the sky and one's own soul.

The wisest men have always been the most indulgent.

One must know whither he would climb before he sets up his ladder.

A good temper generally comes from thorough breaking and discipline.

We can hardly learn humility and tenderness enough except by suffering.

Religion is the deepest study of life, and few become accomplished students in it.

In childhood be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.

Grand temples are built of small stones, and great lives are made up of trifling events.

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied.

Do good to thy friend, that he may be more than your friend; thy enemy, that he may become thy friend.

If you begin by apologizing for what cannot be defended, you will end by defending what cannot be apologized for.

True glory takes root, and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground, nor can any counterfeit last long.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

Look upward and onward. We learn to climb by keeping our eyes, not on the valleys that lie behind, but on the mountains that rise before us.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you hit something else hard. Pitch into something with a will. There's nothing like good, solid, exhausting work to cure trouble.

To Keep a Bouquet Fresh.

A queer way to keep a bouquet of flowers fresh, but a very striking and effective one, is thus described: In a vessel of water place a plate, and on this stand a bouquet of flowers, weighted at the bottom, so as to stand upright. This being done, the bouquet is covered with a bell glass, the rim of which ought to fit exactly the flat part of the plate; the bell glass should be entirely filled with water and without the least air bubble. Then raise all together, bell glass, plate and bouquet, and place on a table, leaving on plate around the base of the bell glass a little water to keep the air from entering. The flowers in this situation will be preserved in all their freshness for several weeks, and their beauty is increased by a great number of bubbles of gas produced by the respiration of the leaves, and which attach themselves to the leaves, looking like pearls. The edge of the plate and the water that it contains should be concealed by a light bed of moss, in which are set some flowers. A bouquet thus arranged produces a charming effect, especially in the evening.—*Good Housekeeping.*

His Secret Discovered.

In days gone by there used to be close by Temple Bar, London, an old chemist's shop. The proprietor of it, it is said, enjoyed the monopoly of making citric acid. More favorably circumstanced than other secret manufactures, his was a process that required no assistance. He employed no workmen. Experts came to sample and assort and bottle his products: they never entered the laboratory. The mystic operations by which he grew rich were confined to himself. One day, having locked the doors and blinded the windows, sure as usual of the safety of his secret, the chemist went home to his dinner. A chimney-sweep, or a boy disguised as such, wide awake in chemistry, was on the watch. Following the secret-keeper so far on his way to Charing Cross as to be sure he would not return that day, the sooty philosopher hied back rapidly to Temple Bar, ascended the low building, dropped down the flue, saw all he wanted, and returned, carrying with him the mystery of making citric acid. The monopoly of the inventor was gone. A few months afterwards the price was reduced by four-fifths. The poor man was heart-broken, and died shortly afterwards, ignorant of the trick by which he had been victimised.

HEAVEN AND EARTH.

There are no Shadows where there is no Sun:
  There is no beauty where there is no shade;
And all things in two lines of glory run,
  Darkness and light, ebon and gold inlaid.
God comes among us through the shrouds of air;
  And His dim track is like the silvery wake
Left by yon pinnace on the mountain lake,
Fading and reappearing here and there.

The lamps and veils through heav'n and earth that move,
  Go in and out, as jealous of their light,
  Like sailing stars upon a misty night.
Death is the shade of coming life; and Love
  Yearns for her dear ones in the holy tomb,
  Because bright things are better seen in gloom!
—*F. W. Faber in New York Tribune.*

EDISON'S NEW INVENTION.

A Flying Machine—Edison Now Trying to Solve the Question of Air Navigation.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, was at work in one of the large upper rooms of his laboratory perfecting an attachment for conveying piano notes to his phonograph, when a New York *Sun* reporter presented himself:

"A flying machine? Oh, yes, I'm going to do the best I can towards solving that ancient problem," he replied to the reporter's enquiry about the electric flying machine, which, it had been reported, he was commissioned by the Spanish Government to make.

"A man, whose name I can't recall now, came here about two or three weeks ago. He said he had been sent over from the Spanish Government to study the science of aërial navigation. He said they wanted a machine so constructed that it would carry an electric motor, camera, etc., to a considerable height by means of wings or fans propelled by the motor. It would be operated from a covered waggon, in which an officer would be seated, and would be connected with a dynamo in the waggon by wires. In this way it is hoped photographs could be taken of the enemy and their movements while the operator in his waggon below need not expose himself. The photographs were to be dropped from time to time by some arrangement. These in brief were all the instructions he gave me; the rest was to be left to

MY OWN TASTE AND FANCY.

"It reminded me of a scheme I had many times thought of, and I promised him I would do my best in the matter. I wanted to tackle the problem on my own account. I like to try and answer these hard questions. If I am able to construct the kind of machine they want, I shall have practically solved the long-mooted question of the possibility of aërial navigation. For the main point in this question is that of the lifting power, or motor. The matter of propelling the machine through the air and steering is a comparatively simple affair. So many people have been studying the question, however, that I am not in the least confident of success, and perhaps I have not the ghost of a chance."

"Have you arrived at any theory on this subject?" asked the reporter.

"No; I don't begin that way. I am now only experimenting upon a few of the fundamental questions involved. There are two ways of inventing. One is to make your machine first, and then see if it will work. The other is to first find out whether it is possible to do the thing; then make your machine. The

GREATER NUMBER OF INVENTORS

adopt the first plan.

"What we want to know first is whether or not aërial navigation is possible. When I have settled this question, which may take a year or more, I will then take up the other points in their order. I always like to begin at the A B C in these matters. Any other system is a good deal like trying to read a language without having learned the alphabet.

"I began the other day by weighing a motor with fans attached on a Fairbanks scale. After getting the exact weight of the motor we set the fans to working. They, of course, lightened the work to a certain extent, and we thus got figures as a basis upon which to calculate the lifting power of the fans or wings of certain sizes. I intend to measure the pulling power of birds soon, by tying a string to their feet, fastening the other end to a spring registering scale, and then letting them fly away. Oh, dear, there are a hundred facts to discover before I can think of tackling the real question of an aërial ship. I have never gone very deeply into the matter, but it's a subject which interests me very much. Almost all persons when they think of aërial navigation imagine the necessity of rising to a great height. But why do this? Why not go along the roads at an elevation of about ten feet? Of course, when necessary, we could rise higher, but, as a rule, a few feet above the ground would answer all purposes. If aërial navigation is possible, I believe this will be the popular mode of travel in the future. One advantage it has is the small power necessary for the propulsion of an air-ship, and the great speed which could be obtained."

DON'T FRIGHTEN CHILDREN.

A Shock for Their Minds May Result in More Ill Ultimately Than Blows.

The influence that is brought to bear upon a child during the first decade of life will have a decided effect in determining his power of self-control in later years. It is in the home more than in any other place that this influence must first be exercised, and upon nurses, governesses and parents devolves this most important duty, a responsibility which, considered in its true light, becomes a privilege and a sacred trust. A child cannot understand the "why and wherefore" of many things which to an adult are perfectly plain and intelligible. He is timid, and naturally shrinks from sights and sounds which, to him, are strange and unaccountable. To in any way frighten a child is not only thoughtless and cruel, but the act itself may be followed by serious results. For one to say no harm was intended, and that it was only in fun, is no excuse. It is of some of the ways in which this abuse is sometimes offered and their

CONSEQUENT ATTENDANT EVILS

that I wish to speak.

There are some people who seem to take a morbid satisfaction in frightening young children by suddenly appearing before them with the face hidden by a mask or the entire body covered with a sheet, at the same time uttering loud and unnatural sounds and gesticulating in a wild and frantic manner. Occasionally we find a person who is so regardless of possible accidents as not to hesitate to point at a child a gun or pistol, and feign to strike him with a knife or hatchet.

The setting of a strange dog upon one who already shows signs of terror at the constant barking of the animal is sometimes followed by unexpected and painful results. For little acts of disobedience, children are sometimes shut up in a dark closet or temporarily confined in the attic or cellar. At other times they are told strange stories of ghosts and threatened that, if they do not behave, they will be sold to the ragpicker or that wandering gypsies will steal them and

CARRY THEM AWAY.

These and other such frightful apparitions are relics of barbarism and superstition, which should have no place in the Christian light and intelligence of this nineteenth century. And not only this; such scenes, stories and threats are grossly indecent and deliberate falsehoods, the nature of which the child will some day understand, and he will be very likely to form a just estimate of the moral character of those in whose confidence and honesty he firmly believed.

It is also to be remembered that it is possible that a child may be so often frightened in one way or another as to eventually weaken his character, and even sometimes produce a deplorable state of mental imbecility; and there are many cases on record where a child has been so frightened as to cause insensibility, convulsions and death.—*Good Housekeeping.*

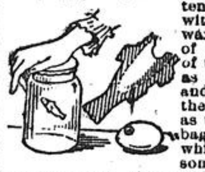
The Queerest Election Bet.

A very original bet was made at Long Branch between two well known business men of New York, one a wealthy contractor who did considerable work on the aqueduct when it was begun. The other is a prominent banker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In case of Cleveland's election the banker is to wear a straw hat with a red bandanna band during the entire months of December and January. He is to have the privilege of purchasing a new hat as often as he sees fit, but he is to wear the hat during the transaction of his usual business. In the event of Harrison's election, the contractor, who is a Democrat, and a member of Tammany Hall, is to occupy one of the bathing houses on the beach in front of Leland's Hotel during the months of February and March. He may furnish it with a folding cot, one chair, two kerosene lamps, a cooking stove, and is to cook his own meals. He can spend two hours each day at any place he chooses in Long Branch, but he is not to go to New York except in case of his own sickness or that of some member of his family, which sickness must be certified to by a physician. He can have the daily papers and one novel each week. One thousand dollars is to be forfeited if either person refuses to live up to the conditions of his bet, and the money has already been deposited. After the bet had been made a gentleman remarked that the contractor had given odds of about 10 to 1 on the success of the Democratic ticket.—*Albany Times.*

The Old Fashioned Clay Pipe.

The old white clay pipe is coming once more into fashion. It is said by experts and physicians that much of the danger of smoking is in the use of old pipes, which become saturated with nicotine. If smoking is to hold its own against the hard things said about it, it must conform in some degree to sanitary conditions. An old pipe is probably as dangerous as a package of old greenbacks. It would hardly be considered wise to put the latter in one's mouth. It is bad enough to handle them. The clay pipe, however, will soak up nicotine so fast that it is dangerous to use it over one dozen times. Its frangibility is therefore a good quality. It will break before it poisons you. On the whole, is it not the wiser policy to keep a little farther away from the danger of nicotine poisoning.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Magic Fish.



Make a very small hole in each end of a fresh egg, and, after blowing out the contents, close one end with a bit of sealing wax. Cut two pieces of cloth in the shape of the body of a fish, as shown in the cut, and sew them together on the edges so as to make a pointed bag, which is shown in white. Into this bag some sand should be put for ballast. The mouth of the bag must be exactly the size of the egg, which is to be fastened into it with sealing-wax or glue, to form the head of the fish. Having prepared it in this way, paint two eyes on the egg with black paint, and the magic fish is ready to be put into a jar of water.

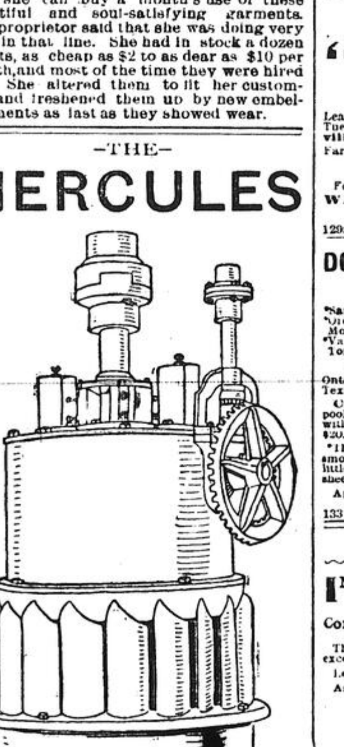
The weight of the sand in the bag must be such that the fish will float on the surface if left to itself, but so that a very light touch will cause it to sink.

Cover the jar tightly with a piece of India-rubber, or any other waterproof, flexible substance. When you lay your hand on the covering, the pressure transmitted to the liquid will cause a little water to enter the egg, and the fish will dive; the heavier you press, the more quickly it will plunge. If you remove your hand from the India-rubber the compressed air in the egg will force out the water, and the fish will come to the surface again.—*L'Illustration.*

Renting Bridal Outfits.

A matrimonial discovery in New York is that of a store kept by a woman who, as a feature of her business in ladies' underwear, rents out the linen portions of bridal outfits. She enables a girl of moderate resources to go on a tour, or to spend the honeymoon in town, happy in the wearing of those portions of a trousseau as elegant as might content a Fifth avenue belle. Fine textures, elaborate embroidery, and all the whimsical frills known to lingerie, are at her command on rental. At an outlay of five or six dollars she can buy a month's use of these beautiful and soul-satisfying garments. The proprietor said that she was doing very well in that line. She had in stock a dozen outfits, as cheap as $2 to as dear as $10 per month, and most of the time they were hired out. She altered them to fit her customers, and freshened them up by new embellishments as fast as they showed wear.

—THE—
HERCULES



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Mail steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on Wednesdays, and extra Steamers (marked *) at daylight on Thursdays. Passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after 8 p.m. the preceding evening. Cabin passengers only can proceed to Montreal on the return trip, intermediate and steerage being landed at Quebec.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

From Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	From Queenstown.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Baltimore via Halifax to Liverpool	From Halifax via St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool.
12 June.	13 June.	Peruvian	3 July.	6 July
26 "	27 "	Caspian	17 "	23 "
10 July.	11 July	Nova Scotian	31 "	6 Aug.
24 "	25 "	Peruvian	14 Aug.	20 "

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal to Glasgow on or about.
22 June	Corean	12 July
	Carthaginian	17 "
29 "	Norwegian	[illegible]
6 July.	Siberian	24 "
13 "	Hibernian	31 "

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal to London on or about.
22 June	Pomeranian	13 July
13 July	Nestorian	4 Aug

For Freight, Passage, or further information apply to
G. W. ROBINSON,
136½ ST. JAMES STREET, opposite St. Lawrence Hall;
Or H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common street, Montreal.
80 State street, Boston. 1z

TORONTO, ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA FALLS.

PALACE STEAMER
"OCEAN"
J. T. TOWERS, Master.

Leaves foot of Common and Colborne streets every Tuesday evening, at 7 p.m., for Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto and St. Catharines.
Fare from Montreal to Toronto........ $7.50; return, $14
St. Catharines, $8.00; $14
Niagara Falls, $8.50; $15

For Freight or Passage apply to
WM. T. BENSON, 18 Foundling st.
T. H. TURTON, 217 St. James st.
129z2aw G. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 Common st

DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool Service. SAILING DATES.

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
*Sarnia	Thursday, Aug. 2nd.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
*Oregon	Wednesday, " 8th.	Thursday " 9th.
Montreal	Thursday, " 16th.	
*Vancouver	Wednesday " 22nd.	Thursday, " 23rd.
Toronto	Thursday, " 30th.	

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.
Ontario..........from Montreal about August 1st.
Texas.......................................15th.

Cabin Rates from Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool, from $50 to $80, according to position of stateroom with equal saloon privileges; second cabin, $30; steerage $20.

*These steamers have saloon, state-rooms, music-room, smoking-room and bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. The rooms are all outside and are well ventilated.

Apply to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street,
D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street,
or D. TORRANCE & CO., [illegible] street.
1332eod

Railroads.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING, 4TH JUNE, 1888.

Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Leave	Levis	8.15
Arrive	Riviere du Loup	12.00
"	Trois Pistoles	12.55
"	Rimouski	14.33
"	Little Metis	15.38
"	Campbellton	19.00
"	Dalhousie Jct.	19.33
"	Bathurst	21.23
"	New Castle	22.50
"	Moncton	1.40
"	St. John	5.30
"	Halifax	9.10

The night trains from Montreal, of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, connect at Point Levi and Levis with these trains.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays.

The sleeping car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

All trains are run by eastern standard time.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent 136½ St. James street, Opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent,
129z Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 30th, 1888

QUEBEC AND LAKE ST JOHN RY.

Through Express Trains daily to Lake St. John, passing through magnificent cool lakes and river, and delightful summer resorts. The finest fishing in America. Lake St. John is the home of the celebrated "Ouinaniche," the finest fresh water fish known.

Hotels at all the principal points.

Free trout fishing in the largest lakes, which have been rented from the Government by the Company, where tents, blankets, camp utensils and canoes may be obtained. [illegible] on all through trains.

Steamer "Periboneca" will run on Lake St. John in connection with trains about 1st July.

For information as to rates, &c., address ALEX. HARDY, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Quebec. Folders with detailed information at all hotels and ticket offices. Tickets for sale in Montreal by all the principal railroad and steamship offices.

J. G. SCOTT,
155z13 2aw Sec. & Manager, Quebec.

LE PAGE'S THE ONLY GENUINE LIQUID GLUE
UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING
IS MADE BY THE Russia Cement Co.
GOLD MEDALS

JAMES R. BAIN,
179 Fortification Lane, Montreal, Agent for

DOMINION SHOW CASE WORKS TORONTO.

Factory & Head Office: West Toronto Junction.
Toronto Office & Showrooms: 40 Yonge St.
SHOW CASES, STORE-FITTINGS,
OFFICE CABINETS, DESKS, &c.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

—THE—
Antidote to Alcohol
FOUND AT LAST!
A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Father Mathew Remedy

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

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

Sold by Druggists, $1.00 per Bottle.

When the disease is not strong, one bottle is enough; but the worst cases of *delirium tremens* do not require more than three bottles for a radical cure.

If you cannot get from your druggist the pamphlet on "*Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease,*" it will be sent free on writing to

The Father Mathew Temperance Manufacturing Co.,
1538 and 1540 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
MONTREAL. 67*lawtf

BLANCARD'S PILLS

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS
They resume all properties of IODINE and IRON
40 Rue Bonaparte PARIS

These Pills are of a wonderful efficacy against *Anemy, Chlorosis* and in all cases when *poverty of blood* is to be contended with.

Thosewho know Dr. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS do not hesitate in their use fearing neither sick feeling nor lassitude, as contrary to all other purgatives. These pills only act well when taken with good food and fortifying drinks, such as wine, coffee or tea. Choose the hour and meals best suited to your convenience. As no lassitude arises from the effects of these pills, you will readily decide to use them again whenever required.

Price in France, 5frs. and 2frs. 50c.
FOR SALE BY
ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Bonaventure Depot.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Toronto, Chicago and all points West.
Leave 9.05 a.m., 8.25 and 11.50 p.m. | Arrive 7.45 a.m., 8 p.m.

Toronto (Local).
Leave | Arrive 7 p.m.

Ottawa.
Leave 8.50 a.m. 4.30 p.m. | Arrive 11.30 a.m., 6.15 p.m.

Brockville (Miscellaneous).
Leave 1.30 p.m. | Arrive 5.15 p.m.

Cornwall (Local).
Leave 5 p.m. | Arrive 9 a.m.

Vaudreuil.
Leave 6.20 p.m., 2 p.m. (Sat. only). | Arrive 8.25 a.m.

Quebec and Richmond, Portland and Sherbrooke.
Leave 8 a.m., 10.15 p.m. | Arrive 6 a.m., 8.15 p.m.

Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Richmond
Leave 6.45 a.m., 3.15 p.m. | Arrive 11.55 a.m., 3 p.m.

Acton Vale (Local).
Leave 5.20 p.m. | Arrive 8.40 a.m.

St. Johns.
Leave 5.05, 8.30 a.m., 4.20, 4.30 and 8.30, 1.40 p.m. (Sat. only). | Arrive 7.40, 8.25, 8.35 10 a.m., 3.20, 8.40, 10.40, 11.30 p.m.

Fort Covington and Hemmingford.
Leave 5.05 a.m., 3.45 p.m. | Arrive 8.50 a.m., 5.20 p.m.

Sorel, M. & S. R.R.
Leave 5.20 p.m. | Arrive 8.55 a.m.

SUBURBAN.

St. Lambert and Longueuil.
Leave 5.05, 6.45, 9 a.m., 12.10 (2.00 Saturday only) 5.20, 6.25 p.m. | Arrive 6.40, 8.00, 8.50, 9.55 a.m., 1.25 (3.10 Saturday only), 7.35 p.m.

Lachine.
Leave 5.40, 6.40, 7.45, 9.00 10.30 a.m., 12.00, 2.00 (Sat. only), 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 9.00 p.m. | Arrive 6.35, 7.05, 8.20, 9.53, 11.25 a.m., 1.00, 2.48 (Sat. only), 4.23, 5.53, 7.05, 8.10 9.43 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

St. Albans, Burlington, Montpelier, Boston via Concord and Lowell.
Leave 8.30 a.m., 8.30 p.m., daily. | Arrive 7.40 a.m., 8.40 and 11.45 p.m.

Fabyans and all White Mountain Points, Portland and Old Orchard Beach.
8.30 a.m. | 8.40 p.m.

Burlington, Rutland, Troy, Albany, New York
4.20 p.m., daily. | 8.35 a.m., 11.45 p.m.

Worcester, Providence, Fitchburg, and all New England Points.
8.30 p.m. | 7.40 a.m., 11.45 p.m.

Farnham, Granby and Waterloo.
7.25 a.m., 5.30 p.m. | 10 a.m., 8.40 p.m.

White River Junction, Bellow's Falls, Springfield, New Haven and New York.
8.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m. | 7.40 a.m., 11.45 p.m.

Dalhousie Square Depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Express for Berthierville, Louiseville, Three Rivers Quebec, &c.
Leave 8.10 a.m. | Arrive 8.05 p.m.

Day Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Manchester, Nashua, Boston, Portland Old Orchard Beach and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.
Leave 8.45 a.m. | Arrive 8.45 p.m.

Fast Express for Lachute, Ottawa, &c.
Leave 9.00 a.m. | Arrive 12.35 p.m.

Day Express for Brockville, Smiths Falls, Peterboro, Kingston, Toronto, &c.
Leave 9.10 a.m. | Arrive 8.15 p.m.

Suburban train for Ste. Therese.
Leave 1.30 p.m. 3.00 p.m. | Arrive 10 a.m.

Local Express for Ste. Therese, Lachute, Buckingham, Ottawa, &c.
Leave 4.30 p.m. | Arrive 7.35 p.m.

Local Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Sutton, Newport, Springfield, &c.
Leave 2 p.m. and 5.10 p.m. | Arrive 10.30 a.m.

Local for Joliette, St. Felix de Valois.
Leave 5.00 p.m. | Arrive 8.40 a.m.

From Bonaventure Station for Chambly, Richelieu Marieville.
Leave 2.00 p.m., 5.20 p.m. and 8 p.m. | Arrive 8.50 a.m. & 6.85 p.m.

For Ste. Therese and St. Jerome, St. Lin and St. Eustache Branches.
Leave 5.30 p.m. | Arrive 8.30 a.m.

Suburban Train for Ste. Therese and Intermediate Stations.
Leave 6.20 p.m. | Arrive 8.30 a.m.

Night Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston and New England.
Leave 7.50 p.m. | Arrive 7.40 a.m.

Pacific Express for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in the North-West and on Pacific Coast.
Leave 8.20 p.m. | Arrive 8.00 a.m.

Western Express for Smiths Falls, Peterboro, Kingston, Toronto, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points in Ontario and Western States.
Leave 8.30 p.m. | Arrive 8.15 a.m.

Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, and points on the Intercolonial Railway and Lower Provinces.
Leave 10.00 p.m. | Arrive 6.30 a.m.

The Daily Star.

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

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

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

Correspondent and Agent for French and Belgian advertising in THE STAR—Mons. A. Lorette, 61 Rue Caumartin, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

for week ending July 21st, 1888.

Monday	27,075
Tuesday	27,102
Wednesday	26,991
Thursday	26,954
Friday	27,051
Saturday	29,287
Total	164,460

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

For Week ending July 21st, 1888,

27,410.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

THE "STAR" AT SUMMER RESORTS.

The STAR is mailed to residents at summer resorts for thirty cents per month, free of postage.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

It will be gratifying to the many well wishers of the Fresh Air Fund to know that the subscriptions have already turned four thousand dollars and that there is a prospect that the committee will come out at the end of the season free from debt if those who have recently promised subscriptions send them in as they no doubt will. The committee has serious responsibilities, and not the least is that of keeping the expenditure within the revenue, not always an easy matter with a vast crowd of applicants imploring to be sent away. It must be borne in mind that it is absolutely necessary to keep within the income even if many have to be disappointed. The buying of supplies and equipment is in good hands, and the merchants are delivering supplies at cost price. The committee has been greatly encouraged and buoyed up by the glowing reports from visitors who have gone to the Home for inspection, and the handsome contributions from ladies at the summer resorts, who have been getting up entertainments on behalf of the fund. It is well to bear in mind that the Committee of the Fresh Air Fund does not employ canvassers. Subscriptions must be voluntary.

ST. ANNE TURNS THE SCALE.

As was previously announced the kind ladies of St. Anne de Bellevue organized a concert which took place last Saturday. The president, Mrs. E. L. Bond, sends us $215.17 as the net proceeds. This fund was aided by the following contributions: Mrs. Reburn $5, gentlemen of the boat house from Montreal $5, Mrs. W. H. Hutton $5, Mrs. Abbott $5, Mr. Angus, $5, Mr. A. Robertson, per Miss F. Bond, $5, and many smaller amounts. The reports indicate that the entertainment was a pronounced success, fully sustaining the reputation of the residents of this popular resort. The sum realized is very handsome and was a pleasing surprise to the committee. Besides the lady officials mentioned in Thursday's STAR, great credit is due the following ladies, whose efforts did much to ensure the success of the entertainment:

Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Nichol, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. W. H. Hutton, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Mewhort, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Marcellot, Mrs. S. Brown.

COMPTON'S GENEROUS SYMPATHY.

Beautiful little Compton away off in the Townships, 114½ miles from Montreal, sends substantial hearty sympathy for the Fresh Air movement. The ladies and some of the gentlemen organized a most delightful musical and dramatic entertainment for last Wednesday evening, and now take great pleasure in sending fifty-five dollars to help the cause. Amongst the talented performers were The Compton Troubadours, Mr. Brooke, Mr. J. T. Morkill, Mr. Young, Mrs. Loynoz, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Ross, Miss Young, Mr. Drake, Mr. Piercy, Mr. Springle, Miss M. Cochrane, Miss B. Cochrane, Miss Cochrane. Thanks, kind friends.

K. and H. send two parcels "The Pictorial World," for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Mrs. Camp, 47 Cadieux, sends two parcels of clothing for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Messrs. Wm. King & Son, 652 Craig street, send twenty-five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., 382 to 386 St. Paul street, send a supply of drugs for use in the Fresh-Air Home.

Mr. J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame street, sends a supply of drugs amounting to $5.25, for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Mr. F. L. Wanklyn sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Geo. Denholm, 801 Dorchester street, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A farmer's wife," Scotia, Ont., sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Somerville, Benallack & Co., 751 Craig street, send five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Dodds sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Olive and Baby Dora send two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss M. Polk sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Wm. Graham, Egmondville, sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mamie and Percy, 20 Lincoln Ave., send one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. W. H. Meredith sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. F. Campbell sends a parcel of clothing for use in the Fresh Air Home.

St. Matthew's Sunday school, Point St. Charles, sends eighteen dollars and seventeen cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A well wisher to the little ones" sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. John Gault sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. J. M. Hickey sends two parcels of clothing for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The Witness Publishing Co. send two dozen papers every day for the use of the inmates in the Fresh Air Home.

Mrs. Duncan L. McDougall, 146 Mansfield street, sends one parcel of clothing for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Mr. J. S. Meredith sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Dr. A. A. Browne sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Anglican City Mission, Cote St. Antoine, collected and sends in two dollars and fifty-three cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Collected by the little Misses Hanson from their friends the sum of six dollars and eighty cents for the Children's Fresh Air Home; many thanks little workers.

Mr. Geo. Lightbound sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Two Girls of the Girls' Model School, Richmond, Que., send three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

A Family Subscription—W. Wainwright sends two dollars and fifty cents, F. Wainwright sends two dollars and fifty cents, L. Wainwright sends two dollars and fifty cents, A. Wainwright sends two dollars and fifty cents, making a total of ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Proceeds of an entertainment at the Inch Arran House, Dalhousie, N. B., amounting to sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents, is sent in for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson, 76 St. Gabriel street, sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Geo. Bishop sends a rubber stamp for the use of the Children's Fresh Air Fund Committee.

The Misses Edith Thomas, 78 Park avenue, and Brighty Boxer, 34 Albina street, send two dollars and twenty-seven cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund with the accompanying letter.

To the Editor of the STAR:

DEAR SIR,—We are two little girls who are spending our summer holidays at Cacouna, and we thought that we would like to send some money to the Fresh Air Fund. We made some things out of flowers and bark and sold them, and got two dollars and twenty-seven cents for them which we send to you. Hoping that the poor little children will have a very happy summer.

DUFFERIN HOUSE,
CACOUNA.

Mrs. W. J. Buchanan sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Sir William" sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Lawford sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Briggs sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The employés of the Bell Telephone Co's Uptown Exchange, send in four dollars and twenty-five cents for the Children's Fresh Air fund.

Messrs. Cochrane, Cassils & Co. send twenty dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"M.," St. Lambert, sends a parcel of clothing for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Mr. A. R. Skelton sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Little Florence P. sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, hoping to help in giving some little girl a trip.

Mrs. Thomas Philips, jr., sends a baby's carriage for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Mrs. Willett, Chambly Canton, sends a parcel of clothing for the use of the inmates in the Fresh Air Home.

Mrs. Peck, Chambly, sends one basket of currants for use in the Fresh Air Home.

Miss Helen Fairbairn, 158 Drummond street, sends a parcel of St. Nicholas Magazines for the inmates of the Fresh Air Home.

George MacDonald sends fifty cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Ormonde" sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. L. McJ. Spackman enclosed the further sum of five dollars, making a total of fifteen dollars, for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Two young ladies' odd coppers amounting to four dollars and forty cents, are sent in for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A Friend" sends nine cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Townley Benson sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Bertie, Reginald, Beatrice and Churchill Graham send from Cacouna one dollar and twenty-five cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Little Miss Alice A. Austin, 46 Mackay street, sent three dollars and not two as acknowledged 14 July.

In these columns we have acknowledged the subscriptions received from the first of the season up to the 27th inst., inclusive. If any subscriber has noticed any omission we will be glad to have it brought to our notice.

COPY. (3RD RECEIPT).

July 27th, 1888.

Received from Graham & Co., publishers of the STAR, the sum of one thousand dollars, making a total of four thousand dollars received from them to date, on account of collections for the Fresh Air Fund for present season.

$1000.00.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Treasurer,
Fresh Air Fund.

THE German doctors have had their fling at Sir Morell Mackenzie, and it is proposed to translate their diatribes into English for circulation in the United Kingdom. Sir Morell has intimated his intention of prosecuting in the courts any publisher who prints them, saying that he would not shrink from a prompt legal vindication of his professional reputation. Dr. Mackenzie has been placed in rather an uncomfortable position by his attendance on the Emperor Frederick. It is too much to assume that a man of his standing as a surgeon was not perfectly well aware of the nature of the Emperor's disease. The question was simply one as to the wisdom of making the fact known to the world, there being diplomatic reasons for not doing so, just as there are diplomatic reasons for Dr. Mackenzie remaining silent under the attacks which have been made upon him by the German doctors. But while he is being libelled in Germany he is in receipt of every confidence at the hands of his Queen, and this no doubt he deems a sufficient recompense.

IN England, James Russell Lowell is popular. He was some years ago American Minister at the Court of St. James, and stands high as an author. He is said to be one of the best after-dinner speakers to be found anywhere, a distinction shared by Chauncey M. Depew, whose name was among the list of those put forward at the Republican Convention the other day for the Presidency. During Mr. Lowell's incumbency of the post of American Minister he was reflected upon by some of the Irish Nationalists in the United States for not looking more closely after the interests of dynamiters who were being tried in the English courts. But with the English people generally Lowell stands well. "London," he said at the authors' banquet, "was the centre of the English speaking races, in the same sense that Rome was the centre of the ancient world." He went on to say that when he heard London's increasing noise "he felt as if he were listening to the roaring of the loom of time." London is one of the wonders of the world; indeed, London is a world in itself, so full is it of traditions and so rich is it in history. But Lowell is sure to be told by some of his countrymen that he has gone out of his way to flatter the English.

IT would surely be but fair that the names of the parties accused and the offences of which they are charged should appear in the instructions to the Commission to be appointed by the Government to enquire into the charges against the Parnellites. Otherwise the Commission will be a mere fishing institution. The Commission should know what it is expected to discover, and the parties who are to be accused have a right to know what is the nature of the offences of which they are supposed to have been guilty. This much would be allowed to any person put on trial; much more should it be allowed to members of Parliament summoned before a commission which it may safely be assumed, will not be prepossessed in their favor. It is evident that the Government is desirous that the scope of the commission's labors should extend beyond enquiring into the authenticity of the alleged forged letters, whereas the Parnellites naturally desire to have the investigation restricted to that point. It is intimated that the Gladstonians have advised Mr. Parnell, in default of the Government conceding his request, to decline to avail himself of the commission and fall back on his legal rights in the courts. No one, we should think, seriously believes that Parnell had any connection with the crimes which have been committed in Ireland, and it would be manifestly unfair to attempt to fasten upon him the responsibility of all the breaches of the law committed by those who were upholding the cause of Home Rule in Ireland.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

Matters have come to an unpleasant pass in Ohio when tramps defy constituted authority and require to have a military force sent out to bring them to their senses. It appears that a parcel of tramps got together near Ashtabula and made their headquarters in the woods; here they were attacked by the police. They stopped a freight train and compelled the conductor to take them on board. When they reached their destination they were surrounded by a company of militia and arrested. The tramp problem is not an easy one to deal with. Some men are tramps from necessity. Willing to work, they can find no work to do. Others are tramps from choice. Offered employment, they would not accept it. They seem to have got hold of the idea that the world owes them a living, and that work is only for those who are fond of it. The American war had a good deal to do with the creation of the tramp species. Thousands of men were disbanded after the war, who had no home or place of employment. The roving and adventurous spirit had taken hold of them and they were not anxious to return to the workshop or the bench. Thus it came that they drifted into trampdom. Canada has not much to complain of in this respect. There are not many tramps in this country as compared with the United States. No doubt our severe winters have a good deal to do with preventing the army of tramps from projecting itself so far northwards. It might find it difficult to get back to the warmer latitudes before the snow fell, and as a rule tramps cannot be said to be overburdened with a supply of winter clothing.

THE REPUBLICAN DUCHESS.

Society on this side of the Atlantic was informed yesterday by telegraph that the validity of the Duke of Marlborough's marriage was established beyond a doubt. This news need not surprise any one. The new made Duchess is too intelligent as well as too good a woman to enter into an alliance, no matter how brilliant it might be, about the legality of which there could be the slightest question. American women of her class would not enter English society, or indeed any society, unless they were absolutely certain of occupying an assured position. They have too much self-respect to submit to be received on sufferance anywhere. The duke's bride has been received with open arms by the duke's family and by English society generally. This would not have been the cause, if there was any doubt as to the legality of the marriage. The lady's being an untitled American would be no obstacle to her being warmly welcomed into the very highest circles in Great Britain, but any doubt as to her right to be considered the lawful wife of the Duke of Marlborough would be an insuperable bar to her reception in what in England is called "society." American women have won their way to favor not only in England but in every part of Europe. There is now no prejudice against them. The prejudice, if there is any, is on their side. They have gained this position fairly. Women born in the United States and reared in what Europeans not long ago regarded as "the wilds of America" have proved themselves in culture, in refinement, in manner, in grace, indeed in everything that constitutes the charm of a cultivated lady, the equals of the best women in the highest and most exclusive circles in Europe. The educated American woman does not find herself the inferior of any woman of any class whom she meets in Europe. Her complete equality is now cheerfully recognized. She is admired and even petted by the aristocrats of the Old World. Travellers in the United States are loud in the praise of American women. They declare them to be, in culture and manners, greatly the superiors of their countrymen. This was, if we mistake not, Matthew Arnold's verdict, and it is the testimony of hundreds of others who give the very best possible proof of their appreciation of the charms and the virtues of the women of America. Nothing is more common in these days than for the traveller who visits the United States as a free man to leave as the captive of some fair Republican enslaver. If report tells the truth Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, though immersed in important business while he sojourned in this continent, did not escape this fate, and it is therefore no wonder that the more susceptible Duke of Marlborough, who had nothing to do while in America but to amuse himself, fell in love with an American lady. There is no doubt but that the new Duchess will adorn the society into which she has been received, and will comport herself in every respect as one to the manner born.

ABOUT THE CHINESE.

In San Francisco the Chinese are still in bad odour. The grand jury of that city has reported against the continuance of the Chinese quarter there, saying that "its gambling dens, its brothels and its opium joints flourish in spite of our police, and its inhabitants live in foul kennels which stifle visitors with their unbearable stenches." This is not a very agreeable picture, and it is not to be wondered at that a vigorous anti-Chinese immigration agitation should be recommended. From Wyoming Territory the complaint comes that there is a continued flow of Chinamen from the United States across the border from British Columbia. Once the Chinese get a footing in a place they soon push their way and their numbers steadily increase. The great objection to them is that they will not assimilate with the white people. If a Chinaman were taken from his own country, placed among white people for a year, and then taken back to his own country, his neighbors would not observe any change in him. He would be a Chinaman just the same, and a Chinaman he would continue to the end of the chapter. Yet it is said that while the Chinese will not assimilate with the white people or adopt their customs they are very apt at picking up white people's ideas. In San Francisco and British Columbia they have been found to make excellent servants, and only require to be shown how to do a thing in order to understand how to do it themselves. Civilization requires scullery maids, and for this position the Chinese have a natural aptness. People here have little idea of the usefulness of the Chinese about a house. Chinamen in California and British Columbia cook the dinner, do up the rooms, mind the baby, make the beds and answer the door bell with great alacrity. But they have no pride in the country and no ambition to become voters. Their object is to live upon as little as possible and save all the money they can, after which they return to their own land and live like lords. With a few hundred dollars in his pocket a Chinaman is somebody in his own country, the cost of living there being very small compared with that of other countries.

THE WELLAND AND THE SAULT.

The explanation given by the Hon. Mr. Bowell regarding the discrimination against American vessels using the Welland canal for bringing grain to ports west of Montreal will hardly prove satisfactory to our neighbors. In the House of Representatives complaints have been made of this discrimination against American vessels, or rather against American ports, through vessels, American or Canadian, being paid a rebate of 18 cents, when destined for Montreal, and the proposition is being discussed of imposing tolls at the Sault Ste. Marie canal on all vessels destined for Canadian ports. This would be a serious matter to Canada. It would divert North-West grain from the St. Lawrence route and make a marked difference in the number of vessels despatched by way of Montreal. The toll imposed at the Welland canal is 20 cents a ton for all ports west of Montreal, whether for American customs or Canadian customs, but if they are destined to Montreal the Government pays a rebate of 18 cents per ton, and this rebate, it is complained, works injuriously to Ogdensburg, Oswego, and other American ports. The easiest way out of the difficulty would be for the Dominion Government to remove the tolls from the Welland canal, instead of imposing a 20 cent toll and then paying an 18 cent rebate. This would be infinitely better for our shippers and dealers than having to pay toll at the Sault canal. The Sault canal is open to all, and our neighbors very naturally think that if they throw open the Sault canal to Canadian bottoms, the Canadian Government should follow the example by making the Welland canal free. The discrimination made by the Dominion Government is not expressly defined, and Mr. Bowell is quite correct when he says that "all vessels going from the same ports to the same ports are charged the same rates," but it is the case that the rule works as a discrimination against American bottoms. Canada should carry out her obligations to the United States both in the letter and the spirit. If the Welland canal were made as free as the Sault canal all ground of complaint on the part of our neighbors would be removed. The politicians among them seem to be anxious to discover reasons for finding fault with Canada, especially now that they have a Presidential election on hand, and every grievance is valuable from a party point of view.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

The condition in which the eastern abattoir is kept is simply disgraceful. It is sickening to think that a large part of the food of the citizens, and food too peculiarly susceptible of taint, is prepared in such a filthy, foul-smelling place as the abattoir is described to be by the officers of the Board of Health themselves. The question naturally arises why has the abattoir been allowed to fall into this abominable state of uncleanness? Have the Health authorities no power to insist upon it being kept decently and safely clean, and if they have the power, why do they not exercise it energetically? This everlasting delay is contemptible. The authorities seem never to know how far their authority extends. Although the abattoirs have now been in operation many years, and although every year there are complaints with regard to their sanitary condition, Dr. Laberge now, when even he is shocked at the state in which they are kept, must delay action until he consults the City Attorney to find out whether the city possesses the power to compel the company to keep the place in a wholesome condition! How is it that the Medical Superintendent has not found that out long ago. How is it that he has allowed himself to remain so long in ignorance of the powers of the Health Committee in a matter in which the public health is so closely concerned. This continual reference to the City Attorney about matters that should have been decided years ago looks very much like pretexts for longer delay. If Dr. Laberge does not know what his duty and his powers are in the premises it is high time that he did. There can be no question as to the powers of the Provincial Board of Health in the matter. Let it deal with this abattoir nuisance and disgrace, while the civic Health authorities are dawdling and hesitating. What is required is a prompt exercise of authority. Both the abattoir management and the City Health Committee require to be taught their duties. Let the Provincial Board of Health show them both what they must do.

CHRISTIANITY AND HELLENISM.

To men whose business or profession leaves them but little time for recreation, whether mental or physical, a certain class of reading must commend itself highly. I refer to those articles which contain much information gathered from various and widely scattered sources, and presented in a clear, concise form, ready for immediate assimilation. An apt instance of this is at hand in the daily papers, where columns of confused contradictory and rambling matter are taken in hand and reduced to a plain, clear statement of facts on the editorial page. A magazine article will often convey to us a clearer idea of a man's life-work and life-purpose than we have either time or ability to gain for ourselves through a study of his works, circumstances and actions. A very good sample of this sort of writing is an article in a recent *Century* by John Burroughs, entitled, "Matthew Arnold's Criticism," and it is with certain statements made in the course of this graceful and able exposition that I wish to deal. Mr. Burroughs presents in a very clear light the spirit and purpose of Arnold's writings, his unimpassioned serenity, his unwavering devotion to classic standards.

This Hellenism is the key-note of Arnold's whole work, the foundation on which he builds his clean cut-masonry. The vantage ground from which he views the civilizations of to-day, and whence he denounces their deformities and excrescences. Or, one might rather say that he casts everything into his mental crucible under which burns the clear, keen fire of the Hellenic spirit, there to be tested with merciless exactitude. How far it is just to submit the workings of modern society, and the mechanism of modern national institutions to the test of classic standards is for those well versed in such matters to determine. But it takes small experience or insight to know that there is one element which should never have been placed by those unwavering hands, in that unmatched crucible, and that is, Christianity. By what right does Arnold, or any one else, test Christianity by Hellenism, or any other "ism?" as though the religion of Christ were some subtle essence to be resolved into its various component parts, this to be drawn off as worthless, that to be neatly bottled and labelled useful, for the benefit of the world at large!

Would you put the painter's grandest conception into the hands of a man untouched by the spirit of art, and ask him to test its merits? Would you consider valid any test that he could apply? Mr. Burroughs distinctly tells us that Arnold read the Bible *as literature*. Now, the Bible is essentially a spiritual work; therefore, any mere literary or intellectual test applied to it is worthless. Paul says that the natural man cannot know the things of the spirit of God because "they are spiritually discerned."

Culture was Arnold's watchward. The Puritan who too often under-estimated culture, and the gratifications of the æsthetic sense, was in his eyes useless, nay worse than useless. It is strange that Arnold's lucidity of vision could allow the veil of prejudice to hide the heroism, the devotion of the Puritans, and the fact that they had a mission which could be fulfilled by none other. Surely that was not the "free play of mind," which he so often mentions as eminently desirable in all things. It is true the Puritans destroyed much that was good and beautiful, but that was the inevitable consequence, or rather accompaniment of the overthrow of much that was vicious and unlovely Mrs. Van Rensselaer says in the course of a recent article, that the benefits which the Puritan bought were not bought with too high a price, and again, that "the natural enemy and outraged friend unite in burdening the Puritan's broad shoulders with a load that in greater part should be born by others."

Mr. Burroughs tells us that Arnold would rather have been a Roman Catholic than a Presbyterian or Methodist. This is probably true, as he has certainly no surplus friendly feeling towards dissenters, whom he decries as people of bad taste for their rejection of Anglican ritual, imagining, as do many other people, that the dissenter is a doltish iconoclast who would break down stately forms and ceremonials, because their beauty touches no responsive cord in his dull nature. Perhaps it is hardly worth while for the dissenter to contradict these calumnies. A glance at the simple form of worship of the New Testament saints will suffice to convince him that he is in more danger of clogging his services with two much form than of leaving them too bare of all ceremony.

The Gospel itself, Paul says, was "to the Greeks foolishness." Need we wonder if Arnold, the man of all others thoroughly imbued with the Greek spirit, found much to criticize and much to discard in the religion even of the most devout, both as to its inward emotions, and outward expressions. FRIT.

"The happy man is like a ray of sunlight, shedding warmth and brightness on all who approach him; and he who, on the other hand, casts the cold and dark shadow of his own unhappiness around him, whatever virtues he may possess, leaves a large and an important part of his duty unfulfilled."

"Many a one who in the great crisis of life has acted the hero's part has been shamefully overcome by some little sin or some secret temptation. The sudden irritation and the stinging word carelessly spoken in the domestic circle, the chafing and trying episodes in the tedious routine of our daily work—these are the things that prove and weigh our manhood more than any other."

"Mental idleness is sure to lead to mental ruin. He who will not exert his thoughts who lets them passively receive whatever influence may chance to fall upon them, will soon lose the chief power which makes them valuable. It is an easy habit to fall into, and one which each person needs to guard himself against—that of listlessly reading or listening or dreaming instead of actively thinking and working up these influences into ideas and convictions that are worth holding, because they have been justly earned. It is the vacant mind, where no good seed is struggling upwards into life, which will soonest be covered with weeds."

"It is when a lower pleasure conflicts with a higher good that the element of sacrifice comes into its rightful province and fulfils its true work. It is when the inclination veers towards what is inferior that it needs to be restrained. Take the young man attracted by the charms of conviviality and dissipation. Brought to realise the grief he is inflicting upon his parents or the power for evil that he is exerting on his young brother, he sacrifices the pleasure, resists the temptation, and rises to be a good son and a useful citizen. Or another is about reaping a great financial success at the expense of some injury or injustice to another when he pauses, considers, and sacrifices his wished-for gain to honest dealing and his neighbour's rights. Hundreds of such sacrifices are daily being made, while those who make them are continually being elevated in character and made more truly happy in themselves. What they gain is incomparably better than what they lose, although no such motive had influenced them in the act."

BRIC-A-BRAC.

It is quite [illegible] that you are suffering, under [illegible] thesmometric readings in Mo[illegible]n an attack of aggravated [illegible]n. The hot weather nov[illegible] accommodates itself to the[illegible]r, the higher the mercury[illegible]o register the lighter bec[illegible]ginative work that accomp[illegible]re is no telling how far the [illegible] progressed in your special [illegible]timating the undermining ef[illegible]vidual heroes and heroines hav[illegible]nd upon your system. Mi[illegible] you know, are smaller conceptions than even the heroes and heroines of hot weather novels, yet the harm they do, according to modern science, is appalling before it is ever found out. There is a very popular American prescription for just such cases as yours, however, which may be recommended without hesitation. It is put up by Harper & Brothers of New York in the form of powders, one of which they send gratis with every number of their magazine, doubtless, to advertise it. It is called "Concentrated Essence of Realism," none genuine without the signature of the patentee, one W. D. Howells, formerly of Boston, now of New York, also the endorsation of a Russian gentleman named Tolstol, and a Frenchman *nommée* de Balzac. Of course the market is flooded with imitations, but these may be easily avoided by demanding to see the trade mark as above. Take this powder, and a wooden chair from the kitchen, and come out and sit in the back yard with me.

Why the back yard instead of the front verandah or the side shrubbery? Because it is a locality less favorable to the development of your complaint. From the verandah you might see episodes in high life, through the shrubbery you would be certain to encounter maidens in captivating striped tennis costumes swinging racquets, all of which would lend itself to foster the romantic in your system. In the back yard are no winding ways, no tennis courts, no claret-cup, no giddy young married ladies, no cynically sophisticated young men The ingredients—being so near the kitchen we may give our remarks a culinary tone—of the hot weather novel from which you are suffering, are conspicuously absent from the back yard. In their place the back yard has characteristics, the observation of which may assist the action of the powder upon your mind.

The back yard of the average householder—I do not speak of that model citizen who writes letters to the papers about the absence of sanitary precautions in his neighborhood and reverses his own sanitary precautions at least once a month—is utterly without respect for itself. Its betrayal of family secrets is abominable. In that pile of raggedly opened cans beside the barn who cannot see a ruinous love for that Massachussets fish with the French label—the toothsome sardine? Who cannot read an unwholesome preference for shrimp paste, an unhousewifely objection to cooking in the consumption of tinned corned beef! Who can guess the total or the items of the grocer's bill that pile represents? Yet there it lies and shines in tin assurance in the sun, a trap for the unwary heads of the neighbors' cats, and no man regardeth it because it is in the back yard.

Was there ever a plumber or a carpenter, moreover, who did not feel amply justified in leaving his pile of bricks, of mortar, of laths or pipe-ends or any other superfluity negligently stacked in this especial part of his employer's premises? Much has been said and written about these people's methods of doing business, but, it has never been satisfactorily explained, I believe, why they alone, of all handicraftsmen under the sun, are permitted by common tyranny and weak consent to do this thing. Early in the spring this family, secure in its trust in human nature, has had a partition made or a cellar enlarged. The wily workman, receiving his wage, departs, apparently forgetting the bricks, the planks and other valuables that are his. Day after day passes and the surprise of the family increases, culminating in wrath. Efforts are made to refresh the memory of the journeyman. The cook, entering late, sprains her ankle and forthwith demands either to split the pile into kindling wood or to give warning. This being conveyed to the journeyman he smiles subtly and says he guesses she won't split it, but he'll be around the day after to-morrow. And he is right about the cook, for there never was a woman yet who had the wicked courage to interfere with vested rights in her own interest, even if they are unlawfully and inconveniently stacked in the back yard. But the journeyman does not come the day after to-morrow, nor has he come yet. Perhaps some morning early in September the family, looking out from a window in the rear upon the detested pile, will see only the place where it was wont to be, covered with flat straggling grasses of an unwholesome lemon yellow, with earth worms, and "hundred legs" convulsed in a violent effort to get out of the way. And then it will transpire that the journeyman has got a "job" somewhere in the immediate vicinity which makes it convenient for him to come early in the morning when nobody is about to reproach him, and abstract the whole.

Notwithstanding the flaunting tins and the lumber pile, the superannuated step-ladder, the wheel-barrow, the empty barrels and the watering pot, the back yard is not without a certain homely attraction. You get the very basis of domestic life in the back yard. It is ugly, as most fundamental things are, but there is an unpretentiousness about it that almost reconciles one to its character of scandal-monger. It has growths, too, that redeem it. All over it flourishes indomitably the weed that Charles Dudley Warner has immortalized as "pusley"—immortalized it most unnecessarily, since the nature of pusley gives it a surer hope of immortality than that of any other thing that grows. And pusley is not always green; there, in one of the right angles which the barn makes with the fence, beyond which waves a neighbor's washing—very late in the week!—it glows into as rich a brown as Homer Watson ever painted by a roadside. Beside its own natural luxuriant weedy growths of lamb's quarters, burdocks, milkweed, birdweed, chickweed, "mustard," and that round-leafed thing the fruit of which school children used to call "cheeses," and deliberately to eat regardless of consequences, the back yard has vegetation oddly foreign to it. Here an incipient horse-chestnut tree has reached a height of two feet, there a group of potato plants are doing finely, in the corner by the barn a dozen spears of oats are waving gracefully in the sun, and beside the kitchen door a solitary sunflower will bloom, a pensive æsthetic in Philistia, about the end of August. And the pigeons come sailing down by twos and threes and peck with dignity at the sparrows that gather in dozens to share the back yard's hospitality, and all day long a whole democracy of yellow butterflies flutter over the place.

Nor is the back yard without events. Hither, earliest, comes the milkman, fresh and pink and clean as a matter of business, for who would be the patron of a dirty milkman! and clinking his tin measures against his can in a sylvan symphony. Very early and before cockcrowing has he partaken of boiled green tea and cold "Johnny cake," pie and pickles, —much better that she had given him bread and figs and honey as in the country near Mantua!—at the hand of Amaryllis and driven thither from the meadows where his herds pasture, along dewy country roads, while the sun broke over the elm tops and illumined his soul. It is sad to note that notwithstanding these elevating bucolic influences, notwithstanding his unsophisticated, Arcadian, Dresden China appearance, he permits himself the immoral practice of holding his measure at an angle with everything but his own interest, while he pours the milk and makes remarks about the weather. Later comes the baker, all a whistling, crusty only in his wares, which he deposits on the kitchen table without ceremony, while his accustomed nag pulls the breadcart to the next stopping place on his own responsibility. Followeth the butcher, and the vendor who cries all day at the top of his stentorian lungs, "Fresh Feesh!" The ice man also, and the ice man embodies guile to the cook, for will he not on any pretence drop his lump, without washing it, in the sun at the kitchen door there to let it run in wasteful rills away until she clasps it to her own broad bosom and hoists it into the refrigerator herself. There certainly have been "words" between the cook and the ice man. They regard one another with a frigidity that would make his fortune if he could only sell it.

And who is this, this brown skinned creature with soft narrow black eyes and blue beads around her neck and gay petticoats of red and purple and yellow, and no covering at all upon her head but her own coarse black hair and the end of a tartan shawl! A Mohawk, dressed in the sunset colors of her race. She has no words for us, but proffers the pail on her sturdy hip, silently lifting its covering of the broadest leaves in the woods. Raspberries, sweet and red, packed a little in their own lusciousness by the long journey from the reserve. Raspberries—a ten quart pail for a dollar—not the insipid product of garden bushes, but the fruit of the field-corners, of the sunny places in the woods, where the fallen logs are mossy and treacherous, and the bracken is thick and high, and the drops of dew splash down on the trifling brown hand, and all the silent world belongs to the birds and the tinier things that hum and buzz and whirr in a language we will never learn. In the matter of raspberries and strawberries what our boasted cultivation has gained in size it has lost in flavor. And here she stands, she and her berries, an epitome, when she has got our dollar, of all that we can do for her dying race, and all that it can do for us.

And last, shall we not find an idyl in the back yard! The dusk is here, and verily, there cometh a man! Long ago the tea-things jingled and were still, and Jane—Jane is above, attiring herself. It is much too late for any peripatetic vendor, and parcels from down town never come until midnight, when the house is locked up and the family asleep. Yet he cometh as one accustomed, and that is surely Jane in fresh ribbons at the door. It cannot be—and yet it is—the recalcitrant journeyman! Perfidious Jane, and this is your custody of family feuds! Like Juliet, you forget you are a Capulet.

Love is a divinity without respect for places. He is as happy in the back yard as in the boudoir. Let us go in and leave him in possession then, while twilight creeps about the two kitchen chairs, and the pigeons coo in the barn. I could not trust you, anyway, in your present condition, with even a romance of the cook, unimaginative as Jane is. But if you have stayed all this time in the back yard, and are careful not to forget the August powder, I have hopes of your ultimate recovery.

GARTH GRAFTON.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Appointments—Divorce Wanted—Additions to the Free List.

OTTAWA, July 27.—To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain the following appointments: John Muir, Hamilton, to be judge of the County court of Wentworth and local judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario; Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Smith of the Canadian militia, extra aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General; Joseph LeBlanc, New Richmond, Que., as preventive officer in the customs.

An order-in-council has been passed approving the tariff of tolls on the Trent Valley canal.

Arthur Wand, of Montreal, contractor, will apply to Parliament next session for a bill of divorce from his wife, Jennie Darrach, formerly of the same place, but now of the city of New York, on the grounds of adultry, desertion and attempt to poison the applicant.

Notice is given by the Prescott County Railway company of application to Parliament for an enlargement of its bonding powers, the construction of a bridge at or near Hawkesbury, the extension of their line through the counties of Russell and Ottawa, including a bridge over the Ottawa river, at some convenient point west of Plantagenet, change of name, and extension of time for construction.

An order-in-council has been passed placing the following articles on the free list:

Wire of iron and steel, No. 13 and 14, wire gauge, flattened or corrugated, and used on a machine known as the wire grip in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and leather fittings;

Certain chemical preparations when imported for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods;

Two-ply cotton twine, yarn in copse only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, and used by manufacturers of Italian clothes, cashmere and cotton clothes;

Blanketing and lapping and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers when imported by cotton manufacturers for use in factories only.

THE "SOO" ROAD.

President Washburn Says it is not Owned by the Canadian Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—The statement made in the Senate by Senator Cullom, to the effect that the "Soo" line had been sold to the Canadian Pacific, has been officially denied. President Washburn said to-day: "The 'Soo' is not owned by the Canadian Pacific, nor does the Canadian Pacific have the least interest in it whatever. This line is operated by its officers, who are Minneapolis men, and the road is run and will continue to be run in the interest of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the Northwest generally. Senator Cullom has been worked upon by the Chicago people, who are worried because the trade of the Northwest is no longer in their hands, but takes the natural and short cut between the East and the West over the 'Soo' line. As regards the ownership of the bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, I will state that the Canadian Pacific owns a half interest, the 'Soo' line a quarter, and the Duluth and South Shore a quarter interest. The Grand Trunk has a privilege of buying half of the Canadian Pacific's interest when the line is completed to that point, after which the four roads will each own a quarter interest."

TORONTO CITY FATHERS

Hold a Stormy Meeting and Discuss Various Matters.

TORONTO, Ont., July 27.—A special meeting of the City Council was held to-day. A lengthy message was read from the mayor with reference to the city water supply, the shortness of which is agitating the public mind at present. Several schemes were proposed to remedy the difficulty, but no definite action will be taken until the opinion of competent authority is obtained. A long and stormy discussion ensued on the report of the special committee *re* the Board of Works investigation, which recommended appeal against the decision of Judge Robertson. It was decided to appeal. Inspector Lockie, who has been suspended in connection with the investigation, has been refused payment of his salary during suspension. The meeting was pretty stormy all through, and uncomplimentary remarks flew about the Council chamber.

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The Churches.

SUNDAY, 29th JULY.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. 8 a. m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. 4.15 p.m. [illegible] Litany. 7.05. Evensong. Daily service [illegible] p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, Point St. Charles. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Belcher.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL HOUSE, Cote St. Louis. 11 a. m., Rev. H. J. Evans, A. M. 7 p.m.

ST. HENRI BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, near Ry. Crossing. 7 p.m., Rev. Samuel Massey.

ST. GEORGE'S. 11.05 a. m. and 7.05 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Carmichael.

ST. MARY'S, Hochelaga. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. Ridgecomb.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. 10.30 a.m., Matins. 11.15 a.m., Holy Eucharist. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Evensong.

ST. THOMAS. 11 a.m., Rev. Samuel Massey, and 7 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH. Preacher for the morning, the Rector, and for the evening, the Rev. Fielding Sweeny, D. D., of Toronto.

ST. MATTHIAS. 8.30 (Holy Communion) and 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Rev Canon Henderson, M. A.

ST. JUDE'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Mr. Chartres.

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

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. F. Chartres.

ST. STEPHEN'S. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher: The Rev. E. J. Fessenden, Rector of Chippawa, Ont.

SCHOOL HOUSE, Outremont. 7 p. m., Rev. H. J. Evans, M. A.

TRINITY. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Rollit.

LACHINE. ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. St. Paul's, Upper Lachine. 7 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Right Rev. Bishop Ussher.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CRESCENT STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. L. Murray.

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

CALVIN. 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE, Cote St. Antoine. 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Rev. J. MacGillivray B. A.

AMERICAN. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Harves, of Burlington, Vt.

KNOX. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James Fleck.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Russell Hall. 5.30 p. m., Italian service, Signor A. Internoscia.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). 11 a.m. 7 p.m., Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S, Point St. Charles. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. James Patterson.

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

ST. GABRIEL. 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Rev. A. C. McKenzie, of Oswego, N. Y.

THE CHAPEL, Inspector Street. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. M. Stewart Oxley.

TAYLOR. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. Thos. Bennett.

METHODIST.

CROSS MISSION, Hochelaga, 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. W. Wells.

DOUGLAS—11 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. W. Jackson.

DOMINION SQUARE. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M. A., D.D.

DORCHESTER STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. Henderson.

EAST END. 10.30 a. m., 7 p. m., Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A.

FIRST FRENCH, Champ de Mars. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. Smith.

MOUNTAIN STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES ST. METHODIST CHURCH. Service in Queen's Hall, St. Catherine st., Rev. James Henderson, Pastor. The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

ST. HENRI. 11 a.m., Mr. W. S. Louson 7 p.m., Rev. G. H. Parker, M. A.

WELLINGTON STREET, Point St. Charles. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. B. Saunders.

WEST END. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev S. Bond.

COTE ST. PAUL. 11 a. m., Rev. G. H. Porter, M. A. 7 p.m., Mr. Wm. Hill.

COTE ST. LOUIS. 11 a. m., Mr. G. S. Rorke. 7 p. m., Mr. J. H. McComb.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE. 11 a. m., Mr. Geo. Young. 7 p.m., Mr. J. A. Mathewson.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

CHRISTIAN MISSION, Weber Hall, for non-church goers. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Services.

GIRLS' READING ROOM, in St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street. 8.15 p. m., general Evangelistic service.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, Victoria Square. 8.30 p. m., Evangelistic service.

THE HALL, 2264 St. Catherine street. 3 p.m. Inspirational discourse. Subjects chosen by the audience. 7.30 p. m. Lecture and Tests. Mr. Frank T. Ripley, of Boston.

PROTESTANT HOUSE of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe. 2.30 p.m., Rev. W. S. Barnes.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Evangelistic Discourse, 7.30 p.m. Subject: "The first Resurrection and the change and translation of the Living Saints who are prepared to meet the Lord."

CONGREGATIONAL.

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

EMMANUEL. 11 a. m., Rev. Dr. Shaw. No evening service.

ZION. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Mr. Wm. J. Watt.

LUTHERAN GERMAN.

ST. JOHN'S (131 St. Dominique). 10.30 a.m. Rev. Henry Rembe.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

ASSEMBLY HALL, 2269 St. Catherine street. Wm. W. Robertson, Elder, Service at 7 p.m. Subject: "The Temperance Question, its Friends and its Foes."

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. 11 a. m. Rev. W. S. Barnes.

SCANDINAVIAN.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Mr. J. Ohling.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. B. Parmelee, of Wilmington, Del.

WELSH UNION.

Y. M. C. A., upper room. 3 p. m. Welsh Service.

BAPTIST.

FIRST. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. E. Cressey, M.A., B.D.

OLIVET. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

GESU. 8 p.m.

LA BONNE STE. ANNE.

From the City of Three Rivers to the Shrine.

What a Pilgrim Felt, Saw and Heard during the Pilgrimage.

(Written by a Catholic.)

On the morning of Tuesday, the 17th July, the little town of Three Rivers was astir at an early hour. A commotion was visible round the doors of those inns chiefly patronized by country people, carriages were driving into the yards, passengers alighting, breakfast was being consumed as fast as it could be prepared, and all was bustle and excitement. The private dwellings, too, were more or less scenes of hurrying to and fro, sandwiches were being cut, cake packed into baskets and raspberry vinegar stowed away in portable flasks. Motherly dames carefully pulled out the broad bows of their daughter's cambric sashes, and gave tender little pats to obtrusive puffs and wrinkles in gowns—and the fair wearers of the gowns lent themselves to this vicarious vanity the more thankfully in that they did not wish to give too much time to their own toilets for had not the priest only last evening told them to be wise and remember that a pilgrimage was not a picnic.

Then in the beautiful old parish church, from five o'clock in the morning the Marys were grouped praying. Aye, and the Marthas too, but the latter left their baskets at the door.

Surely the richly carved walls of that matchless little sanctuary never enclosed a more devout throng of worshippers than those pious people who:

"With God's blessing fresh upon them"

began the day with the highest act of Catholic worship.

Eight o'clock was the hour named for starting from the pier, but it was well on to nine before the "Canada," carrying about twelve hundred souls, let go her grapplings and steamed down the river, the plashing of her paddle wheels mingling with the notes of the "Ave Marie Stella," the singing of which sacred song appeared to be joined in by all on board.

The city of Three Rivers, or, give it its more elegant appellation, "Les Trois Rivieres," presents a particularly beautiful and picturesque aspect from the deck of a vessel descending the St. Lawrence. The lower town with its slanting streets and quaint old buildings, in the distance the Coteau St. Louis rising above the verdant flats of the Banlieue, whereon grimly stands the ruin of an old old windmill, the Plateau with its pretty trees and flowers, the exquisite peeps up the Rue des Casernes, terminating in the lovely little church of the era of the French occupation, the cathedral spire towering above the superb elm trees, the boulevard of which the Trifluvians are justly proud, the old white monastery of the Ursulines, like some dream castle on a fairy isle, the magnificent new seminary, the scarcely less fine hospital of the Sisters of Providence, the many handsome private houses of the citizens, all contribute to a scene not easily surpassed in Canadian landscapes. On steams the "Canada," past the entrance to the St. Maurice, where we see the mouths of the river des Trois Rivières, past Cap de la Magdelaine where in the shadow of the fine new sanctuary nestles the little church of the early Jesuit mission, almost as old as Canadian civilization, on past the entrance to the Becancour, past Batiscan, and Champlain and St. Pierre-les-Becquets and the other smiling villages that dot the banks of the river St. Lawrence. But these glimpses at scenery are "stolen glimpses," for the director of the pilgrimage, the Very Rev. Chanoine Cloutier has ascended to the upper gallery and commenced the recitation of the rosary.

On bended knee the pilgrims respond in the saloons, from the outer deck, through open staterooms, front stairs and galleries come the oft repeated words:—*Sainte Marie Mere de Dieu, priez pour nous, pauvres pecheurs, maintenant et a l'heure de notre mort. Ainsi soit-il.*

After the chapelet comes a little sermon and then "free time" which we cannot employ better than by taking a stroll about the boat to see who and what manner of people are our fellow passengers.

To begin with the reverend clergy—there are over twenty priests on board, six of whom wear the jewelled ring and purple insignia of Caucus of the Cathedral. There is one Jesuit father, there are seminary priests, country *cures*, and a large number of young ecclesiastics—these latter as sedate and dignified as the oldest canon of the chapter.

Then, as to the rank and file—There are young people, and old people, and young old people, and old young people, and children of all ages, from babies upward—and these are deformed and cripples, and dwarfs, and weak, wistful invalids. And, O God of mercy! How many broken and desolate hearts? How many shattered hopes and ruined lives none but Thy all Omniscient Goodness can tell!

On a sofa about midships, lay a young woman, pale and wasted, coughing violently, her feverish pulse, too bright eyes, and sunken cheeks bearing evidence of grave malady. But on the lower deck in a wicker perambulator sat a beautiful boy of five years of age, his poor legs nerveless and limp from some affection of the spine. A few feet behind him a nice looking woman sat alone, her face wearing a singularly patient expression. Addressing her I said: "Is this your first visit to St. Anne's?" "Yes," she said, "the weather is very fine." I tried again, eliciting the reply, "From the parish of Shawenegan on the St. Maurice," whereupon somebody, taking in the situation, came up and bellowed the enquiry into her ear, and at last hearing answered. Yes, she had never yet prayed at the shrine of the good St. Anne.

Up stairs in the saloon there were some most pleasant groups, one consisting of a nun, with a sweet serene face, and a dear old lady of over eighty years of age, who was as bright and cheerful as a bird, had a magnetic effect upon your correspondent.

In the centre of the smaller saloon was a table whereupon you might buy St. Anne in various attitudes for various sums from five cents up to five dollars. There were also rosaries, medals, books and tapers for sale.

High up on the centre of the galleries above the stair landing was a statue of the patron of grandmammas with her immaculate daughter, and before it slowly consumed many waxen tapers, the offerings of the faithful to the good Saint Anne.

At half past eleven o'clock a whispered murmur of dinner arose, but before the news had circulated half way over the ship the refectory was so full that the doors were obliged to be closed and being just too late your correspondent was forced to while away the time as best he could, in watching such of his fellow mortals, as had come provided with lunch baskets. Really those lunch baskets were a study, some of them very tempting with their delicious looking country bread and butter, others, it must be confessed contained sandwiches of dimensions which would take away the appetite of a city belle. In many were plates, bowls and cups of old china, of a date and pattern that would bring envy to the soul of many a collector.

The dinner served by the caterer for the pilgrimage was excellent, consisting of soup, roast beef and potatoes, biscuits, good bread and butter, blueberries, tea and coffee, all for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents.

From time to time during the day there were prayers, hymns and instructions from one or other of the priests, and confessions were heard in all parts of the steamer.

The programme did not admit of a stoppage at Quebec on the way down. So that we had the novel experience of steaming past the Fortress City. How beautiful it is, the cradle of our country, seen from the river, and equally beautiful in its smiling verdure is the Côte de Beaupré. The steep fall of the Montmorency glittered like a silver ribbon in the sunshine, and the hamlets of l'Ange Gardien and Chateau Richer lay basking in the mellow light—as we skimmed past their wave-washed shores, towards the goal for which we were bound. Punctually at four o'clock the "Canada" was made fast to the quay at Saint Anne's, and with glad hearts and a devout demeanor the pilgrims fell into line. At the head of the procession walked one of the priests of the Bishop's Palace, then came the silken flag, with its ancient device, and the motto "*Adveniat Regnum Tuum*," the banner of the League of the Sacred Heart, and then the pilgrims four and four, and four and four; but even in fours, it takes a procession of over twelve hundred some time to reach a given point. On they marched, chapelet in hand, singing as they went, a canticle in honor of the good Saint Anne, up the long quay, along the village street, and into the magnificent sanctuary, the Basilica of Saint Anne de Beaupre. After a few words of instruction from the Rev. Father Mallengler, C. SS. R., the congregation dispersed to seek lodging for the night, and refreshment for the inner man.

Now Saint Anne's is a village of lodging houses. There is but one street, and in it almost every house has some sign more or less pretentious whereon the stranger is advised of the fact that he and his can receive accommodation. Who has not heard of the celebrated hostelry kept by that humble-hearted man whom an old swinging board, proclaims himself "E. Lachance, epoux de Delle Mercier." Opposite is a similar establishment bearing the simple sign "Delle Mercier." Said a friend to me: "C'est l'autre sœur, la vieille fille qui n'a pas la chance."

Next to the abode of this chanceless Delle Mercier is the "Maison de Pension Pélerius a la Bonne Sainte Anne." Next to it "Hotel Ste. Anne," and so on all along the village roadside. Much has been said and written about the magnificent church erected at the favorite shrine of the Catholic section of Canada. It is really a gorgeous temple, and one which would repay many visits and much study. The lateral chapels are rendered the more interesting on account of their having been given by various dioceses, parishes and congregations. These chapels are all frescoed with different devices—one, the gift of Madame Pennée, the chapel of the great founder of the Franciscans, is ornamented with the various emblems of the Order, and upon a beautifully carved altar imported from Belgium, stands

"Sweet Saint Francis of Assisium, exquisitely modelled in *caen pierre*, and surrounded by dainty paintings of the little birds that loved him so well.

A beautiful statue is that of Saint François Xavier, given by the Jesuits Church in Quebec. Another of merit is that of Saint Anthony of Padua.

Perhaps the prettiest chapel is one given by a private gentleman whose name I forget, but very beautiful is the one donated by the diocese of Les Trois Rivières, and upon its altar is a truly grand statue of St. Louis of France—the gentle saint of the well beloved bishop of the diocese.

Above the high altar hangs the old oil painting of St. Anne, the Virgin Mary, and two pilgrims, given by the Marquis de Tracy as a votive offering in 1666.

In the sacristy, through the kindness of a friend, resident at St. Anne's, your correspondent was shown a chasuble worked in floss silks by Anne of Austria, sent by Her Majesty to the church at Beaupre.

Time has not marred this rich vestment, its colors are as brilliant as when wrought in by the delicate fingers of the Queen mother of Louis le Grand. Another treasure is a massive silver crucifix, standing about twelve inches in height, given by the gallant Iberville. Then there are the quaint old altars which, so tradition says, were carved under the direction of some good curé of St. Joachim in the days of the old régime. The good curé found the young men of his parish addicted to evening rambles, so to keep them at home he undertook to teach them wood-carving, and hence the profusely ornamented old white and gold altars of the former Church of la Bonne Sainte Anne. Beneath the vestry is a sort of bazaar where pilgrims can buy trifling souvenirs of their visit to this celebrated shrine.

By the time one has explored the church and the sacristy, and listened to a sermon, and said one's prayers, one is apt to feel a reminder that refreshment is necessary to the natural man. The hospitality of the generous donatrice of the Chapel of St. Francis of Assisium rendered it unnecessary for your correspondent to test the toothsomeness of the confections of the veritable Delle Mercier, but let it be stated that two ladies who took a meal at her far famed board were charged for the same the very modest sum of five cents apiece!

After supper when the blue shadows of the Laurentian Mountains fell athwart the swift running river and the pastureland of the Isle of Orleans grew misty and dim, we sallied forth again to visit the little chapel which has been constructed from the materials of the old old church of St. Anne. Along the village street, past the humble cemetery where stands a Calvary—the face of the man God appealing in mute agony to the hearts of "all those who pass by" and we are at the portal of the tiny church. Inside are many persons praying devoutly. It is dark, and the darkness is but made visible by the flame of one tiny taper burning upon the gilded altar.

As the Blessed Sacrament was not in the church, there could be no impropriety in entering the sanctuary, which we did, helping ourselves to another taper and lighting it at the pale flame on the altar.

In this little chapel are preserved such relics of the old church as would not accord with the magnificence of the new one. The altar is very very ancient, and richly gilt. In the corners of the sanctuary are two old Corinthian columns, all white and gold, around the walls are various votive offerings in the form of pictures. Writing of them in the *Catholic World*, Miss Anna T. Sadlier says: "Of the artistic excellence of many of these pictures we say nothing." and her words convey the correct impression. One in especial is very funny. It is small, about twenty-four inches by twelve. It portrays Saint Anne in wonderful puffed sleeves seated in a cloud. In the foreground a boat is upset in a terrible sea, and to its shapeless sides cling five young persons in the utmost peril. In the distance we see the Church of St. Anne, the old "Petit Cap," and the Laurentides. In the corner in quaint painting: Ex Voto J. B. T. Aucler, Louis Bouvier, Marthe Feuilleteau, tous 3 sauvés, Mna. Ch[illegible]nar, ag de 21 ans, Margte. Chmpagne age de 20 ants un jour, tout deux noyez, se [illegible]me Juin, 1754, a 2 heures du matin tout 5 dans ce triste etat se récommendant a la bien heureuse Ste. Anne.

Above this truly marvellous work of art hangs one entitled "Voeu fait par l'equipage de la Ste. Anne," bearing date 1700. In this corner there is a strange, very ancient statue of the Blessed Virgin, in which she is represented with beady black eyes. On the pedestal we read:

B. V. M. Help of Christians.
Marie
Secours de chrétiens,
Priez
pour le peuple.
Intercedez
pour le clergé.

In the opposite corner of the sanctuary is a very beautiful little painting, which has the appearance of a group of miniature portraits of the Queen of France and her children, kneeling before a representation of Saint Anne. Whatever this picture may be it is certainly the work of an artist of no mean ability and skill.

The only other picture of any merit is one of Mademoiselle de Bécancourt, of Les Trois Rivieres, afterwards Sister of the Holy Trinity in the community of the Ursulines.

Coming out of the gloom of the little chapel into the creeping twilight, we pause before the fountain so long venerated to drink of its sparkling water and then pass up the hill, terrace after terrace of weary steps, to the convent of the good Grey Nuns. Here is indeed a "Maison de Pension" worthy of the name. From the entrance hall of the convent, the view is superb, and so seemed to think the privileged boarders of whom there were over a hundred grouped on the threshold and in the grounds. It is not an expensive place of lodgment, this convent, and there are few more lovely spots for ladies to pass a quiet summer.

Descending to the village street we could not resist another peep at the Basilica. Its kneeling throngs, its pyramids of crutches, its lights and flowers and atmosphere of beauty. In the numerous confessionals, the priests were hard at work and around them clustered the penitent pilgrims, two of whom, presumably, had not very heavily laden consciences, as they were fast asleep. Connecting the lateral chapels with the Sacristy is a semi-circular corridor, wherein hang two large frames containing spectacles, left at the shrine by those to whom sight was restored. There are here some pictures of St. Anne D'Auray, in Brittany, and one old engraving of great interest.

It was a gift from the Abbé H. R. Casgrain to the Rev. Redemptorist fathers in 1887, and bears the signature of that illustrious gentleman. It is, as a quaintly printed paragraph sets forth.

"Le vray portrait du tres Religieux fr Didace pelletier, fr. lay Récollet, natif de Ste. Anne en Canada, mort en odeur de St été dans la mission de la nouvelle france le 21 febrier 1699 agé de 41 an et 20 de Religion et que Dieu honore par plusieurs miracles."

The Frere Didace, a chubby looking person in the dress of a Récollet, holds a skull, and stands before a crucifix.

In the morning from five o'clock mass is offered at Saint Anne's and hundreds upon hundreds of devout pilgrims approach the holy table. After mass, breakfast, and then the blessing of the various objects of devotion brought by the pilgrims, the reading of the gospel over the sick, a sermon, and the veneration of the relics. During all this time the devotion of the people appears to know no bounds; they pray, they give thanks, they give alms, they even kiss all sorts of objects that should not be quite so effusively saluted.

"Oh!" said a friend, as we watched a worthy dame bestow a sounding smack upon a handsome votive offering framed in plush at the feet of the statue, "if she only knew how *wild* that makes the brother sacristan!" And then came the departure in the order of arrival, the solemn, slow marching down the long, long pier; it was low tide, the marshes were bare, and peasants in bright red shirts were swiftly mowing the sweet marsh hay. Flocks of birds serenely wandered among the waving grass and minnows played in the little pools. Over the Island of Orleans a bright streak of golden light cut in twain a heavy storm cloud, and its gleam was reflected by the colossal statue of Saint Anne, that wonderful statue of gilded copper, which, standing between the two towers of the church, keeps ward and watch over the Cote de Beaupré.

The air was fragrant and heavy, as if with coming rain, and all silent but for the measured tread of the pilgrims, and a few notes of the Ave Marie Stella floating down from the village street, that dear old village, soon, alas! to be invaded by the iron horse of progress.

"The old order ever changeth, giving place to the new." In the last eight years St. Anne's has undergone many an alteration; for instance, one looks in vain for the delicious sign which set forth the claims of:

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And where, oh where, is the "Bureu de Poste Ofice" of other days? The Postmaster is still there in the midst of a collection of buckets, brooms, mops, French mustard in gorgeous jars, rope, coal oil, and excellent *petite bière*, of which he will sell you a glass for two cents. But his stone house with the latticed window panes has given place to a modern brick one, more convenient than picturesque.

Shortly after leaving St. Anne's the Very Rev. Canon aforementioned began the recitation of the rosary, and at the conclusion of the last "Ainsi soit-il," there was a commotion on the lower deck, followed by another at the end of the saloon, where reclined on a sofa a young woman who had been bedridden for two years, and who declared herself perfectly cured, and ravenous for food, of which she had not been able to eat with relish for a long long time. This cure may or may not be genuine, but down below, where I had the day before in vain tried to carry on a conversation with the deaf woman from Shawenegan, joy reigned. She had completely recovered her hearing. Of that there was no mistake. "Are you sure she was deaf?" asked a lady on board, of the curé of her parish. "Ah! madame, indeed I am," he answered. "It was always most difficult for me to confess her."

So the announcement was made, and from the decks and saloons of the "Canada" rose from twelve hundred voices, such a Te Deum of thanksgiving as could never be heard in this Canada of ours outside of the Province of Quebec. The morning interspersed with religious exercises brought us to Quebec, where some hours were allowed to visit the town. At three we steamed off on our homeward trip, reaching Three Rivers about nine, and ever and anon we knelt to pray, or sang the sweet French hymns of the Bonne Saint Anne. Everybody was happy, everybody was good. Not a frown, not an unseemly word, not a rude action, occurred to mar the harmony of the voyage. Among the immense crowd there was not one drop of strong drink, nor any resort to games nor betting to while away the hours. Once indeed a panic threatened. In rounding a point in the river, the boat dipped, everybody ran to the sinking side to see what was the matter, thereby increasing the danger, but one word of explanation from *Monsieur le Curé* and all was righted. The entire pilgrimage was so well managed and so edifying, that it is difficult to give it an adequate meed of praise. "Oh! yes," said a resident of St. Anne's, in speaking of this, but you must remember that we consider the Three Rivers Pilgrimage an exceptionally nice set of people." This doubtless is a fact, but still from many other parts of this dear old province, countless throngs yearly make their way to the shrine at Beaupré in a spirit of piety, of charity and obedience, for is not the whole land from Le Gaspesie to Lake Nominique constant to the motto of the Breton peasant of the old regime.

"One faith, one heart, one tongue."

LORRAINE.

Dogs in the Streets.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—"A Voice from the Crowd" brings very poor arguments in favor of his pets. He can better insult than argue. He imagines that I am an intruder in the yards I go into. They are those where several families reside and where there is no front entrance. Shall those persons be deprived of their letters, bread, milk, etc., because they have the misfortune to have a neighbor who owns a dog that will not allow any stranger in their yard? Just imagine seeing a letter-carrier, for instance, enquiring from door to door if there are dogs in the yards that he is called to go to. Let "A. V. F. T. C." go in the suburbs and see what valuables there are to be guarded by that army of dogs wandering in the streets. Their owners, in most cases, are so poor that they cannot even afford to pay the dog tax. "A. V. F. T. C." seems to wonder what business I have in the lanes. Does he think I meant those back yards which are the entrance to the stables or sheds? Then, he is mistaken. I mean those lanes such as, for instance, St. David, Mathieu, etc., which are streets, no more nor less. The idea that the Chief of Police should give strict orders to destroy all the dogs seen wandering in the streets is not at all ridiculous. If such orders had been given, Mr. Charles Alexander, of 101 Mackay street, would not have been bitten by that vicious dog at 69 Mackay street, on Tuesday evening. According to "A. V. F. T. C." Mr. Chs. Alexander should have had an *Eclaireur* to see if there were dogs on his route. What does Mr. Alexander think of the liberty accorded to dogs, now? The dog is very valuable in a yard where there is something to watch, but not in those yards where dozens of families reside. If "A. V. F. T. C." will take the trouble to enquire at the Post Office he will learn that a large number of letters are sent to dead letter department because the letter carriers have been unable to reach the addressees who had the misfortune to live in a yard where there are dogs that challenge the entrance. I was not aware that when the license was paid, the dog had the right to bite the pedestrians. Then, what about those whose owners do not pay the tax? It would be a blessing if "all those wandering dogs were packed in ice and put on the shelf." He says that the complaints would be innumerable from all sides, because of the barking of the dogs that would be chained up in small yards. That has nothing to do here. If a neighbor has a dog that disturbs us in our sleep, all we have to do is to lodge a complaint to that effect with the police. The owner will then have either to send his pet "to the seaside" or have it destroyed. That is the law. Does he know it now? "A. V. F. T. C." says that a dog that has its liberty is seldom or ever savage. Such nonsense. All the persons bitten are bitten by dogs that have too much liberty. Last summer a gentleman was walking along St. Catherine street reading his paper, when he came to a dog that was lying across the sidewalk. He unconsciously touched it with his foot, when the brute arose furiously and bit his leg. He bled profusely. Who was the owner of that dog? No one knew. Was it there to guard the footpath? That was the result of leaving dogs loose in the streets such as suggested by "A. V. F. T. C." I could name at least six letter carriers who have been bitten from one to four times. He warns me to be very careful with my use of pistol, guns and arsenic. I am very thankful for his judicious advice. I shall use in future arms of greater calibre, and use but pure white arsenic to make a sure case with the pets. Benjamin Sulte said that a dead dog does not bite—"le chien mort ne mord plus"—that is why I do away with those that bite me.

VICTIM.

THE DEAR LITTLE HEADS IN THE PEW.

In the morn of the holy Sabbath,
 I like in the church to see
The dear little children clustered,
 Worshipping there with me.
I am sure that the gentle pastor,
 Whose words are like summer dew,
Is cheered as he gazes over
 The dear little heads in the pew.

Faces earnest and thoughtful,
 Innocent, grave, and sweet.
They look in the congregation
 Like lilies among the wheat.
And I think that the tender Master,
 Whose mercies are ever new,
Has a special benediction
 For dear little heads in the pew.

When they hear "The Lord is my shepherd,
 Or "Suffer the babes to come,"
They are glad that the loving Jesus
 Has given the lambs a home—
A place of their own with His people;
 He cares for me and for you.
But close in His arms He gathers
 The dear little heads in the pew.

So I love in the great assembly,
 On the Sabbath morn, to see
The dear little children clustered,
 And worshipping there with me:
For I know that my precious Saviour,
 Whose mercies are ever new,
Has a special benediction
 For the dear little heads in the pew.

—MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting Guests.

The Thousand Islands.

The Pullman Cottage is rapidly approaching completion. It will be opened on August 14, by its formal transfer from Mr. Pullman to his aged mother. Meanwhile it is a recognized shrine for the curious. They all have to go there and then they come back, and how they do brag, and with what charming familiarity they speak of "George" and "Ma" Pullman. If one didn't know the cottage was still empty it would be almost convincing. The cost of this magnificent summer home is given as $100,000, which is probably a low estimate. Mr. Warner has already arrived at his beautiful new cottage on Warner Island.

On August 1 occurs the annual business meeting of the St. Lawrence River Anglers Association. This is an unusually important one. The whole subject of the vexed question of net fishing will be brought up, and an endeavor made to make more difficult than now this illegal and vandal angling which has always been the only thing to raise a doubt as to the permanence of the St. Lawrence as a summer resort.

During the month of August a

MONSTER TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

will be in session for one week at Thousand Island Park. Well known speakers, representing all shades of opinion on the great question of temperance, will be present and make addresses. Other events are canvassed sufficient to ensure a very lively month.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

continue to flock to the river as cottagers or hotel guests.

Following are the late Canadian arrivals at Thousand Island Park hotel: J. Byron Coulthard, Toronto; Mrs. Wilkinson and children, J. M. Campbell, W. Middleton, Kingston; D. A. McDonald, Carleton Place; J. N. Edwards, Miss J. Purdey, G. S. Hobart, George Ross, Miss Smyth, Mr. Woodward, Miss Shepard, James Alexander, R. S. Waldron, Kingston; C. W. Scott, Oshawa, Ont.; W. J. M. C. Claffrey, Prescott; Mr. Cowan and party of eight, Oshawa; A. A. Smith, Ottawa; W. A. Whitney, Morrisburgh; P. D. Goodwin, Pembroke; James MacFarland, wife and family, Montreal; Edwin Deland, junior, John G. Longley, Toronto; Herbert Robinson, Hamilton; W. E. Barnse and wife, Toronto; W. F. Hall, Napanee; John Cordal, R. S. Hamlin, W. Kuin, T. H. McMillan and wife, Miss McMillan and Miss Cusack, Mrs. Whiting and Miss Whiting, Oshawa, Ont.; J. Howden, E. Perry, Montreal; W. Brien, Oshawa, Ont.

Bolton Springs.

Among those registered during the week at the Bolton Springs House are: Horace Hyde, Barton, Vt.; John Lewis, Grenville, Mich; Mrs. J. L. Lewis, Milo Lewis and wife, G. P. Hardy, North Troy, Vt.; Katie McCarthy, Sarah McCarthy, Rev. G. W. Clough, St. Albans; Ora P. Patten, Miss E. J. Chandler, Miss Edith M. Chandler, Brome Corner; Mr. E. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brown, two children and nurse, Montreal; G. F. Feltus, Beebe Plain; Mr. and Mrs. N. Galex, G. V. Jones, Miss Pickle, Sweetsburg; Miss McLoud, Granby; H. S. Vancor Knowlton; Miss F. Johnson, Knowlton, N. J. Vancor, Knowlton; C. W. Vancor, Burlington, Vt.; D. A. Vancor, Sweetsburg; Miss Longmore, Sweetsburg; Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rice, Bedford; Mrs. Arthur Reynolds, Stanbridge East; Miss F. L. Chandler, Stanbridge East; Miss Stella Welch, Stanbridge East; Homer Baker, Frelighsburg. L. R. Mills and wife, Miss P. Mills, Sutton, J. M. Lefebre, Knowlton; Miss C. Pagnuelo, Marie L. Pagnuelo, Virginia Pagnuelo, Maria Pagnuelo, St. Hyacinth; Clara Lefebre, Knowlton; Anna Lefebre, Waterloo; Rosanna Lefebre, J. M. J. Lefebre, Knowlton; A. S. Twambley and wife, W. H. Ford and wife, Lyndonville, Vt.

Alburgh Springs, Vt.

Arrivals at Alburgh Springs' House, week ending July 25, 1888: T. R. Schmelzel, New York; Mrs. A. L. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, A. L. Chamberlain, jr., New Haven; G. W. Stephens, May Stephens, Marguerite Stephens, Miss J. McIntosh, Montreal, W. D. Wilson, St. Albans; Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Charles H. Anderson, Montreal; Mrs. Jacob Ingraham, New York; H. D. Martin, Philadelphia; Geo. E. Cavanagh, Master Cavanagh, Plattsburg; Clifford Patman, G. Ward, Bushnell, New York; Miss A. Beal, Boston; Willard Sears, Mrs. Sears, Newton; G. Joseph, Mrs. G. Joseph, Montreal; H. S. Houston, Mrs. and Miss Houston, J. E. Houston, Mrs. J. E. Houston, Holyoke; Herbert B. Simpson, New York; C. L. Soule, Mrs. C. L. Soule, Fairfield; W. S. Ingalls and wife, Gainsboro; Brainerd Kellogg, Brooklyn; Mr. J. Payne, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. G. F. Payne, Granby, P. Q.; W. B. Thurston, Arlington; Mrs. John E. Van Nostrand, nurse and children, Edward P. Terhune, Sarah G. Luydan, Brooklyn; Peter White, R. B. Morrice, Montreal; Mrs. R. Henser, New York; C. S. Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Grace Murphy, Boston; A. M. Colquhoun, John J. Howie, Montreal; Mrs. B. Kellogg, Miss J. Kellogg, Brooklyn; B. J. Coghlin, Mrs. Coghlin, Miss W. E. Sharpley, Miss McCallum, Mrs. E. J. Savage, Miss Savage, Milton Savage, Eddie Savage, Geo W. Stephens, junior, Montreal; Frank Allen, Rector St. Armand's, P. Q.; Mrs. S. L. McConiche, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. J. B. Letendre, R. B. Morrice, Montreal.

Stanley Island.

Among the recent arrivals at the St. Lawrence House are the following: Mrs. Caverhill, Mrs. and Miss Crathern, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. Mattice, Montreal; E. G. Reynolds, E. M. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Bombay, New York; Mr. Frechette, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss M. Crops, Malone, New York; M. Michaels, Stockholm; Miss Whitney, Potsdam; Geo. H. Shaver, Waddington; M. A. Leonard and wife, Bangor; Mrs. and Miss Cross, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; F. A. Anderson, Miss K. Andrews, Miss M. Cubly, Miss Bradford, N. S. Ransom, Massena; C. E. Mathews, H. S. Taylor, Burlington, Vt.; J. W. Mills, J. Smalley, Boston, Mass.; B. F. Heddin, Watertown; Judge Pringle, Mrs. Hall, J. McIntyre, Miss McIntyre, J. Liddell and wife, Mrs. Van Arsdale, Mrs. McFarlane, Cornwall; R. A. Searing, L. A. Ellis, Rochester; Miss Mair, Philadelphia.

ISLANDER.

St. Hilaire.

Arrivals at "Iroquois House," Beloeil Mountain: M. Charles Glazier, Mrs. England and daughter, New York; Mrs. Cox, Miss Kilby, Montreal; I. B. Futvoye, St. Johns, Que.; Irving H. Lyon, New York; Henry L. Sayles, Vaudreuil; Charles Strongman, Montreal; J. Brooks Young, Boston; Mrs. H. Hill, Miss Hill, Miss Catherine Peechy, Mrs. P. B. Douglas, Mr. P. B. Douglas, Ottawa; Wilfrid S. Kaly, Thos. D. Bell, James R. Barclay, A. Browning, Alex. Trevithick, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Hadrill, Chs. E. Goad, M. F. Miller, H. N. Stevenson, E. Dousley, R. C. Lyman, S. B. Foote, J. D. Menling, Mrs. T. G. Shaughnessy, 3 children and nurse, S. Fischol, H. B. Moore, J. H. L. Strathy, H. Joseph, Montreal; F. H. Brydges, Winnipeg; Major H. S. Moore, Prince Albert; W. Dousley, W. E. Trevithick, Thos. Bell, Mr. Shaughnessy, Montreal; Mr. Brooks, Sherbrooke; Mr. Bock and family, New York.

Pointe a Pic.

List of arrivals at Warren House: Mr. J. B. Kemp, Mr. J. B. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. J. Hall, Miss Leslie Hall, Miss Blanche Hall and nurse, Mr. H. Begin and wife, Mr. Ed. Vallière, Mr. Simon Peters, Mr. H. T. Jeffrey, Mr. M. Chevalier, Mr. Ed. N. Blais, Mrs. E. N. Blais, Mr. James Stevenson, Miss Laura Stevenson, Mrs. Chinic, Miss Chinic, Miss C. Chinic, Mrs. J. Stain, nurse and two children, Mrs. Dobie, nurse and child, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hope Sewell, Mrs. Lemoine, Miss Lemoine, Mrs. Faucher de St. Maurice, Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, jun., Quebec; Mr. A. E. C. Buchanan, Miss St. Louis, Miss Gauthier, Mr. James Wardlow, Mr. Fayette Brown, Montreal; Mrs. W. Greaves and two children, Ottawa; Mrs. Geo. A. Ives, Miss Helen Ives, Miss R. T. Ives, Boston, Mass.; Mr. J. M. McCarthy, Sorel; Mr. J. E. Peters, Cacouna; Mrs. Frank Weir, Lachute; Mrs. J. D. Cuthbert, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. S. Lanman, Brooklyn, U. S.; Geo. Macquet, C. J., Belgium.

Caledonia Springs.

Arrivals at Grand Hotel: W. G. Cuthbertson, Toronto; Rev. J. B. Belanger, St. Andre Avelin, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haryett, Rockingham, Ont.; P. Devine, Mr. and Mrs. John Brady, James McCrea, Daniel McLaughlin, Renfrew; Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Perth; Rev. T. J. McCarthy, Williamstown, Ont.; Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, Rev. E. C. Croteau, Plantagenet; Miss Evy Smith, Miss J. Thompson, St. Catharines; Miss Slack, Williamstown, Ont.; Rev. D. McEachren, Vankleek Hill; Rev. T. Lavoie, L. Quesnel, Alfred, Ont.; Mrs. A. Parent, Trenton, Ont.; Mrs. S. H. Howard, Mrs. Clara Davis, Dr. George B. Rowell, Strasburg, Vt., Daniel Buchanan, Barton Landing, Vt.; E. Jones, N. Albright, St. Andrews; Eugene Crepeau, Arthabascaville; Wesley McLeod, J. A. McPherson, Lancaster, Ont.; Rev. J. Champagne, Gatineau Point; Daniel Coakley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Supple, Miss Grant, Pembroke; Miss Cowie, Cowansville; J. C. Denesha, Miss Eva Denesha, Miss M. P. Ferrier, Morrisburg; S. Lazarus, Miss J. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. John Baird, J. B. McLea, J. D. Watson, Mrs. John Boyd, Thomas Doherty, Jno. F. Doherty, E. Mansfield, Geo. E. Jaques, jr., Miss Jaques, Miss Kate Jaques, Wm. Doran, H. Beckham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perry, Montreal; A. H. Leggo, J. M. Garland, D. C. Dewar, James Adamson, Mrs. Rod. Chevrier, Miss Villeneuve, Ottawa; S. Lou Goldstein, Cornwall.

James O'Halloran, Mrs. O'Halloran, Miss O'Halloran, H. R. Chadburn, Joseph Smyth, Miss Coleman, Cowansville, Que.; J. England, Knowlton, Que.; A. C. Champagne, Miss Edith Garland, T. D. Ruttan, Herbert Adamson, John A. Cameron, Miss Maud Whiteaves, Ottawa; P. J. Mattice, John Copeland, Miss Jessie Copeland, D. Monroe, Miss Monroe, Geo. McDonell, Cornwall; Robert Kyle, Lakefield, Que.; J. Tuttle, Bridgewater, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown, Carleton Place, Ont.; C. A. Jackson, Waterloo, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fitch, Mrs. S. Heatherington, Toronto; G. F. Calder, W. J. Simpson, P. Lane, W. Owens, Lachute; Miss Mary Hines, Lochiel; R. C. Percival, Merrickville; W. J. Poupore, M. P. P.; Miss Mabel Poupore, Miss Poupore, Chichester, O. E. Owens, R. O. Byers, Montebello, Que.; Colin G. O'Brian, L. S. Dean, L'Orignal; Mrs. W. H. McKenzie, Masters William, Hugh, John and Jesse McKenzie, Vankleek Hill; H. Frymire, Miss Molloy, Wm. McKenzie, Morrisburg; Chas. Esplin, Lachine, Rev. D. MacEachren, Vankleek Hill; Rev. M. J. Spratt, Toledo, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smith, Brownsburg, Que.; Miss Whelan, Brockville; Mrs. John Bromley, Miss Frances Bromley, Mrs. C. Fraser, Hugh Fraser, Pembroke; Daniel Sutherland, St. Andrews; James McNichol, Renfrew; C. A. McCool, Mattawa; Mrs. John Mullin, Miss Dora Mullin, Granby, Que.; P. O'Brian, L'Orignal; Miss M. Ross, Miss E. A. Ross, James Ross, Little Rideau; Mrs. A. Lang, Mrs. A. L. Carlton, Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Miss Ella M. Bailey, Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. J. Frey, Charlotte, N. Y.; G. M. Kinghorn, Mrs. Kinghorn, Hon. J. G. Laviolette, Mrs. M. L. Hudon, J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Higginson, D. M. Kerr, Thos. S. Brophy, Mrs. F. S. Brophy, Frank Osborne, Ed. Charlebois, Geo. J. Nichols, Ed. Nichols, Miss Ewing, Andrew Ewing, Mrs. M. Lessor, Mrs. Sinclair, Hon. James McShane, Mrs. L. Hughes, Mrs. M. Hart, E. R. Mitchell, Miss Abbott, W. L. D. Sutherland, Mrs. W. E. D. Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Bunnie Johnson, A. H. Wood, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Binmore, S. Pagnuelo, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reinhardt, Master Harry Reinhardt, Mrs. Schippel, Fred. J. Claxton, C. J. Coverton, Mrs. J. T. Pelletier, Master Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dawson, Hon. A. W. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Montreal; J. H. McEachren, Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Arnoldi, Miss Ward, Sir James Grant, Ottawa; M. A. McEachren, Vankleek Hill; F. Lynch, L'Epiphanie, Que.; Miss Allen, Winona, Ont.; Rev. A. Williams, Toronto.

Lake Cottage Hotel arrivals: Rev. M. O'Donohue, Rev. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Carleton Place; Miss Cairns, M. Urquhart, Chas. Benson, Montreal; D. McKinnon, Moose Creek; L. F. Fogarty, Three Rivers; Alex. McVicar, Vankleek Hill; S. B. Mittimore, Sweetsburg; M. McDonald, Alexandria; Levi Pilon, Albert Minard, D. J. McEwan, Maxville; John McLeod, M. McMillan, Lochiel; J. A. McDonald, Lancaster; Wm. Strong, Cambria; James Dixon, Lakefield; Hugh Fraser, Miss Fraser, Charlottenburg; Wm. Smith, Winchester; Levi McNee, Colorado; John McNee, East Hawkesbury; Duncan McGregor, Plantagenet; F. D. McLennan, Camerontown; P. Dowdall, Jas. Spaulding, J. Davis, John Weston, Perth; J. Howard, Edgarville; Mrs. J. G. McNaughton, Jno. McNaughton, Laggan; Andrew Jackson, St. Andrews, E. Hamilton, Matilda; Mrs. J. McPhee, Miss Mary McMaster, Huntingdon; A. Carruther, F. Millar, Roxborough; J. D. McMartin, Martintown; A. Robertson, Ormstown; J. H. Whelan, M. Rape, Westport; Alex. McDonald, Glen Nevis; D. A. McKinnon, South Finch; Neil McLeod, Kirkfield; S. O'Connor, East Saginaw; H. Shaver, Lunenburg; M. Warner, Newington; J. Paschal, Bedford; W. S. Mooney, Chas. Mooney, Hawkesbury; J. S. McKay, Toronto; J. H. McPherson, Miss M. McPherson, Kenyon; Miss A. B. McDonald, Pueblo, Col.; F. D. McRae, Bridgewater; J. A. McDonald, Lancaster.

Rochon's Cottage arrivals: H. A. Small and wife, Miss M. Ryan, P. E. Ryan, the Misses Rogers, Ottawa; Mrs. Irving, Mr. Watchorn, Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Meikle, Mrs. Foley, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Lancaster; J. Parks and wife, Quebec; Mr. Smith, Mr. Stuart, Montreal; Miss Hamerly, Cassburn; Miss Burke, Buckingham; Miss Malette, St. Eugene; Mr. Reinhardt, Hull; Miss McLeod, Montreal; Miss Flood, Vankleek Hill.

Ste. Anne du Bout de L'Isle.

A more mirthful or agreeable lot of people than those at St. Anne's this summer it would be difficult to find anywhere. It is undoubtedly the banner resort this season. Grace, beauty and sociability, with the natural advantages of the place, combine to make it so. Every one seems to breathe good nature, and to dispense sunshine and happiness to those around him, and it is wonderful to see how careworn and troubled looks of the strangers vanish amidst the pleasant company and bright smiles with which they find themselves surrounded. To casual visitors, however, this resort possesses one disadvantage, and this is the uncertainty of hotel accommodation and the attendance they receive when they are fortunate enough to secure it. As announced in your paper the concert in aid of the Fresh Air Fund was an immense success, over two hundred dollars being realized. The regatta which will take place on Saturday, is of course, the all absorbing topic of conversation, and the chances of the respective competitors are being discussed with daily interest. If the number of visitors continue to increase, it will be soon found necessary to make an addition to the Club House, which at present is far too small. A new hotel is also a necessity, and as soon as some enterprising people will succeed in giving us this, St. Anne's, as a summer resort, will become more popular than ever. Among the additional arrivals are the following: Clarendon Hotel—Wm. Aird and wife, P. Marcellot and wife, Miss Cusson, Misses Robinson, Miss L. Peel, Miss A. Peel, Mr. S. Simpson and family, Miss Walsh, Mr. Marson and family, Miss Mercier, C. D. Hanson and lady, Miss Hanson, also Mr. E. Neild and family, Capt. Blanchard and family, and Mr. S. Struthers.

RUSTICUS.

Abenakis Springs.

Arrivals at Abenakis House—Miss Grace, Miss L. Grace, Mr. T. L. Clark, Mrs. T. L. Clark, Mr. W. Euard, Mrs. W. Euard, J. C. Ansley, Mr. C. E. Getz, Mrs. C. E. Getz, Miss Pratt, Mr. W. Balcourt, Mrs. W. Balcourt, Miss B. Balcourt, Mr. F. D. Shallow, Mr. W. Anderson, Mrs. W. T. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss Fabian, Miss Flora Fabian, Miss Della Martineau, Mr. O. A. Thibault, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Montreal; Ernest Tremblay, Quebec; Mr. A. F. Holmes, Abercorn; Mr. James Heney, Nicolet; Mr. H. T. Lawrence; Lawrenceville; Mr. James Mullen, Mr. Jas. Meany, Mr. P. Cogan, Mr. W. J. Kenney, Sorel; Mr. M. Foster, Herdman's Corner; Mrs. E. Laberge, Ormstown; Mrs. Chamberlain, Sherbrooke; Miss Della M. Rascoin, J. M. Brosboire, M. D., Piereville.

Dalhousie, N. B.

Visitors at the Inch Arran are enjoying splendid weather. His Excellency, Lord Stanley of Preston, with Lady Preston and suite arrived last Monday by the steamer "Admiral," and after partaking of lunch proceeded by special to Quebec. Before leaving, their Excellencies expressed their warmest thanks for the courtesy shown them as also for the arrangements made by the management. Both on the arrival and departure of their Excellencies, a salute was fired from Lighthouse Point. Sir John and Lady Macdonald left for Grand Metis on Tuesday last, on a visit to Sir George Stephen, and are expected to return on Saturday next, the 28th.

Arrivals during past week: Mr. P. H. James, Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. J. W. Nicholls, Toronto; Mr. C. G. Hart, St. John, N. B.; Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Wright, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. R. Bolton, Mr. Arch. Moir, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. R. Oswald, Miss Oswald, Master Oswald, Miss Kidd, Montreal; Colonel Lane, Halifax; Mrs. Henry Shaw, Miss Barber, Montreal; Miss Armstrong, Sorel; Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner, children and nurse, Montreal; Judge and Mrs. King, St. John, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre, Miss Etta Macpherson, Kingston; Mr. A. A. Brown, Montreal; Mr. B. C. Webber, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Montreal; Mr. J. H. Beaty, Toronto; W. R. Coristine, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cameron, Montreal; Mr. C. H. Maxwell, St. John, N. B.; Mr. J. W. Skelton, Montreal; His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Lady Stanley, Hon. Victor Stanley, Hon. Isabel Stanley, Hon. A. Stanley, Hon. W. Stanley, Capt. and Mrs. Joscelino Bagot, Miss Villiers Lister, Miss Barrett, Mr. A. H. McMahon, Secretary, Cascapedia; Mr. John J. McGee, Ottawa; Miss Cuthbertson, Miss McAndrews, Metapedia; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Townsend, Miss McMaster Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Collier, Miss Nelly Collier, St. John, N. B.; Capt. Campbell Lane, Mrs. Lane, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Smallman, Master Smallman, London; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Tweedie, Chatham, N. B.; Mr. T. W. Harvey, Painesville, Ohio; Mr. T. A. Harvey, E. Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. Wm. McLimont, jun., Quebec; Mrs. Thomas White, Misses White, Ottawa; Miss Macrae, Montreal; Dr. Thorburn Toronto.

Notre Dame du Portage.

Arrivals at the Grandin Hotel: Mr. W. A. Crater, Mr. Willard, Mr. Brown, Mr. Henry, Montreal; Mrs. A. H. Chandler, Brome; Mrs. A. Holden, St. Armand Centre; Mr. Jas. W. Smith, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Miss N. Lillian Smith, Mr. Jno. F. Alexander, Mrs. J. F. Alexander, Master Hugh Alexander, Master Bertram Alexander, Mrs. William Grier, Miss Laura Grier, Master Gordon Grier, Montreal; Miss Muriel Mutchmov, Mrs. John McKinley, Miss Maud McKinley, Master Charles Mckinley, Ottawa; Mrs. J. W. Nelson, Master James Nelson, Master Willie Nelson, Mrs. Dr. Lovejoy, Master George Lovejoy, Master Willie Lovejoy, Miss Clara Lovejoy, Mr. Eric Mann, Mrs. W. Mann, Miss Eva Mann, Mrs. F. W. Boxer, Mrs. Kenny, Miss Gertrude Kenny, Montreal; Mr. G. W. Robinson, Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Mr. Robert Thomson, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Master R. Brock Thomson, Mrs. Patrick Lee, Mr. J. A. Rennick, Mrs. T. A. Rennick, Master Elsdale Rennick, Miss Edna Popham, Miss Henry, Mrs. A. Spence, Miss Spence, Master J. R. Spence, Mr. Eric Mann, Mrs. Eric Mann, Master Gussie Mann, Miss Gertie Mann, Miss B. L. Nowell, Miss Beatrice Nowell, Mrs. A. M. Craig, Miss Lily Craig, Miss A. Craig, Miss N. Craig, Master Teddie Craig, Master Willie Craig, Miss Eva Patton, Mr. Joseph Richards, Mrs. Joseph Richards, Master Trotwood Richards, Mrs. Scott, Miss Dorothy Scott, Master Billy Scott, Mr. W. Scott, Mrs. B. Patton, Miss Edith Patton, Mr. A. Falconer, Mrs. A. Falconer, Montreal.

The Copper Industry.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—As a contribution to the "copper" literature of the day, the following extract from the circular of Messrs. Vivian & Co., of 10 inst., may be interesting to some of our readers, as presenting one phase of the subject on contra-distinction to that urged by those who expatiate on the enormity of the offence of the "syndicate" whose early and utter collapse, because they so profoundly desire, they confidently predict. "The syndicate may, possibly have created a piece which is somewhat detrimental to some of the consumers of copper; that remains to be seen; but certainly it should be borne in mind that the low price which ruled before the syndicate took up the copper question, was injuriously, and in many cases ruinously, affecting an enormous industry in the production of copper, and to such an extent, in our opinion, that if it had continued much longer it would have utterly destroyed a very large proportion of it. Therefore, it appears the virtuous indignation which has been expressed is totally out of place."

W. W. STUART.

Street Car Service.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—From the Post Office to the Longueuil ferry wharf is 15 to 20 minutes walk, but the street cars take from 25 to 30 minutes. To people trying to catch the ferry boat, this is a terrible annoyance. The fact that there is but one track is no excuse; as, if there were any attempt at management, the run could readily be made in 12 to 15 minutes. As the service is at present, more time is consumed waiting on the switches than in actual running. Let Mr. Lusher wake up and remedy this and earn the graitude of

LONGUEUIL.

Caffaroma coffee is sold pure in sealed tins. Ask your grocer for it.

The numerous summer drinks invented by druggists tempt a man to make an experiment station of his stomach.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

"Will the coming man perspire," queries a scientist. He will if he comes on a run.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.

Special Notices.

Parties wishing to secure a bargain would do well to see the line of Axminster and Wilton carpets selling at a reduction of 25 per cent. at S. Carsley's.

Too many through trains are going through trestles.

Scrofulous Sores.

A Child's Great Sufferings Ended by the Cuticura Remedies.

When six months old the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after, it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out: then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

MRS. S. E. DRIGGS.
May 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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

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

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to Pain and Weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 30c.
173 2 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of an Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, made by E. D. ROCHON, Hotelkeeper, of Hawkesbury.

The goods and chattels of the above mentioned E. D. Rochon will be sold, by Public Auction, in detail, at the Hawkesbury Hotel, Hawkesbury, Ont., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for cash.

FELIX HARBIC, Assignee.

Hawkesbury, Ont., 17th July, 1888. 172eod6

CANDLES!

PRICE'S PRICE'S
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TRADE MARK

BELMONT. LONDON. SPERM.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

160eod*tf

William H. Arnton's Sales.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of ALFRED BONIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer.

I have been instructed by the undersigned to sell by Public Auction, at my rooms, No. 1747 Notre Dame Street, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, the outstanding debts belonging to the above named estate, amounting, as per list, to $781.89. Terms cash.

The list of debts can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SAMUEL C. FATT,
Trustee, or
WILLIAM H. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

FRASER BUILDINGS,
45 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal, 26th July, 1888. 174 3

Marcotte & Ecrement's Sales.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of FABIEN BUSSIERES, St. Andre Avelin, Que.

The undersigned will sell by auction at No. 95 St. James street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1888, at noon, the assets of the estate as under:

Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, &c.	$1,372 64
Fixtures	42 00
	$1,414 64
Book Debts, Judgments and Bills Receivable, per list	296 92
	$1,711 56

Inventory and list of debts are on view at our office.

For further information apply to

KENT & TURCOTTE,
Accountants,
7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
174 5 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of DAME M. F. DE GRANDPRÉ (L. A. Aubin), St. Barthélémi, Que.

The undersigned will sell by auction, at No. 95 St. James Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1888, at noon, the assets of the estate as under:

Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Smallwares, &c	$1,243 18
Fixtures	7 95
	$1,251 13
Book Debts and Bills Receivable, per list	322 50
	$1,573 63

Inventory and list of debts are on view at our office.

For further information apply to

KENT & TURCOTTE,
Accountants,
7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
174 5 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

AUCTION SALE.

In the matter of J. B. COUTURE, Jeweller, *Insolvent.*

The undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m., at No. 1390 St. Catherine street, all the assets of the said insolvent, consisting of Jeweleries, Safe, Show Cases, Book Debts, etc. Book debts will be sold separately. For further information, apply to C. DESMARTEAU, Curator, 1598 Notre Dame street.

MARCOTTE & ECREMENT, Auctioneers
Montreal, 24th July, 1888. 173 4

Chs. Stapleton's Sales.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of ANDREW McNEIL, Peterborough, Ont.

The undersigned will sell by auction, at the store of the Insolvent, at Peterborough, on FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST, 1888, at noon, the assets of the estate as under:

Stock of Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c	$2,949 29
Fixtures	630 50
	$3,579 79
Book Debts per list	1,384 06
	$4,963 85

Inventory and list of debts are on view at our office.

For further information apply to

KENT & TURCOTTE,
Accountants,
7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
CHS. STAPLETON,
175 6 Auctioneer.

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY AUCTION.

ST. PAUL and GERMAN STS.

FINE BUSINESS SITE.

Rare opportunity for capitalists to make a first-class investment.

The subscribers have been instructed by the Estate Jodoin, to sell at their rooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

TUESDAY, the 31st JULY.

The spacious stores, occupied now and for many years by

1st, Messrs. Hudon, Hebert & Cie., Nos. 304 and 306 St. Paul street, and 143 and 145 Commissioners street.

2nd, Messrs. C. O. Beauchemin & Fils, Nos. 256 and 258 St. Paul street, and 99 and 101 Commissioners street.

3rd, Mr. Jos. Briere, No. 97 St. Paul street.

4th. Mr. T. Robitaille, No. 99 do.

—ALSO—

Three valuable Brick Houses, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 German street, fitted up with modern conveniences and in first-class order.

Sale without reserve.

Terms liberal.

For particulars apply to N. Perodeau, N. P., 54 St. James street.

Sale at 11 o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
161 17 Auctioneers.

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

FARM FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

We are instructed to sell, at our rooms, 241, 243 St. James street, to close an estate, that superior Farm, situated and being in the 4th and 5th Range of the Township of Wolfe, in the County of Argenteuil, embracing 496 Acres, with farm house and outbuildings thereon. *Positively no Reserve.* SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock.

J. S. THOMSON & CO.,
173 6 Auctioneers.

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

FARM FOR SALE, AT FARNHAM.

Near West Shefford and convenient to Cowansville.

C. P. R. new depot located near, and good roads all about the vicinity; 175 acres well cultivated, and 50 acres in wood; plenty of water, winter and summer, for house and cattle; two good orchards, fruit, &c.; cheese factory, school, &c., close to farm.

APPLY TO
THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer,
167 2aw4 MONTREAL.

Ask your Grocer for

FRY'S VANILLA Chocolate

—:o:—

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

172*2 2aw

Meetings and Amusements

BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION!

Annual Picnic,

EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8th, 1888.

Trotting, running, hurdle and foot racing, balloon ascension, dancing and other amusements. Prizes for hurdle jumping (horses). City Band and Italian Orchestra. Tenders for restaurant privileges and games until Aug. 1st. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

171 3 3aw McD. LAMB, Secretary.

Branch 26, C.M.B.A.,

—WILL GO ON THEIR—

ANNUAL EXCURSION

TO LAKE ST. PETER,

SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1888.

The steamer "Berthier" will leave Island Wharf at 2 p.m., sharp.

McKEE'S STRING BAND engaged.

WILLIS & CO. have kindly loaned, gratis, "The Williams" piano for the occasion.

Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.

176 2 1aw F. C. LAWLOR, Sec.

Public Dedication

—OF THE—

ODDFELLOWS HALL, No. 251 St. James st.,

ON MONDAY, 30th INST.,

Under the Auspices of Mount Royal Lodge No. 1.

Members of this Lodge who have not received invitations will please call for them at Bro. S. ROMAN'S, 16 St. Therese street.

Members of sister Lodges and visiting brethren cordially invited. Ceremony to commence at 8 p.m. sharp. The regular weekly meeting will be postponed till Tuesday, 31st, at 8 p. m. By order of the N. G. 176 1

M. G. A.

No. 4 BATTERY.

The Battery will parade at the Drill Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 30th, at 7.30 o'clock sharp, to receive annual pay. Every man must be present. Uniform—Full Dress.

175 2 J. A. FINLAYSON, Capt.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of the Association will be held in the Mess Rooms, 246 St. James street, on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m., every member requested to attend.

176 1 T. C. ELLIOTT, Sec.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

The calendar for the session of 1888-9 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, &c., in the several faculties and department of the University as follows:—

Faculty of Arts (opening Sept. 17th, 1888).

Donalda, Special Course for Women (Sept. 17th).

Faculty of Applied Science—Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Practical Chemistry (Sept. 17th).

Faculty of Medicine (Oct. 1st).

Faculty of Law (Oct. 1st).

McGill Normal School (Sept. 3rd).

Copies of the calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L.,
Acting Secretary.
(Address, McGill College. 173 15 2aw

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE CLUB.

Life members of the foregoing Club may obtain badges for the Ste. Anne Regatta by applying to the Gate keeper on the day of the races.

E. L. BOND, Hon. Secretary.
175 2

—THE—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

will run a Special Train on SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 28TH, leaving Vaudreuil 11.00 p.m., Ste. Annes 11.08, Beaconsfield 11.18, Point Claire 11.20, Valois 11.24, Dorval 11.30, arriving at Montreal about 11.55 p.m.

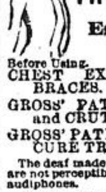
TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 30th inst., for the supply of the following: 500 tons Nova Scotia Steam Coal, 700 tons Soft Coal Screenings, 100 tons Egg Coal, more or less, to be delivered at the Balmoral Hotel.

175 2 HENRY HAMILTON.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.

Established 1856.



Before Using.

After Using.

CHEST EXPANDERS AND SHOULDER BRACES.

GROSS' PATENTED ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and CRUTCHES.

GROSS' PATENTED COMPOSITE RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

The deaf made to hear by Artificial Ear Drums, which are not perceptible, conversation tubes, ear trumpets and audiphones.

Electric Machines, Belts, &c. Elastic Stockings, Cattle Syringes, Teat Syphons.

NEWLY INVENTED INSTRUMENTS.

Nose instruments, to straighten crooked noses, price $2.50, plated $3. Nocturnal Nasal Respirator, to prevent snoring, price $2. Sent post paid, to any address on receipt of price.

BICYCLERS' PROTECTORS, 75c and $1.00 each. No one should go on a bicycle without it.

712 CRAIG STREET,
176*2 2aw Near Victoria Square.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. Sole agent for Canada: C. E. COLSON, Montreal. 228 eod

C. P. R. CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS for the excavation of foundations, &c.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is prepared to accept earth from such excavations, delivered on its property, between Aqueduct and Mountain sts. For particulars apply to C. E. W. DODWELL, Resident Engineer, 300 Guy street.
172 5

SUPERIOR COURT. } District of St. Hyacinthe.

No. 149 and 152.

In the matter of JOHN Y. MELLER, of Upton, an Insolvent.

CHURCH, *et al.* Plaintiffs, *vs.* M. E. BERNIER, Defendant and Petitioner, and M. E. BERNIER, Plaintiff and Petitioner *vs.* CHURCH, *et al.* Defendants.

I, A. Bissonnet, in pursuance with the orders of the said Court, hereby give public notice that two thousand cords of hemlock bark, and six hundred and twenty-two barrels of bark extract, will be sold by me at Public Auction, at Upton, on the Twenty-third day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A. BISSONNET, Bailiff S. C.

St. Hyacinthe, July 19, 1888. 170 2 1aw

Buy Heintzman & Co. Pianos, lowest prices and easy terms. New stock received. C. W. LINDSAY'S Piano Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine street.
176*1

CASTOR FLUID! (TRADE MARK REGistered). A wonderfully effective Hairdressing for removing dandruff, preventing the hair from falling, promoting its growth, and for keeping the scalp cool and healthy. Price 25c, at all druggist stores. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street, sole manufacturer. 127

LADIES.—DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL and STEEL PILLS, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. For sale by all chemists (50c PER BOX).

FOUL OF A WATERSPOUT.

The Thrilling Story Told by a Second Mate.

A Vessel Swept of Everything Moveable—A Most Pitiable Sight—The Fate of Some of the Crew.

The following yarn is told in the *Daily Telegraph* to "a seafarer" by "his friend the second mate:" "The chief mate was a cheerful little Welshman—God rest his soul!—one of the most intelligent seamen I was ever associated with, with as tender a heart as ever beat under a velvet waistcoat, and eyes so bright that I'd sometimes think that the redness that ringed them was nothing but the scorching of the skin by the flashing of his gaze. We were very good friends, both of a rather poetical turn of mind, no very great rarity amongst seamen, though the conformedly strained manliness of the sailor makes him feel sheepish even to be suspected of of a romantic humor now and again. The skipper hovered about till ten, then went below. I joined the mate, and we fell to quietly pacing the deck, talking of anything but the weather and the heat and the calm, being sick of the things. No, sir; our conversation went to consideration of the sort of times we were to expect at Calcutta, and I was in the midst of telling him that I was thinking seriously of looking out for a mate's berth aboard a country wallah, where the month's wage sounded tall in the shape of rupees, when he interrupted me by coming all on a sudden to a dead stand, whilst he cried in a tragic voice that was scarce more than a hoarse whisper, pointing with a little arm as he spoke, 'My God, what is that?' His forefinger indicated a space of dusk that lay like an ink stain upon the night that was dark, as the sea line everywhere else was, and in the heart of this

PECULIAR, MURKY BLOTCH

I observed what looked to me to be two fine lines of flame close together, forking out of the sea, and lengthening upwards as one watched with a kind of throbbing pallor whence they proceeded, though this last was very elusive, and noticeable only when the sight went a little to the right or left of it. 'Hush!' said I, after straining my hearing a moment, whilst the mate stood watching stockstill, as though spellbound. 'Do you hear it?' The noise I meant, which, though very faint, was audible enough amid the pauses of the flapping canvas on high. Think of a kettle boiling in a room next to the one you are seated in, and that will be the character of the noise I heard. As I spoke there was a flash of lightning right betwixt the two fine lines of fire, and the wild glare threw out the ponderous folds of a great cloud hanging, like masses of smoke arrested and pressed down, above those strange and ever-growing luminous stalks. 'A waterspout—two of them, it looks like,' cried the mate. 'How does it travel? Why, by all that's precious! if its growth signifies its course, it's heading direct for the barque.' His vehement exclamations startled the men, who had stowed themselves away about the decks for a nap, and you saw a flitting of dusky figures to the rail, and caught a note of alarm in the half-smothered growl of voices which came along. Saving always the swing of the swell, the barque lay as dead on the sea as a lightship, not an inch of way on her; so that there was nothing possible to be done in the way of manœuvring. 'But waterspouts don't shine,' cried I to the mate. 'Yes, yes,' he answered; 'yonder does, anyhow. It is the

PHOSPHORUS IN THE WATER.

I have seen such things again and again, glowing as though they had got a streak of lightning stowed away in their coil.' He continued to look; then he cried out passionately that the appearance was heading for us, and with a bound gained the companion, down which he bolted, returning after a few breathless moments followed by the captain, who rose out of the hatch like a ghost, habited in his shirt and drawers only. Believe me or not as you will, but what I'm going to tell you is as true as that I, who walk by your side now, am a living man. The fire-tinctured stalks, as I will call them, had thickened with incredible rapidity, and looked five hundred feet high, distant as they yet were. There was a constant play of lightning over them, sometimes very fierce and brilliant, with sharp cracks of thunder, whose reverberations rolled over the polished undulations of the water with a sound of heavy bowls hurled along a resonant wooden stage. The stagnation around made the sight of that small, rotating, luminous tempest as wonderful as it was frightful. Every moment heightened the roar of the boiling at its base, and the indescribable yelling of the circular sweeping of the wind of this narrow tempest. Some of the men beat with handspikes furiously upon the scuttle to arouse the watch below. I stood watching, scarce drawing a breath, captain and mate beside me both silent. Indeed, there was nothing to be done. We might, perhaps, have fired a gun, but we hadn't such a thing aboard. The course of the spout was easily to be gathered by the sharpening of the

MYSTICAL GOLDEN FIRES

which illuminated the revolving columns, and by the whitening upon the right of the bed of foam out of which those vast liquid trunks grew, and by the increasing uproar of the maddened and seething mass of spume, and of the thunder blasts over it, following each jagged, barbed lightning stroke with continuous detonations, comparable only to broadside after broadside delivered from a four decked line-of-battle ship. The spout came along slowly, if a single spout it were—with its two flaming limbs and one dense head of vapor. There was a bit of hope to be got out of this, for it might break and perish ere it reached us. The captain cried, 'What shall we do? How fast is it travelling, think you, Mr. Morgan?' 'Eight miles in the hour—no faster, sir,' croaked the mate, in the voice of a man sentenced to death. 'It'll be aboard us!' roared some one forward suddenly in a panical way, and the cry was instantly followed by a frantic rush aft of shadows, as the figures of the men looked. But the boatswain of the barque, whose tones I recognized, cried out, 'Jump for shelter, my lads! jump for shelter! Down with you under deck, or there'll be ne'er a life left to explain what hurt the ship;' on which many of the men sprang forward again, the captain saying nothing, and the mate as mute as I, for the lightning was crackling over our heads now, and the barque was plunging upon the heavy sea, flung in advance by the commotion, though there was not a breath of air yet, as I live to tell it, and the spout almost within pistol shot! Well, I can only speak of myself now, for what followed was like

A TERRIBLE NIGHTMARE,

from which you start with the blood thick in your veins, without being able to recall a feature of the terror that awoke you. The mad impulse one got from the sight and sound of the spout, and its horrible accompaniments of whiteness at foot and blackness overhead, was for shelter, and my first spring was for the companion, with a cry to the captain and mate to follow me. I was scarce four steps down when there happened a shock as though an earthquake right under the keel of the barque had torn her into stave. Just for one instant my ear caught the inexpressible hellish clamor of tons of sweeping water, of spars snapping like pipestems—then wash; the companionway was filled in a breath, and down I went, swept along and into insensibility by a flood that was a small Niagara Falls in its way for weight. Of course, I wasn't drowned; of course, I regained consciousness; but that was not so wonderful as that I should have crawled out of the cabin like a soaked fleece, a sane man, with every sense taut in him, instead of a grinning and gibbering idiot. I gained the deck. The night was breathless. No sound came off the ocean, though the horizon hung black all around as before. It took me a while to see, and then I observed that the

BARQUE WAS DISMASTED.

The shadow of her deck stretched out before me—a sheer hulk! There were figures moving here and there. I halloed, and most of them came aft. But they were all too stupefied to answer questions; they muttered in a dazed way. Who was missing? What had happened more than that the barque had been stripped to the condition of a naked hull was not to be gathered till the dawn came. But before the light broke we had rallied sufficiently to man the pumps and keep them going. Talk of a wreck! Never did the sun rise upon a more pitiable sight than the barque made; three jagged stumps where the lower masts had been; a whole wilderness of wreckage over the side; bowsprit gone, the whole line of port bulwarks smashed flat, deck-house, galley, long boat, quarter-boats, all vanished. The captain and the poor fellow who had been at the wheel were missing; their fate needed no guessing; but we found the body of the mate, cruelly bruised and barely distinguishable as a human form, lying under a mass of gear. Well, to end the yarn, for it's nearly told, we passed three days of desperate pumping, for the vessel took in water as though her bottom had been a grating, and 'twas pump or sink, for we were without a boat. But on the morning of the fourth day a steamer hove in sight, spied us and came alongside. She was just in time; we were mere spectres, with the strength of such things, and I believe if the next relief of the pumps had been called there would have been no answer."

My First and Last Lion.

One sultry afternoon, about 36 years ago, a canvass-covered bullock waggon was slowly passing over a sandy waste in Central Africa.

A tall, gray-haired man of muscular build was its only occupant, while accompanying it in scattered groups, was a small band of strange, wild-looking little creatures, who at first sight, but for their woolly hair, might have been taken for a party of undersized Chinamen. The skins of wild animals were their only covering, if a patch here and there on their naked bodies could be called a covering. Their heads were bare, with the exception of a narrow strip of skin bound round. This was used for carrying arrows, pointing forwards, and on the right side of the head, which admitted of their being used in rapid succession. Some carried the assegai carelessly as they walked, probably from the force of habit, as a dandy carries a cane. These diminutive people were Bushmen or Bossjessmen, as they are sometimes called, who have no settled place of abode, but live a good deal like the Digger Indians of this continent. They are noted however, for their remarkable skill in hunting, and are weasel-like in their wonderful agility and fierce courage. A youth of sixteen, son of the elderly man before mentioned, walked about half a mile in advance, and had just disppeared over a rising ground. Restless and impatient of restraint as boys of that age usually are, he had picked up his gun and pushed ahead, with no expectation however of finding anything to shoot at that time and place. The gun, carrying now a ball in the right barrel and buckshot in the left, was a "Joe Manton," a present from his father on his 12th birthday, and since that time, owing to the opportunities afforded by a residence in India, and the careful teachings of his parent, he had, although yet a mere boy, become a passably fair shot. Many a time he had begged to be allowed to accompany his father on a bear hunt in the hill country, or a tiger hunt through the long jungle grass, on elephant back, all to no purpose. But now his young heart bounded with pleasurable anticipation; now his dearest hopes must soon be realized; before long he must surely, surely, see something *large* to shoot. What air castles he built of slaughtered lions; the hair-breadth escapes related in books were nothing to those he was to experience in person, and the mind picture invariably represented him as coming out with flying colors, all owing to extraordinary presence of mind or some wonderful shot made just in the nick of time. Oh! dear, what wouldn't he do if he only had the chance. Poor boy, he little knew how near the opportunity lay, and how ashamed and disappointed his manner of embracing it would make him feel.

Walking with his head down, in order to shade his face with his hat, he came near walking over the edge of a sudden hollow in the sand,—had he done so, he would, have come plump onto a lion, for there a few feet below, lay a huge fellow, asleep in the sun. The sudden start and exclamation called forth awoke the beast, who bounded off in a slanting direction towards some scrubby bushes that grew at a distance. At the first motion of the lion, the gun was at the boy's shoulder, and before fifty feet parted them, the right barrel was discharged; but just as his finger pressed the trigger, the thought flashed through his mind, "If I wound that lion I'm done for," and the next instant he was making for the waggon at the top of his speed. All excitement and breathless with running, he managed to let his father know that he had shot a lion, or "I fired at him anyway."

"Where's your gun?" asked the old man with an amused smile, but seeing the boy hang his head in shame, he continued, "well, we'll go on and get the gun, and interview the lion if there is one."

They had no sooner reached the rising ground that commanded a view of the plain beyond, than the boy's heart stood still, for there within sight lay the lion. Leaving him with the waggon, his father went forward cautiously with gun ready, and when within 10 or 12 yards fired, and there being no movement let him have the other barrel, when at a signal the youngster rushed forward. Save a twitching of the muscles, there was no sign of life whatever. "See, Neil, there's where you hit him; I saw the mark before I fired; a No. 10 bore carries a large ball, and I think it struck the heart. You were lucky to fire when you did, my boy—had you waited an instant, your hand would have trembled so your aim would have been nowhere."

The skin afterwards served the purpose of a rug in our house in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Neil, who is now writing this, got many a teazing about the time when he dropped his gun and ran.

Close Quarters.

The pleasures of buffalo-shooting are graphically portrayed in the following narrative, extracted from the Bengal *Sporting Magazine*. After hard riding, the writer, with his companions, had managed to separate the leader of the herd, "a mighty bull," as he calls him, and were in full chase after him, when he disappeared in a thick jungle. When Taylor joined him, he was busily employed, with the assistance of his servant and some fifty volunteers, in tracing the buffalo through the jungle, sometimes by his blood and sometimes by his footmarks.

After following the trail for about a mile, we came to a tree and bush jungle which rose like a wall, impervious to anything but a pig or a buffalo. But a native in a tree called out that he could see the jungle shaking, and that it must be the buffalo.

I pushed my horse through the narrow path, and had just entered the open space when I was charged furiously from the opposite side. My horse's nerves could not stand a charge in such a cramped position, and, turning sharp around before I could fire, he dashed back through the path at the top of his speed.

In his terrified fright, he struck his knee against a concealed stump, rolled head over heels, and left me directly in the path of the buffalo, who was then perhaps fifteen spaces in my rear.

A second sufficed to put me on my legs, and I made a dash towards the side jungle. At the same moment Taylor very gallantly pushed his horse between me and the foe, firing as he came on.

Under ordinary circumstances this bold act would probably have saved me, while it would have assured death to Tayler and his horse; but, providentially, we were both on the infuriated animal's blind side,—I had stopped one of his previous charges by a ball in the right eye,—and though he passed within a yard of Taylor, he did not see him, but, with head down, held on his course at the boy, whose horse, paralyzed with fear, refused to move away.

To say they were upset would convey but a poor idea of what happened. Horse and man were lifted from the ground and thrown forward in a heap, the buffalo goring at them as they lay. Fortunately, the boy was completely stunned by the fall, and lay flat on his back, so that all the efforts of the buffalo to get his horn into or under him failed. The furious brute butted him with his forehead, and drove the body about the ground as if it had been a bundle of rags.

When I saw him smashing the boy, I ran back for my gun, but before I could find it the buffalo, thinking he had settled his victim, dashed over the body and disappeared in the jungle. We found the boy senseless and covered with blood, but a month's good nursing made him all right again.

Stuck Up.

When Charles Goodyear began his experiments with India-rubber, he supposed that its stickiness was a consequence of its manufacture, and not a quality of the gum. An Irishman showed him that he was mistaken.

Mr. Goodyear had purchased several barrels of India-rubber sap, which had been kept in a semi-liquid state by a small quantity of alcohol mixed with the gum when first barrelled. To an Irishman in his employ he had told his hope of drying the liquid gum so that it neither could become sticky nor decompose.

Jerry, being anxious to assist his employer, opened a barrel of the liquid gum, and dipped in it his trousers. The next morning he called Mr. Goodyear's attention to the rubber-covered garment, and intimated that an Irishman was as good at inventing as a Yankee.

Mr. Goodyear examined the dipped trousers and hoped that the long-desired improvement had at last been secured. It was not long before Jerry seated himself before the fire and began his task of mixing gum.

On attempting to rise, he discovered that his legs were stuck together, and he himself fastened to the stool. Two men drew him out of his adhesive trousers and also out of the notion that he was an inventor. Mr. Goodyear, used to failures, resumed his experiments to solve the rubber problem.

A powerful disinfectant, adapted to all purposes, has been obtained in Paris from coal oil. It is a syrup-brown liquid of a hot disagreeable odour, resulting from a peculiar saponification of the oil by caustic soda. It destroys moss and fungus on trees, and sponging with a weak solution keeps flies from horses.

WITCH OF GREEN LAKE.

Remarkable Trial in a Wisconsin Hotel.

An Old German Woman Charged With Practising the Black Art on the a mily of a Dartford Farmer—Mysterious Occurrences Sworn to in Court.

DARTFORD, Wis., July 25.—This little hamlet at the outlet of Green Lake is an exact copy of an old fashioned New England country village. It has a plain stone court house and gaol, two or three stores and a little dwarfish-appearing church. Taking in a pretty wide extent of territory for the village, one could probably count twenty-five dwellings. Both buildings and inhabitants are primitive in appearance, and were it not for the swarm of summer visitors that gather to the various retreats in the vicinity along the shores of the beautiful Green Lake, the habits and dress and deportment of a hundred years ago might still be expected to prevail. Rip Van Winkle might have doubted his twenty years' nap and still not have discovered that he had been asleep if he had dropped into his doze in Dartford. The New England character of the place and the delusion, which it is difficult to lose, that the residents belong to the days of 1700, has been increased during the past week by a most surprising lawsuit, in which the element of witchery is charged and sworn to with a persistency and frankness that undoubtedly are sincere. It is the Salem witchcraft trial over again in Wisconsin, and in the year 1888. The court of 'Squire McConnell, the eccentric old Justice of Dartford and the "Poo-bah" of the village, has been thronged by ladies and gentlemen from Chicago who are summering here, most of whom could not be inveigled into attending a trial in a Chicago temple of justice, but a trial for witchcraft is such a novelty and the testimony was so remarkable and so supernatural as to impart a

THRILL OF DELICIOUS HORROR

to the listeners and hold them intent through an entire day. William Roberts is a well-to-do farmer of Princeton, a small village near here. He cultivates something over a hundred acres of land, and has a wife and four children. Across the road from his farm lives a wrinkled and dried up old German lady named Albright. Her home is a little old cottage, and though a resident of the place for many years she is unable to speak or understand English. Since last Christmas Mr. Roberts claims that his family and house have been bewitched, and swears to any number of astonishing occurrences which cannot be well accounted for by ordinary means. His entire family corroborated him in a series of most surprising statements. Gradually he grew to a belief that the witch who was exerting such occult influences was his little old German neighbor. He gave her, on two separate occasions, due warning that she must cease casting her evil eye over him. The manifestations did not stop, and so the other day he took his gun and started out to kill her. He told his intention to some of the neighbors, and they induced him to postpone the slaughter. He insisted that her death alone could dispel the evil charm, and vowed, before an awe-stricken throng, that he would speedily become her executioner, saying that even were it his own father who had so possessed his family and premises he would annihilate him. It became necessary that Mr. Roberts be placed in custody before he murdered the supposed witch, and he was therefore arrested and placed on trial, and thus the

WITCHCRAFT DISCLOSURES

came about. When the case was called Mr. Roberts for the defense went to the witness stand. He swore that as long ago as last Christmas things about his house began to act very queerly. The first he noticed was a spot of blood on the sheets of his bed. He slept alone, and it frightened him. The sheets were changed continually, but in a short time the bloody spot would again appear. One morning about 11.30 he lay down on the outside of the bed to await the call for dinner. When he arose there was a large pool of blood underneath him. He was terribly frightened, and took off his coat and shirt to see if there was any blood on his back or garment, but there was none. Then there were great letters "B" and "R" drawn on the wall in blue ink, which would come and disappear mysteriously, and strange writings on the wall. He believed it was the premonition of death, and supposed the "B" meant his brother Benjamin, who lived in northern Wisconsin, but he received word later that Benjamin was all right. His wife was also having great trouble with her cooking utensils and dinner dishes. Many a time, having got the meals upon the table and stepped to the door to call the rest to dinner, she had turned again to find the table nearly stripped of its contents. The bread and meat had disappeared, and plates, knives, forks and salt cellars had absolutely

VANISHED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Sometimes they would be found in out-of-the-way places, under the waggon house, in the corn crib, out in the garden, and often they never were discovered. These queer demonstrations and many others were sworn to by Mr. Roberts and his wife in the most honest and solemn manner, and no cross questioning could divert them from a straightforward story. The wife testified that many times when the dishes disappeared there was positively no one else in the house. Roberts averred that he was kept busy most of the time searching for missing articles which had disappeared almost under his eyes. He was using a hammer on one occasion, and laid it down at his feet. He turned his eyes away for a moment and then reached down for it when, lo, it was gone. His jack-knife, hoe, shovel and innumerable other things all acted in the same peculiar way. Once he was working on the road with the pathmaster and had occasion to repair the point of his plow. He had a nut in his hand and laid it down a second, and, on turning to pick it up again, it was gone. At another time he was putting up barbed wire, and, having finished, sent his young boy, John, to the waggon house with the stretcher. A moment later he heard an angry altercation over the stretcher in the waggon house between two distinct voices. He rushed inside, but found nothing, and even the stretcher could not be found. On two occasions he left a pail of drinking water on the porch. He retired after all the rest of the family and was the first to arise, and that pail of water was missing. Careful search disclosed it

PERCHED ON TOP OF THE HOUSE

and not a drop spilled. One day in March last he took his two children—Anna, aged fifteen, and John, aged twelve—to school in a sleigh. It was before he had suspected Mrs. Albright of being a witch, and meeting her on the road he asked her to ride. That night the children came home hungry and crying and related that on opening their dinner pails at noon they had found all their food wound about with long human hair, and they had been compelled to throw it away. Both the children, Anna and John, were placed in the stand, and they told in a frank and artless manner the same and many other equally astonishing occurrences. A ring had suddenly disappeared from Anna's finger. She had seen dishes come sailing out of the cupboard when no one was near it, and settle softly down on the floor without breaking. Both she and the boy had seen the clothing thrown off of the beds, and coats and dresses pulled from the walls and hurled across the room. It was suspected by some that these children might have been the mischievous agents of all the trouble, but they gave every appearance of innocence, and not the severest cross-questioning could confuse them. In fact, the police, the lawyers, the crowd of spectators, and the country people round about are

ABSOLUTELY MYSTIFIED.

Anna did not share her parents' belief in Mrs. Albright's culpability as a witch. She said she did not believe in witch-craft, and still she swore with emphasis and apparent terror in the recollection that these strange things had actually transpired. A married brother, named Edward Albright, and his wife, who were here on a few weeks' visit, were called to testify. They had each like unaccountable tales to relate. Edward's wife was present when the ring disappeared from Anna's finger. She had noticed it a moment before, and in the glance of an eye it was gone. Anna's other hand was engaged at the time and she could not have removed it herself. Later in the day they took a pail into the garden and picked some berries. When they sorted them over that night the ring was found among them. Edward testified that he was getting a lunch one night in the kitchen when he turned to the cupboard and found that a number of the dishes had vanished from the table. His watch was taken from his pocket one night while he slept and the next day it was found in the cupboard down stairs. Such are the strange stories which this family told on the witness stand. They had summoned the parish priest and asked him to dissolve the charm, and he had confessed to them that it seemed as if

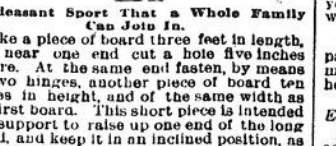
SUPERNATURAL AGENCIES

were at work, and he would have to consult the Bishop in order to obtain the interposition of the church in the afflicted family's behalf. The evidence was concluded Friday, and, thoroughly at a loss what to do, the Justice continued the case for three weeks. H. B. Jackson, a prominent attorney from Oshkosh, who is stopping with his family at Sherwood Forest and has been in constant attendance at the trial, said that it baffled all his theories, and that it was the most astonishing case within all his experience. In fact, it is the all-absorbing topic for miles around, not only among the country folk but among the guests in this summer hotel. During the three weeks intervening, a diligent effort will be made by physicians, county officers and a number of prominent people who have become interested in the case, to arrive at some intelligent conclusion.

A BEAN-BAG GAME.

A Pleasant Sport That a Whole Family Can Join In.

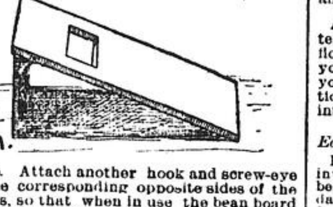
Take a piece of board three feet in length, and near one end cut a hole five inches square. At the same end fasten, by means of two hinges, another piece of board ten inches in height, and of the same width as the first board. This short piece is intended as a support to raise up one end of the long board, and keep it in an inclined position, as the other end should rest on the floor. Fasten a long hook on the outside edge of the support, near enough to the top to allow the hook to reach across to the long board, where it should be made fast by a screw-eye placed in position for the purpose, as shown



above. Attach another hook and screw-eye on the corresponding opposite sides of the boards, so that when in use the bean board may be firmly fixed in place; and when put away the hooks can be unlocked, and the support shut up flat against the longer board. When the board is finished, give it a coat of bright red paint, and set it away until it is perfectly dry. Make ten bean-bags of strong cloth, green or blue, light or dark, or some of the bags of one color, and some of another. Pour a half-pint of beans into each bag. Then make one bag of bright yellow twice the usual size. Into this mammoth pour

A WHOLE PINT OF BEANS.

As a receptacle for the bags, take any small basket you may happen to have; the common, wooden fruit-basket answers the purpose, and looks very gay and pretty when painted or stained the same color as the board, with a bow of bright ribbon tied on one side of the handle. At one end of the parlor or hall (or grass-plot—if the game is played out of doors) is placed the inclined bean-board. Standing at a suitable distance away—the farther from the board, the more fun, the players each in turn throw the bean-



bags one at a time towards the hole. A score is kept, and if ten ordinary bags fall through the hole

IT COUNTS ONE HUNDRED,

or ten for each bag; and if the "mammoth" is thrown through the square opening, it adds twenty, making one hundred and twenty, the highest possible score. Should any of the bags remain on the board, they count five points apiece, but for each bag that is thrown upon, or falls to the floor, five points are subtracted. The "mammoth" counts double in each case. The basket containing the bags is held by some one standing by the side of the person playing, so the bags may be convenient, and easily reached, and the player need not be burdened with the weight of extra bags. One charm of this game is that all the family can join in the sport, and few or many may take part in it. The game may furnish a pleasant pastime for the home circle, and it can form a portion of the entertainment for a garden party.

Gravitation of Men Towards Cities.

A writer in the Fortnightly *Review* says: "The old sweet rural life of England, which, if it was by no means idyllic, yet had many wholesome and happy elements, is coming rapidly to an end. The young men will not stay in the country villages. The population of the little country towns is stationary or retrogressive, while that of the cities is swelled out of all proportion. In 1861 there were already 172 dwellers in towns to 100 dwellers in rural districts; in 1871 the number had risen to 192; in 1881 it had reached 212—or somewhat more than two to one. London in this reepect is typical. Its population now exceeds that of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg combined. It is larger than the aggregate population of the 19 largest provincial towns of England. In the decade 1871-81 it added 562,223 to the number of its inhabitants. It has doubled itself in 41 years, while the population of England and Wales has taken 57 years to double itself. "Whereas at the beginning of the century out of nine inhabitants of England and Wales one lived in London, the proportion has now risen to one out of seven." The population of the outer ring of London increased 50 per cent. in the decennium 1871-81. London is now adding to her enormous population 70,000 souls a year."

A Bird that Sleeps in the Air.

The Bishop of Norwich in presenting a specimen of the frigate bird to the Ipswich Museum of Natural History said that it was literally a tenant of the air; it lived in the air, slept in the air, and never came to the shore except in the breeding season. The explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon was as simple as possible. It was admirably constructed for the purpose of its existence. It had an enormous pouch beneath its throat, its skin was loose, it bones and arteries were alike air-vessels; and with an expansion of tail and wings, it could, by imbibing a quantity of air, and rarifying it within its body, become in fact, an air-balloon. In this manner it floated in the air even during sleep.

THE PASSING LIGHT.

To think we must grow old
  Steadily, day by day;
For shining hair of softest gold
  Slow changes into gray;
The moments slip away
  And into hours unfold,
While echo, lingering, seems to say
  "To think we must grow old."

They seem so passing strange
  These shadows men call days.
Why should they bring such sudden change
  Along life's sunny ways?
A moment as we gaze
  And let our thoughts wide range,
When youth fades out in misty haze—
  It seems so passing strange.

The flowering rose of years
  Bloomed once without a thorn;
And dew-drops fell, like happy tears,
  Its petals to adorn.
Then life seemed always morn,
  Free from all doubts and fears,
For on the tide of hope was borne
  This flowering rose of years.

But after youth comes age,
  After the rose leaves go—
When Time flings down his battered gage
  And halos us with snow.
Deeper the shadows grow,
  We turn a later page—
Who would have dreamed it hastened so?
  Yet after youth comes age.

Silently in the west
  Each day sinks down the sun
As in a poet's dreaming breast
  The days die one by one;
After the years are done
  What matters then the rest,
When shadow-looms their roof have spun
  Silently in the west?

We cannot raise the dead,
  Dead ghosts of ghostly Time.
An hour past has forever fled,
  Has perished in its prime;
An age's frosty rime
  Marks but the minutes sped.
Aye! who shall check this march sublime?
  Who speaks to raise the dead?

Oh! dear, dear friend of mine,
  Now dead, so doubly wise,
For thou hast seen with sight divine
  The land beyond the skies.
Here in thy solemn eyes
  Is left no mark or sign
Of why the light of youth still dies
  Oh! dear, dear friend of mine.

Ernest McGaffey.

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

If when walking with a relative you meet a friend to whom your relative is a stranger, may you not with propriety make an introduction between them.

RALPH.

ANS.—Certainly you may do so, without ceremony or hesitation.

Editor Etiquette Department:

When at a picnic party, which was partly a boating one as well, I made the acquaintance of a young lady who was one of the party and had gone with some other members of it, this was done casually and without any formal introduction. On our returning home before we all departed, we proposed making up a similar party in the same direction for the following week. Should I have included this young lady in the invitation, was there any want of courtesy on my part in not doing so?

MABEL.

ANS.—If you invited the friends of whose party the young lady in question was a member, we think you should have included her in the invitation.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I have received a nice present from a lady acquaintance of some very choice flowers, which were tastefully arranged in a new and (judging from its style) I am sure an expensive basket. There was no note with them, merely a card with the compliments of the donor. I do not know if it is intended that I should keep the basket, or if it would be right for me to return it. Would my doing so appear at all ungracious or wanting in good manners?

N. W.

ANS.—The basket was most probably intended to be as much of a present as the flowers. To remove all doubt on the subject you may take it with you when you call on your friend to thank her for her kind attention. You can then ascertain whether she intended you to keep it or not.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Having been at an evening party where the invitation was through a mutual friend, and being obliged to leave for another place the day after the party, not intending to return for some few weeks, and consequently not being able to make a call within a week, which I understand is the correct and prescribed time, would it be proper for me to ask my friend to leave my card with his, when he calls or shall I wait to do so until I return?

ENQUIRER.

ANS.—It would be advisable to call on your return, and leave your card or make your visit in person. This may cause some delay in showing your appreciation and acknowledgment of the courtesy which you have received, but will be more complimentary than doing so through the medium of another.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you answer the following question and Settle a matter on which two are at variance. Some books (Sea Side novels) were lent to us by some friends who in their turn had borrowed them from a family with whom we are not acquainted, but whose permission they had to lend them,—our friends have gone to the seaside for the summer and may not return until the autumn. Having finished reading the books, shall we keep them until our friends return which as we said may not be for some months, or shall we return them to the owners of them? One of us thinks that we should do the latter, the other does not.

TWO QUESTIONERS.

ANS.—As the books are not of a valuable description and you are not personally acquainted with the family to whom they belong, we think you may keep them until your friends return to town. Should you wish to avoid all difficulties or mistakes, you can easily do so by writing to your friends and asking them what they wish you to do about keeping or returning the books. You can abide by their decision, and act as they request you to do in the matter.

Editor Etiquette Department

Will you give me your opinion on the following matter. I am a stranger in the town where I now am, having been here only about three months. A lady whose acquaintance I made through the introduction of a mutual friend asked me to go for a drive with her, at the same time saying she would take me wherever I wanted to go, as her time was at my disposal. Was there anything incorrect in my asking her to leave me at a house where I wished to call, but where she did not visit as she was not acquainted with the family. At the time I made this request I did not think that there was anything at all out of the usual way in doing so, but her answer made me feel somewhat uncomfortable, being to the effect that she would gladly leave me there for about a quarter of an hour and wait outside for me. By answering this you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

ANSWER.—As your lady friend had placed her carriage and time at your disposal we think that you were quite authorized to make the request. We are of opinion that your friend would have shown good taste had she allowed you to choose the length of time for your visit, without herself putting a limit to it, and also of driving about while you were paying it, instead of remaining stationary at the house where you were calling.

NEW BOOKS.

QUINCE CULTURE. By W. W. Meech, A. M. New York: Orange Judd Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

The object of the work before us is to furnish a manual or handbook for the novice and those who are already more or less informed, and yet desire a work of reference to consult in the various operations necessary to attain the highest success in quince culture. The author writes from experience, and as no separate work on quince culture is to be found in the libraries the book will be a welcome one to those interested.

SOME DETAILS OF WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION. By William R. Billings. New York: *The Engineering and Building Record.*

Mr. William R. Billings is the superintendent of water works at Taunton, Mass., and this book is a collection of notes of actual experience. The papers were first prepared for the *Engineering and Building Record, and the Sanitary Engineer*, and are now issued in more convenient form. Illustrations from sketches by the author accompany the text. The contents treat of main pipes, field work, trenching and pipe laying, pipe laying and joint making, hydrants, gates and specials, service pipes, and service pipes and meters.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER. By A. Wallace Mason. Toronto: A. W. Mason & Co.

This is an entertaining and many people will think also an instructive book. Mr. Mason professes to show how to read character at sight, and affirms that nature has placed on every individual signs of character, intending them to be seen and understood. His text is illustrated by many heads of different shapes and types, a great proportion of which are portraits, and the phrenological bumps are very well matched to the known characteristics of his specimen heads. People who get hold of the book will certainly not fail to explore it very thoroughly to soothe themselves with the belief that they possess more than their share of the good points of a head, and proportionately less than their share of the meaner traits.

MÉLANGES TROIS CONFÉRENCES. By H. Beaugrand. Montreal: *La Patrie.*

Under the comprehensive title of "Melanges," ex-Mayor Beaugrand publishes three lectures delivered by him on widely different subjects. The place of honor is assigned to "De Montréal à Victoria," delivered March 25, 1887, before the Chamber of Commerce, and which contains pen and pencil sketches of the picturesque scenery that surrounds the traveller on our great Canadian thoroughfare. Mr. Beaugrand renders full justice to the energy and broadness of views of the founders of the C. P. R., and contrasts their vigorous handling of the road, in face of climatic and other difficulties, with the supineness shown in the construction of the American transcontinental roads, and he emphasizes the much better service of the Canadian railway. The second lecture treats of the origin and history of the newspaper, and was pronounced before the Club National in this city, November 6., 1885, during the famous smallpox epidemic. Many interesting facts and much historical research are brought out here in an easy, vivid style, and those who are curious to know what were the heralds of the enormous newspapers that the great cities now produce, will find these pages worth reading. The third of the series, "Anita," was delivered before the Cercle Montcalm, at Fall River, in June, 1874. It is a personal story, and tells something of the joys and sorrows, the escapades and hairbreadth escapes of a *contra-guerillas* in a French corps at the time Juarez manfully struggled for freedom with the brave Maximilian.

UNITY OF THE TRUTH—By J. Max Hark, D. D. New York: John B. Alden.

Dr. Hark's book on the unity of the truth in Christianity and Evolution is the latest notable attempt to show the perfect harmony of science and religion. Dr. Hark is a minister of the Moravian Church, and one of its broadest and most profound students. Dr. Hark has naturally reached some of the conclusions which were announced by Prof. Henry Drummond in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," but his temper is passive and philosophical rather than aggressive and advocate like. His book is calculated to be very helpful to the class of readers for whom it is designed—candid minds who want a frank and reverent admission of the probability that mankind is descended from some extinct form of mammal.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The *Historical American* for July is the last new publication. It is devoted to history, literature, science and art, and is illustrated. Some of the more noteworthy articles are "Thomas Paine and the Revolution," by George Lippard; "The Projects of Baron Burr," by Charles H. Creighton; "Free Trade and Protection," by Thaddeus B. Wakeman. Wm. Hosen Ballow contributes an inflammatory article on "Types of American Beauty," and Miss Jessie Cohen writes entertainingly of "Washington's Social Life in New York."

The *Swiss Cross* for July contains an admirable portrait of Edison, and an account of his life. The growth of the Agassiz Association, of which the *Swiss Cross* is the patron, is well exemplified by the account published in this number of the assembly meeting at Boston. The weekly issue, *Science*, is to largely develop its column devoted to electrical science.

The July *Gripsack*, as its name shows, is the *vade-mecum* of the drummer, and undertakes to furnish facts, figures, and fancies for travellers in the provinces. It is issued in St. John, N. B., from the presses of Knowles & Reynolds.

Two articles in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July are especially worthy of attention. These are a fully illustrated paper on "Safety in House Drainage," by William E. Hoyt, S. B., in which the belief that plumbing fixtures in our houses are inevitable sources of danger is controverted, and ways are shown for making them wholly safe; and the concluding essay of the remarkable series on "Darwinism and the Christian Faith. Mr. Paul Janet treats of the "Teaching of Psychology," and Prof. B. D. Halsted, Sc. D., writes of "Botany as it may be taught;" whilst an instructive article comes from the pen of Prof. G. Von Taube on "Manual or Industrial Training." The "Fallacies in the Trades-Unions Argument" are exposed by J. B. Mann, and Dr. Manly Miles describes the "Lives of Progress in Agriculture."

In the *American Magazine* for July Wilfred Patterson has an article descriptive of the art collection of Mr. William T. Walters, of Baltimore. This collection is one of the finest of the modern French School, and the article is profusely illustrated from photographs of the leading pictures, including Meissonier's celebrated "1814," and Alma Tadema's "Sappho." Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the eminent specialist on brain diseases, contributes a forcible paper on "Spiritualism and Like Delusions," in which he shows that spiritualism is at best a form of mild insanity. Other features of the paper are an untechnical description of the scientific means conjuror-mediums have used, including among other things the chemicals used in picture painting. A good deal of the lighter class of literature finds place in this number. Besides the stories of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren "A Night's Adventure," and Miss Marah Ellis "T'other Miss Norie," there is an amusing description by Frederic G. Mather of New England singing schools as they flourished sixty or seventy years ago. Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover describes the Veterans' Home near Dayton, Ohio, in an illustrated paper on "Housekeeping by the United States Government."

The July number of the *North American Review* opens with a symposium on the Field - Ingersoll - Gladstone controversy, entitled "The Combat for the Faith." Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps contributes the first paper—"The Real Issue;" Richard H. Proctor the second—"The Evolution of Religion." Rev. Robert Collyer treats of "The Bible in the Controversy," as the third; the fourth, "In Vindication of Jehovah," is from the pen of Rabbi Mendes; whilst the fifth and last, "The Combatants," is written by Frederick R. Condert. Each of these are well known writers and they furnish an interesting group of papers on the much discussed points raised in the controversy, their tone being reverential as might be expected. Among other articles of interest, this month's number contains a curious paper on "Fashions in Precious Stones," by G. F. Kunz, and a very interesting description, by Walter Besant, of "The People's Palace," the newly built central hall, which, in London, was opened by by the Queen in May.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* for July shows as a frontispiece a fine portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson, engraved by R. Taylor, from the portrait in the National Gallery by Sir Joshua Reynolds. "The interesting mediæval novel by Prof. Minto," The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot," is given a good instalment, while C. F. Gordon Cumming furnishes the second part of his quaint essay on "Pagodas, Aurioles, and Umbrellas." One of these beautifully illustrated papers on country scenes that the *English Illustrated* is in the habit of publishing is provided in "A Hampshire Hamlet," both pictures and text being extremely interesting. Part II. of "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways" describes "The York Road," with engravings of many inns, halls and castles, from drawings by Herbert Railton; the drawings by Hugh Thomson showing genre scenes, such as "The Coachman's Courtship," "A Morning Draught," and "Down the Hill on a Frosty Morning."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The July *International Railway Guide* furnishes the usual rail and steam travel information. It shows time tables of all Canadian railways, and of the principal ones in the States, with maps of the larger lines and inland steam navigation routes, with general information and miscellaneous reading matter.

The *Architectral Era* for July continues the article on "Good Things Gleaned from Different Eras of Architecture," and illustrates Greek architecture, with facsimile illustrations of old Greek capitals; cornices, columns, etc. An article of less æsthetic but more useful scope is "Town Sewerage in Relation to Civil Architecture." Of course a striking feature is the designs for dwelling houses with explanatory text.

A Little Girl's Discovery.

Some of the most important discoveries have been made accidentally. A lucky instance of this kind was the discovery of the invention of the telescope. Nearly three hundred years ago there was living in the town of Middleburg, on the island of Walcheren, in the Netherlands, a poor optician named Hans Lippersheim. One day in the year 1608, he was working in his shop, his children helping him or amusing themselves with the tools and objects lying about, when suddenly his little girl exclaimed: "Oh, papa! see how near the steeple comes!" Half started by this announcement, Hans looked up from his work, anxious to know the cause of the child's amazement. Turning towards her, he saw that she was looking through two lenses, one held close to her eye, the other at arm's length; and calling his daughter to his side, he noticed that the eyelens was plano-concave, while the one held at a distance was plano-convex. Then taking the two glasses, he repeated his daughter's experiment, and soon discovered that she had chanced to hold the lenses apart at the proper focus, and this had produced the wonderful effect that she observed. His quick wit saw in this a wonderful discovery. He immediately set about making use of his new knowledge of lenses, and ere long he had fashioned a tube of pasteboard, in which he set the glasses at their proper focus and so the telescope was invented.

A Brave Little Daughter.

There is a very pretty little story by Miss Strickland, in her "Queens of England," of a little girl who saved her father's life.

It was in the time of Queen Mary, and Lord Preston, the father of the child, was condemned to death for conspiring to bring back the exiled King James to the throne. Her name was Lady Catherine Graham, and she was only nine years old. The poor child was, during the trial of her father, left in the queen's apartments in Windsor Castle. The day after the condemnation of Lord Preston, the queen found little Lady Catherine in St. George's gallery, gazing on the whole-length picture of James II., which still remains there. Struck with the mournful expression on the young girl's face, Mary asked her hastily what she saw in that picture which made her look on it so particularly.

"I was thinking," said the innocent child, "how hard it is that my father must die for loving yours."

The queen, pricked in conscience by this artless reply, immediately signed the pardon of Lord Preston.

Si White's Courtship.

I was the mos ashful man that ever lived. That is the son I had not a wife at thirty.

I used to wonde d wonder how I could get courage to pose long after I knew Polly White, thou the minute I saw her I loved her dearly, I used to think: If it was Polly's sister y, now, why, it might be easier.

Abby was very l Polly, only twelve or fourteen years dr, married, and the mother of four chin, and we used to have lots of talk about ything, for her husband, Jack Markn, lived next to me. Our lands joined d we'd look over the garden fence and dter by the hour, Mrs. Markham and I. ly lived with her sister, but she was as shy a good little school girl, and "yes," or o," was about all the answer I could get my remarks about the weather. But Ab Markham told me a good deal about Py. That she had no sweetheart. That was a good housekeeper. That she make any man happy who married her. knew all that, but though I kept fallmore and more in love with her for two lo years, I couldn't say anything to her.

At last—I rememl it was early spring—I was driving up fr the station, when I saw Abby Markham the store steps, and called out to her:

"How d'you do?"

"First rate," said e, "and glad to see you, for I don't ca about the long walk home with my parc and Jack has gone miles away with the m."

I was glad to drive r over, and so I told her, and I jumped t of the waggon and helped her in, hand up her bundles and took the reins. She died at me, and looked so cosy and comfiable and sister-like that I made up my nd I would speak to her—tell her just howloved Polly, and ask her what my prospec were, and to speak for me. It seemed a nd of a mean way; I felt that; but I couldnot propose to Polly right out; and if I wad much longer, why, some other fellow wd come along and I should lose her. So I t beside her, answering what she said, an putting off what I had to say until we go her gate, and then it was dusk, so that ould just barely see her face. Then I spo in a hurry:

"Mrs. Markham," s I, "I want to talk to you. I—I want to k about Miss Polly, your sister. Miss Py, I—I—I want to ask, to—to say—I—I—I—"

"Don't take to stamring, Si Whiting," said Abby Markhar laughing. "Catch your breath. You wa to talk to me about Sister Polly?"

"Yes, ma'am," said I.

"Very good," said frs. Markham. "I rather think I know wh you've got to say—do I?"

"Yes, I'm sure you o. No one could know your sister Polly ithout loving her," said I. "I want a wife, nd I—I—"

"Si Whiting," said Ay, "I tell you jest what to do. Go out tre into the arbor under the honeysuckle d sit on the bench, and I'll put my grocers away and come and listen quietly—that, if you have really something serious say, for I think when a man talks ab t such things he ought to be serious."

"I am, Mrs. Markhar" said I, "only I never can speak to a gi I—I don't know why."

Abby laughed again d ran away, with her blue waterproof ak tucked about her, and the hood dra over her head—the women of our place ften dressed that way to do their erraudsand looked better so than city ladies in a their finery—and I went into the arbor and at there waiting, making up by mind to e bold about the thing at last. I was not fool; why need I act like one?

It grew darker. I cou just see Abby as she came out of the hous and she was like a pretty little shadow s she sat down beside me. She did not sa anything, so I had to begin myself.

"Abby," I said, "I'm p tty well off. I've been saving ten years, a you know my home and my place. I w t to marry. Do you think Polly would h e me?"

"Why don't you ask *her*" said Abby, very softly.

"I'm afraid," said I, "he's as shy as I am. If she should say no, I should die right there. Abby, does e like me?"

"She don't know whet r you like her," said Abby, in a whisper.

"But I do. I love her fr m the bottom of my heart," said I. "Tell r that, Abby."

"What will she think o you if you can't do your own courting?" sa the little woman in blue waterproof, gigglin.

"Oh, Abby, does she des e me?"

"No," said Abby.

"Does she love me?" I as ed.

"Oh, dear," said the little woman. "That I should say such a thing bout my sister, that she loves somebody. How do I know? You must ask her."

"Why, Mrs. Markham," said I, "you've been so kind, this doesn't seem like you, really. Help me, and I'll b grateful all my life. Do you think Polly *co ld* like *me?*"

Abby shrank away from me, and I could just hear her whisper:

"Well, I think she *could.*"

I stepped forward and c ught her hand. She shrank farther awa. A branch of honeysuckle caught her hod, and pulled it off her head.

The moon, just risen, p ped in through the branches, and I saw, n Abby, but my own Polly, and knew what trick had been played upon me.

I was bashful no longer. I caught Polly in my arms, and smothere her with kisses.

"Sister *made* me do it," e sobbed. "Oh, I never thought you'd find e out; never!"

But I said again:

"Say you love me, Polly."

And she said:

"Yes."

And that's the story of m courting.

When Baby was sick, we gave r Castoria.

When she was a Child, she crie for Castoria.

When she became Miss she clun to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gav them Castoria.

58 Victoria Square,

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS.

English Ivory Fine Combs,
English Horn Dressing Combs,
British Plate Hand Mirror,
Stiff BristleHair Brushes

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Steamer "Persia"

(J. H. SCOTT, Master.)

Sails Every Friday, at 7 p. m

FARE TO TORONTO..............$7.50
" ST. CATHARINES.... 8.00
" NIAGARA FALLS..... 8.50

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174 St. James street,
City and District Bank Building.

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MERCHANTS' LINE.

One of the first-class Passenger Steamers,

Acadia, Alma Munro, & Cuba,

will leave our dock every

TUESDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.,

For KINGSTON, TORONTO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, WINDSOR, SARNIA & CHICAGO.

☞ Fares include Meals and Sleeping Berth.

C. E. JAQUES & CO.,

110 COMMON STREET.

D. BATTERSBY, 174 ST. JAMES STREET.

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STR. ALEXANDRIA,

CAPT. E. B. SMITH.

Leaves MONTREAL every Thursday at noon, for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Brockville, Thousand Islands, Kingston, Belleville, Trenton and far-famed Bay of Quinte.

Runs through the magnificent scenery of the THOUSAND ISLANDS by daylight, reaching KINGSTON Friday evening, and in order to sail through the magnificent scenery of the far-famed Bay of Quinte by daylight, remains over night.

Fare, including Meals and Berth, Single, $6; Round Trip, $11.

D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James Street.

147t 3aw

The favorite Steamer, **ELLA ROSS!** Capt. Wilson Garratt.

Leaves Montreal every WEDNESDAY, at 1 p.m. for OTTAWA and KINGSTON, and returns via the St. Lawrence, stopping over Sunday at the Thousand Island Park, running all the rapids and arriving at Montreal Monday evening. Tickets for the round trip will include meals and berth on board steamer while remaining at all places *en route.*

For Tickets, Berths, &c., apply to C. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 Common street, or to

D. Battersby, 174 St. James Street.

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THE FINEST

LAGER

Brewed.

Has received the highest award at the CENTENNIAL, PARIS, NEW ORLEANS and all other exhibitions where it has competed.

JAMES GUEST,

AGENT,

Montreal, Canada.

Bottled by the

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Bottling Co.,

NEW YORK,

N.Y., U.S.A.

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UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO.

ORGANIZED IN 1850.

RECORD FOR 1887.

Increase in Assets over...............	$100,000
Increase in New Business	40 per ct.
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Ten Days' grace. Absolute Security. Issue the only indisputable Policy, being incontestable for any cause after three years.

EMO & YOUNG, Managers, P.Q.

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Important Notice to Families.

The best Wines offered on the market are, without fear of contradiction, those of ST. CATHARINES, ONT., which are manufactured from the *Pure Juice of the Grape*, and free from any addition of alcohol or coloring. These wines are unequalled for their beneficial effects to persons of a weak temperament.

For sale by all the principal grocers.

THE VICTORIA BOTTLING COMPANY,
Sole Agents, - 20 to 26 St. Dizier Street.
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THE **QUEEN'S** LAUNDRY BAR.

Ask for it, and take no other.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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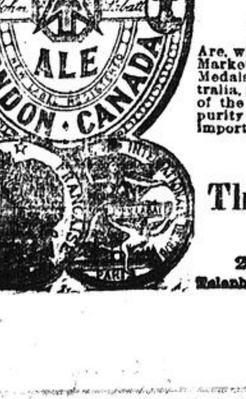
Mrs. Darts' Triplets

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, childern of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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Are, without fear of contradiction, the best offered on the Market, and have been awarded the Highest Awards and Medals at the Exhibitions of Philadelphia, Canada, Australia, and Paris (France). Besides, the many Testimonials of the best renowned Analysts recommend them for their purity and superior quality, and equal to the best English imported. FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS.

The Victoria Bottling Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

20 to 26 ST. DIZIER STREET.

Telephone No. 1806. 93t2awtf

BIRTHS.

CASEY—On July 20th, at No. 216 St. George street, the wife of George Casey, of a son. 175 2

DAVIDSON—At Upper Lachine, on the 26th inst., Mrs. C. P. Davidson, of a son. 175 2

HANDYSIDE—At Lachine, on the 27th instant, the wife of C. Handyside, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AUBRY-WURTELE—At Aylmer, Que., July 17th, by Rev. Father Gareeau, Lieut. Etienne Aubry to Florence Wurtele.

BATES-DRURY—At Thornhill, Ont., July 24th, by Rev. W. Wheatley Bates, M. A., N. H. Bates to Hanora Drury.

MALLEY-ARMSTRONG—At Toronto, July 25th, by Rev. W. J. Hunter, W. H. Malley, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Mary Armstrong.

MONEGLE-WHITEHOUSE—At Yarmouth, July 17th, by Rev. L. Daniels, Thomas Monegle to Ethel Whitehouse.

DEATHS.

BOULANGER—At West Farnham, 23rd inst., Marie Donna Anita, infant daughter of G. Boulanger, druggist, aged 5 months.

CONROD—At Halifax, July 14th, Mary, wife of Matthew Conrod, aged 31 years.

FARRELL—In this city, on the 28th inst., Francis Bernard, infant son of Richard Farrell, aged 3 months. The funeral will take place from his father's residence, 45 Sanguinet street, 2.30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

FAGAN—At Leamington, July 10th, Mrs. John Fagan, aged 78 years.

GOULD—At Kenton, Ohio, on Sunday, 22nd instant, Janet Stuart Innes, wife of N. W. Gould, Esq., of Chicago, Ill. 174 3

JONES—At Dorval, Que., on 26th inst., in his seventeenth year, of inflammation of the bowels, George Douglas, fifth son of Mr. John H. Jones, of Montreal. Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from the residence, 29 Bishop street, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

JACKSON—At Toronto, July 25th, Henry Jackson, aged 13 years.

McMURRAY—At New York, Isabel, wife of William H. McMurray, formerly of London, Ont., aged 47 years.

McWILLIAMS—At Boston, July 15th, Elizabeth McWilliams, of Shelburne, N. S.

McPHAIL—At Ramsay, Que., July 14th, Hector McPhail, aged 54 years.

O'CONNOR—In this city, on the 28th, Mary, aged 11 years 5 months and 25 days, eldest daughter of James O'Connor. Funeral from her father's residence, 306 Aqueduct street, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2.30 p.m. to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

RUSSELL—In this city, Friday, July 27th, Elizabeth Sarah Hamleh, beloved wife of Samuel Henry Russell, aged 33 years. Funeral from General Hospital, 3 p.m., to-morrow, Saturday. 175 2

RIDDELL—At Almonte, July 16th, William Riddell, aged 65 years.

SANGUINET—In this city, at the age of 36, Elizabeth Blake, beloved wife of Alberic Sanguinet. 174 2

PERSONAL—THE "CALIGRAPH" Typewriting Machine, the fastest and most durable; separate key for each character (no troublesome "shift;" least key depression; level key board (two years' guarantee. Caligraphs only are used by the Hansard Reporters, Ottawa. For illustrated catalogue, address A. J. Henderson, 1620 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 109feodtf

PERSONAL—THE LATEST STYLES of Dressmaking at 31½ Latour St. 176 1

CHILDREN.

Before the children are affected by the summer heat have them photographed under our new skylight. No head rests.

WM. NOTMAN & SON.
126† 17 Bleury st., Montreal.

$2.50 will remain for this month as the price for Cabinet Photographs, at

ARLESS',
182† 261 St. James st.

ELECTION
—IN THE—
ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Whereas, at the nomination that took place this day in the St. Gabriel Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Council by the retirement of Alderman Morris, two candidates were proposed, viz:—

Edwin Thompson, manufacturer, and Casimir St. James, trader, and a poll was in consequence granted. Public notice is hereby given that the election of an alderman to fill the said vacancy shall be held in the St. Gabriel Ward, on THURSDAY, the second day of August next, from the hour of nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, at the following places and before the undermentioned returning officers, viz:—

Poll No. 1—At or near No. 27 Ropery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 4, bounded by Centre street, Napoleon Road, the Lachine Canal and the limits of St. Ann's Ward. Returning officer, W. S. Walker.

Poll No. 2—At or near No. 67 Island street, comprises electoral district No. 2, bounded by the Grand Trunk R. R. track and Hibernia Road, Grand Trunk, St. Andrew and Centre streets, and the limits of St. Ann's Ward. Returning officer, A. T. Holland.

Poll No. 3—At or near No. 120 Albert street, comprises electoral district No. 3, bounded by the Grand Trunk R. R. track, Napoleon Road, Centre, St. Andrew and Grand Trunk streets and Hibernia Road. Returning officer, John Day.

Poll No. 4—At or near No. 569 Centre street, comprises electoral district No. 5, bounded by the Grand Trunk railroad track, the waterworks tail race to the Lachine Canal, the Lachine Canal and Napoleon Road. Returning officer, John Long.

Poll No. 5—At or near No. 214 Magdalen street, comprises electoral district No. 6, bounded by the River St. Lawrence, Fortune, Wellington and Charron streets, the Grand Trunk railroad track and the limits of St. Ann's Ward. Returning officer, R. Turner.

Poll No. 6—At or near No. 131 Hibernia Road, comprises electoral districts Nos. 7, 8 and 9, bounded by the river to the tail race, the tail race to the Grand Trunk railroad track, the Grand trunk railroad track and Charron, Wellington and Fortune streets. Returning officer, Jos. Gauthier.

(By order.)

A. GOSSELIN,
Assistant City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 20th July, 1888. 175 2

NOTICE.

ASPHALTE PAVING.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Road Committee intend paving with Asphalte, Notre Dame street, from Barrack street to McGill street immediately, and therefore request all property owners and other interested parties on line of said street, to have their drain, water and gas pipes leading to their properties, placed in proper order before the laying of said pavement, as permission to open said Notre Dame street after the pavement is laid will be refused.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, July 26th, 1888. 175 2

NOTICE!

WOODEN BLOCK PAVING.

St. Catherine Street.

The Road Committee intend paving with Wooden Blocks St. Catherine street from Panet street to Amherst street, and therefore request all property owners and other interested parties on line of said street, to have the drain, water and gas pipes leading to their properties immediately placed in proper order, before the laying of said pavement, as permission to open said St. Catherine street after the pavement is laid will be refused.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, July 26th, 1888. 175 2

NOTICE!

WOODEN BLOCK PAVING.

St. Francois Xavier Street.

The Road Committee intend paving with Wooden Blocks, St. Francois Xavier street, from Craig street to Commissioners street, and therefore request all property owners and other interested parties on line of said street, to have the drain, water and gas pipes leading to their properties immediately placed in proper order, before the laying of said pavement, as permission to open said St. Francois Xavier street after the pavement is laid will be refused.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, July 26th, 1888. 175 2

CARSLEY'S LUMN.

SATUR

To-day our stores wi closed at one o'clock as usual durin and August.

S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHE SALE.

DOOR MATS DOOR MATS
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Being constantly in of novelties in Door Mats, we are to show the largest, handsomest and best assortment in the Dominion; a serviceable line selling at 17c and 25c a line of Velvet Mats at 35c.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS CARPETS
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The largest and somest variety in Canada at prices w defy competition. Carpets selling this th at a big reduction on regular pr Carpets from 10c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

Carpet Squares Carpet Squares
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In endless vari t all prices and in all qualities, just op a line of very handsome goods to at prices ranging from $1.19 upwar also a few more made up carpets to sel ap.

S. CARSLEY.

HEARTH D SOFA RUGS
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HEARTH D SOFA RUGS

At all prices f 33c each upwards. A line of very han me reversible rugs to sell at 39c, 47c a 68c each, a heavy reduction made price of all rugs for the remainder of t month.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

TRIMED MILLINERY
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TRIMED MILLINERY
TRIMED MILLINERY

All Trimme Millinery at greatly reduced prices the sale this month.

S. CARSLEY.

CIPE BONNETS
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CIPE BONNETS
CIPE BONNETS
CIPE BONNETS
CIPE BONNETS

The above e special value and in endless variety very low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

IDOWS' CAPS
IDOWS' CAPS
IDOWS' CAPS
IDOWS' CAPS
IDOWS' CAPS
IDOWS' CAPS

A fine ass rtment of above goods at reduced price for the July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

ARIFICIAL FLOWERS
ARIFICIAL FLOWERS
ARIFICIAL FLOWERS
ARIFICIAL FLOWERS
ARIFICIAL FLOWERS
ARIFICIAL FLOWERS

Artificial flowers in great variety, at prices which must clear them out before closing the July Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON
ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON

If you want the very best Spool Cotton, ask for Clapperton's, and take no other. The name Clapperton & Co. is on every spool. To be had in the leading dry goods houses throughout the Dominion.

S. CARSLEY.

Montreal, July 28, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

NO WEATHER REPORT for to-day as we had to give our advertisement to the paper last night.

NEXT WEEK

We will offer Mantles at greater reductions than ever.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEXT WEEK

We will offer Ladies' Cashmere Jerseys at great reductions, prices commence at 69c.

NEXT WEEK

We will continue to offer Ladies' Cotton Underclothing at manufacturers' prices.
Chemises, from 25c.
Drawers, from 25c.
Slip Waists, from 25c.
Night Dresses, from 50c, nearly all our own manufacture which is a guarantee that the shapes and styles are right.

NEXT WEEK

We will offer the balance of our Ladies' Summer Skirts at greater reduction than ever, prices for
White Skirts, from 43c.
Colored Skirts, from 70c.

NEXT WEEK

We will offer a line of Ladies' Waterproof Dolmans at $4.50, worth $8.50.

NEXT WEEK

We will continue selling our Parasols at clearing out prices.
85c Parasols for 35c.
95c Parasols for 50c.
$1.95 Parasols for 80c.
$2 Parasols for $1, and so on.

The cheapest and best place to buy your Dry Goods is

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S,
1781, 1783 NOTRE DAME ST.,
105, 107, 109, 111, ST. PETER STREET.
Terms Cash and only One Price.
176†1

BOISSEAU BROS.'

ALPHABETICAL

Trade List.

THE LUCKY STORES!

235, 237 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

BARGAINS
—IN—
DRY GOODS!

Prices Unequalled.

SPECIAL NOTE!

CREAM SODA, very refreshing, given away to Customers.

A—Stands for Apron Checks, price 5½c to 10c.
B—Stands for Bath Towels, price 2 for 5c.
C—Stands for Cotton, price 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c.
D—Stands for Dress Goods, price 5c, 8c, 10c.
E—Stands for Embroidery, price 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c.
F—Stands for Flannel, White, Red or Grey, 12½c.
G—Stands for Gros Grain Silk, price 59c to $1.75.
H—Stands for Handkerchiefs, price 2½c, 5c, 8c, 10c.
I—Stands for Irish Linen Towels, Napkins, &c.
J—Stands for Jerseys, price 69c, braided, up to $4.
K—Stands for Knitting Yarn, price 40c per lb.
L—Stands for Dress Lining, price 5c, 8c, 10c.
M—Stands for Muslins, price 4c, 10c, 15c.
N—Stands for Nun's Veiling, all wool, at 9c.
O—Stands for Over Laces, price from 25c to $2.
P—Stands for Prints, price 4½c, 7½c, 10c.
Q—Stands for Quilts, price 49c to $3.
R—Stands for Rubber Circulars, prices to suit.
S—Stands for Stockings, prices from 5c, 10c, 12½c.
T—Stands for Tweeds, all wool, Halifax, 29c.
U—Stands for Umbrellas, price from 45c to $5.
V—Stands for Victoria Lawns, price from 10c.
W—Stands for Wool Blankets, price from 97c to $5.
X—Stands for Xavier, the early pioneer.
Y—Stands for Yak Lace, all wool, at 5c, 10c.
Z—Stands for Zeppa Wool Wraps, 25c to $4.

BOISSEAU BROTHERS—The School for Instruction—Designers of Novelties—Importers of Rich Dry Goods—The Fashion Mart of the City.

Remember, we never humbug the Public!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
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Strangers & Others

VISITING MONTREAL,
—WILL FIND AT—
G. W. CLARKE'S
Universal Fancy Goods Store,
238 AND 240 ST. JAMES STREET,
THE LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTED STOCK TO SELECT
Presents AND Souvenirs
VIEWS OF ALL POINTS OF INTEREST.
The Most Attractive Store in Canada, Occupying Two Flats.
ALL ARE WELCOME!
TO THE UNIVERSAL,
238 & 240 St. James Street.
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N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

1888 & 1890 Notre Dame St.

We know of no one who is better fitted to pass an opinion on the relative amount of business done in any retail dry goods store than a commercial traveller, who is constantly going from one large establishment to another in course of his trip, and it is therefore pleasant to note that every one of these gentlemen who have called on us during the past week have expressed their surprise at seeing us so busy, as the other stores are almost entirely bare of customers.

We believe in the old saying of the nimble sixpence and are content to see goods go out at this season of the year if we can get anywhere near costs for them. We leave the big profits to our more conservative brethren whose stores take a vacation in the summer.

Our many customers will please accept our thanks for their consideration in doing their shopping before 6 o'clock, and 1 o'clock Saturdays, thus enabling our assistants to enjoy the much needed recreation and rest.

Our Summer Clearing Sale continues, and we shall replenish our counters and tables with bigger bargains than ever before shown.

SPECIAL LOTS OF

Millinery Goods, Laces and Ribbons, Colored Muslins and Ginghams, Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves,

and big drives in remnants from all counters.
Parasols at your own price,
Dress Goods at 5c and 10c.
Prints and Seersuckers, 3½c upwards.

Please bear in mind that we give special attention to out of town orders, either for goods or samples, and answer all letters promptly. We receive orders from our customers from the country every day.

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.
GLENORA BUILDING.
176†1

Satin Marselles Quilts

A large variety in every size.
At OGILVY'S.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS!

A large variety, all sizes and prices ranging from 85c, $1, $1.25 and upwards.
At OGILVY'S.

WHITE COTTON SHEETINGS!

1⅞ yds., 2 yds., 2¼ yds. and 2½ yds. wide, best makes in Plain and Twilled, prices range from 29c, special value, and up to 65c per yd.
At OGILVY'S.

White Pillow Cottons!

38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 50 and 54 inches, Plain and Seamless, best makes.
At OGILVY'S.

Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens!

A full assortment always on hand.
At OGILVY'S.

Huckaback Towellings, Bird Eye, and Russian Diapers, Fronting Linens, Glass Towellings, Roller Towellings. An enormous stock of those
At OGILVY'S.

WHITE COTTONS.

A Special Sale of remnants now going on; prices from 5c per yard upwards.
At OGILVY'S.

CASHMERE PRINTS.

Fast colored and nice patterned Prints from 8c per yard
At OGILVY'S.

SPECIAL SALE

Of Table Cloth Remnants in unbleached and white, also Pattern Table Cloths, in all sizes.
At OGILVY'S.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS',
203 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 176†1

PRIZES
—FOR—
Regattas, Athletic Sports, Games, Etc.

PRIZE CUPS, new designs.
ELECTRO PLATE, choice goods.
Lemaires, Opera, Field and Marine
GLASSES!
Useful Articles in Great Variety.

Committees and others are kindly invited to inspect our large and varied stock.

WATSON & PELTON,
53 ST. SULPICE STREET.
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W. A. Whinfield & Co.

—SUCCESSORS TO—
C. FITTS & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE—
CONFECTIONERY and BISCUITS.
MACHINE BREAD BAKERS.
142 INSPECTOR STREET, - MONTREAL.
168†tf

"GOLDEN STAR" OIL STOVE!

Being now an established fact that the "GOLDEN STAR" OIL STOVES will do the work of a cook stove—and do it fully as well—it is not surprising that thousands of families are using them for all kitchen purposes.

On account of the lateness of the season, an extra discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Please call and see them at
R. & W. KERR'S,
1895 Notre Dame St., opp. Balmoral Hotel.
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Look in my Window

And see eight hundred Gold Rings all marked in plain figures from $1.00 to $150.00.

Special attention given to the repair of jewellery.

R. HEMSLEY,
2011 Notre Dame St.
Six doors east of Chaboillez Square
176†1

AU BON MARCHE.

MAISON
Alphonse Valiquette.

OUR MID-SUMMER

BARGAIN SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON

MONDAY NEXT,

and by the wonderful prices which we shall put on every piece of goods in our establishment, we mean to do genuine advertising.

We will name some of the goods and prices as representing what may be found at every counter.

Seersuckers, 2½c per yard and upwards.
Fast Color Prints, 6c, well worth 10c.
Scotch Gingham, 5c.
Striped Skirting, 7c.
Linen Towelling, 5c and up.
Table Linen, pure, 15c per yard.
Chambrays, all shades, for 15c, worth 25c.
Printed Muslins in choice patterns and fast colors, 20 yards for $1.00.

DRESS GOODS are all reduced. We shall have a line at 4c per yard, a good quality for 5c and All-wool at 10c, worth double the price. Also a job lot of Black Grenadine at 10c a yard, worth 25c.

BLACK CASHMERES, ALL-WOOL.

Special values at 45c, worth 60c.
50c, " 70c.
59c, " 80c.

COL'D CASHMERES.

Extra bargains, 25c, worth 35c.
45c, " 65c.
59c, " 80c.

VERY GOOD BLACK SILKS, Pure Goods, 12 yards for $5.00.

Look at these lines, 75c, worth $1.00.
90c, " $1.25.
$1.00, " $1.40.

1 case Surah Silks, fine goods, all silk, to clear at 15c, worth 90c, great bargain.

TRIMMINGS. We shall offer a large lot of Beaded goods, Panels and Fronts for dresses, at 25c each and job of Beaded Gimp, formerly 50c to $1.65, at 15c to close.

FLOUNCING LACE. We have a case of these goods, handsome patterns, at 35c per yard up.

EMBROIDERIES. All reduced, special lines at 2c, 3½c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR. Must be seen to be appreciated, extra values in every line. Ask to see them.

HOSIERY—We can sell you a very good hose for 7c, a better pair for 9c, and give a big trade at 10c.

JERSEYS—At big reduction. We call special attention to a line at 75c.

GLOVES—Pure Silk Gloves and Mitts at 20, 25 and 30c. Kid Gloves; 1 lot at 23c, and a lot at 45c, worth 50 and 75c.

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS—One case of these goods to clear, at 5c each.

RIBBONS—A big job lot just received and marked at about one third price; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c per yd.

HANDKERCHIEFS—2 for 5c; colored borders also at 3, 5, 8 and 10c each.

PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES—All reduced to less than cost and offered at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50c and upwards, every one a bargain.

HATS—A big drive in hats, ask to see them; 10c, worth 50c; 15c, worth 75c; 25c, worth $1. Sailors at 50c, worth $1.50.

TWEEDS—Halifax, all wool, at 25c, a large assortment at all prices to select from, and a first-class cutter in the establishment for those who wish their tailoring completed at once.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Two more cases of White Dress Shirts, also Colored Shirts, which we offer at 49c, every one worth a dollar.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR—One case to clear, 25c, sample socks; a lot well finished, good colors, 3 pairs for 30c.

LINEN COLLARS—Manufacturer's job lot at $1 per dozen, and Cuffs, new styles, at 15c per pair.

NECKWEAR—A line of samples, no two alike, choice for 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and upwards.

UMBRELLAS—Ask to see our 49c line.

SPECIAL—We have prepared all remnants and short lengths, and put very low prices on them to clear, in fact they are almost given away. Ask for our remnants. 176†1

NEW YORK

HATS!

THE LATEST SHAPES
—IN—
BLACK, BROWN,
—AND—
LONDON TAN.
Just Received!

ROBERTSON & CO.,
220 ST. JAMES STREET.
Summer Hats at Reduced Prices.
176*2

DAWSON BROTHERS'

Recent Publications:

SIR WM. DAWSON'S NEW BOOK—Modern Science in Bible Lands, with many illustrations, $2.00.

DR. BOURINOT'S NEW BOOK—Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada, $1.25.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK—The Library of Humor, $2.50.

For Sale by all Booksellers.

Dawson Brothers,
ST. JAMES ST.
176*2

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES,

Chimney Tops,
Vent Linings,
Flue Covers,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay,
Canada Cement,
Roman Cement,

Portland Cement,
Water Lime,
Whiting,
Plaster of Paris,
Borax,
China Clay,
&c., &c.

Manufacturers of
BESSEMER STEEL
SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.
254z

Man Missing from Deschenes.

The Aylmer *Times* says: A man named M. B. Lambert, aged 50 years, an old resident of Deschenes village, left his home several days ago with $300 to purchase stock in Montreal for his grocery store. He has not been seen or heard since that time. The family are in a serious state of excitement and are making a vigorous search for the missing man.

Was Looking For His Dog.

John Price and William Price, hide and skin merchants on St. Antoine street, have been fined $10 each by the Recorder for assault on James Gray, an engineer. It appears from the evidence that Gray was looking for his dog in Mr. Price's yard. Words were exchanged, and finally Gray received three blows with a whip over his face.

Third Edition.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

A Novel Process Introduced in Photography.

Instantaneous Pictures Taken by the Aid of Magnesium Cartridges—An Ingenious and Possibly Dangerous Toy.

A new process of photography, by which an instantaneous picture can be taken in the dark, is now being used in this city. The instrument used is called the "Photogenic pistol," and is charged with what the photographers call "magnesium cartridges." The pistol is an ordinary single barrelled Colt, plated with silver. The cartridge is of 44 calibre, and is the same as is ordinarily used, only it is charged with magnesium, fulminate, etc., instead of a lead ball. The way they proceed to take a picture is to load the pistol by shoving in one of these cartridges, group or pose the subject, arrange the camera with the plate and blaze away with the pistol. The light produced by the explosion, which is perfectly noiseless, is sufficient to produce a negative as perfect as that taken by daylight. The light produced by the explosion of the cartridge is said to be as powerful as two electric lamps and almost equal to the light of day.

This little fire arm is likely to become very popular at parties where there is a social gathering at night. The lights can be put out and an instantaneous picture taken of those present in a group which will serve as an excellent souvenir of the occasion. The article is principally designed for amateur photographers as it will be of little or no service to professionals, save to lengthen their working days. The most of their work is done at present between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.; with the aid of the pistol they could prolong their labors far into the night. In the hands of amateurs

THE PISTOL IS TO BE DREADED,

especially at parties were wine is served, as the amateur in his anxiety to be in time for dinner may by accident substitute a box of cartridges loaded with lead instead of "magnesia," and after dinner, proceed to take a precious life instead of a picture. For this reason the new invention may possibly be condemned. Whatever may be the fate of this dreadful instrument, it can neither add to nor detract from the high degree of excellence to which the requisite art of photography has been developed within the last half century. The tedious process by which the primordial daguerreotype was produced is well remembered as being a source of excruciating agony to sitters in general, and females in particular, who were compelled to submit to the torture of keeping "perfectly still" for two minutes without being allowed to wink even, in order to get a picture to look partly like themselves and partly like some body else. The first improvement on this very trying system was the introduction of the glass positive which reduced the time of sitting to half a minute and taking a picture that looked a little more like the "sitter" than it did his or her aged relative. After this came the wet collodion plate which curtailed the exposure to twenty seconds, giving a

GOOD IMPRESSION OF THE SUBJECT.

Next came the dry plate process, which snatched a perfect likeness from one before he could wink. Indeed so quick is the operation of this process that a flash of lightning can be taken as it darts from the clouds. This dry plate process which is now in vogue does away with a good deal of labor that the wet plate necessitated in its preparation. To prepare for the negative the wet plate had to be first albumenized in order to produce an adhesive surface, and then collodion, a preparation of gun cotton dissolved in alcohol and ether, is placed over the plate, after which some time, say a few minutes, is allowed for setting, and then it is immersed in a bath of nitrate of silver, dissolved in water, with the strength of 40 or 50 grains to the ounce. After this preparation the plate had to be developed immediately, which produced a great deal of labor and small profits. The dry plate which is used at present is not attended with these annoyances, because it is prepared before it reaches the photographers, and all that they have to do is to slip it into the camera, pose their subject, then expose the plate and the picture is taked. And what is more advantageous, the plate does not require immediate development; it can be left for twelve months if necessary, and then produce as good results. It is hard to say what will be discovered next in the way of improvement, unless it be to have a picture taken by telephone.

ENFORCING THE LOCAL OPTION LAW

Civil War in Kentucky Over Prohibition.

LOUISVILLE Ky., July 27.—United States Marshal Gross this morning received a letter from a deputy at Harlan, dated July 22, saying of the war over the Local Option law: "The County Judge and about one hundred men armed with Winchesters occupy the Court House and will hold or die. We are expecting another battle, as the whiskey men are scouring the country in all directions, getting men and guns. The whiskey men are determined to sell at all hazards. Our County Judge has done all he could to stop it, but could not do so till he had taken the 'blind tigers' by force of arms. In this way he captured and poured out all the whiskey. After Sunday's fight, in which J. S. Bayley and Wm. Mappens, citizens, and Wm. Polin and Joseph Blair, whiskey men, were dangerously wounded, the whiskey men crept before day this morning into the bushes and began firing on the town with Winchesters. Again a battle occurred, which resulted in the wounding of Jake Howard, one of the whiskey men."

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A New York Young Lady's Ride on a Cow-catcher.

NEW YORK, July 27.—While Mary Reilly was crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad at Warren street, Jersey City, last evening, at a quarter past nine o'clock, she had a most miraculous escape from death. The girl had been only two days in the country and was on her way to see some friends at No. 34 Ashland Place, Brooklyn. Instead of being crushed to death under the wheels of the train, as might have been thought, she was thrown on to the pilot of the locomotive, where she remained until the train reached the depot, which is four blocks from the Warren street crossing, where she was caught by the locomotive. When she was released from her perilous position she attempted to leave the depot to proceed on her way to her aunt's house, at No. 334 Grove street, but the railroad officials detained her until a physician arrived. The latter said that beyond a slight abrasion on the back of the head the girl had no injuries. She was allowed to go.

THE TROUBLE IN COREA.

Absurd Rumors Directed Against Foreigners Causes a Serious Emeute.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—From Japanese papers particulars of the emeute in Corea on June 27 are given. The emeute had its origin in the renewal of the absurd rumors directed against foreigners. The *Gazette* says: Some evil disposed Chinese spread the report that American missionaries in the country had purchased a number of Corean children, and after killing them had boiled them down for medicine. This aroused the popular feeling and caused the authorities to take steps to preserve the lives of the missionaries, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. The people next seized nine Corean officials who were said to have been parties to the sale of the children to missionaries and put them to death by decapitation in the public streets. Nothing further is known since the foreign fleets arrived at the scene of the disorder.

COST TWO MILLIONS.

What the Burlington Road Says It Lost by the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Speaking in reference to the claim made by the "Q" strikers that the strike has cost that road about $4,000,000, Paul Morton says:—

"That is not so. The strike has cost us lots of money and we expected it would when we refused to accede to the demands of the men. I suppose the strike has cost us between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. They base their estimates on a comparison between the reports for the first six months of 1887 and 1888. A year ago the Burlington did the largest business in its history. Rates were high and there were immense amounts of grain to be transported. This year's business has been dull with all the lines."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

An Increase in the United States But a Decrease in Canada.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Dun, Wiman & Co.'s review of trade says: The failures attending half-yearly settlements have been numerous. For four weeks the number in the United States has been 821 against 594 last year, but in Canada only 82 against 95 last year. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 199 and for Canada 22, or a total of 221, as compared with 228 last week and 241 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the failures numbered 162 in the United States and 22 in Canada.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Only One More Championship Lacrosse Match This Season.

Albert's Last Day—On the Diamond—Trotting at the Park—Notes.

Lacrosse.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

When Hughes of Cornwall emerged from the meeting of the committee of management yesterday afternoon he looked like a man who, with a good ball on his stick was making for goal only to be intercepted by a couple of the enemies. He was disappointed, and no wonder. The excuse made by his club he thought to be valid, and besides, was there not the precedent of the Shamrocks having defaulted and being allowed to play the match over. He was not only disappointed but he felt bitter towards the men who caused his club's defeat and expressed his feelings in words to this effect: "It is all the Shamrocks fault. They wanted it to be this way. With Cornwall gone there is nothing to prevent them from obtaining the flags, for a match with Brockville, since Brown and McCarthy have gone, will be simply a walk over for them. This is just what they have calculated on. They will obtain the flag this season and when they have it within their grasp they will be prepared to return to the old way of challenging. Just mark my words."

As things stand now there is only one more match to be played, namely, on August 18, between the Shamrocks and Brockvilles, and it will, in all probability, settle the question of the championship.

SENSIBLE SHAMROCKS.

The Shamrocks have come to the conclusion that they will not play the Ottawa club if Clewes plays with them, and as the Ottawas know that they could not play without that Prince of goal-keepers, the match is off. This opens a new and as yet it seems unexplored field for hair-splitting members of the lacrosse world to define, whether they were guilty in the last match with Ottawa no matter whether Mr. Maltby allowed them to play and whether or not Cornwall was guilty last Saturday when it played against Clewes under the name of Adair.

Pedestrianism.

ALBERT'S FAREWELL.

To-day champion Albert gives his two last exhibitions. His reception here has not exactly come up to what it might have been and lovers of the sport should use the last chance they have to see him. In the afternoon the little folk will monopolize the rink and have a merry time. Last night's racing resulted as follows:

One hour go-as-you-please—W. Corkey, 1: 9 miles 2 laps; 1. Hillier, 2; T. Hughes, 3; B. Longman, 4; J. Valade, 5; J. Gaudry, 6.

One mile (amateur) race—W. Heathcote, 1; E. A. Battle, 2; Cord, 3. Time, 5 min. 37 sec.

Baseball.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The Shamrocks grand stand ought to be well filled to-day. The St. Alban's boys will have a hard crowd to back against and there will be some pretty lively work. The Belmonts are in fine condition, and the team has been carefully gone over and strengthened in the weak spots.

PROSPECTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

The Bellevilles, leaders in the Eastern International League, have agreed to come to Montreal and play the Beavers two games, on Friday and Saturday next. Verily the noble game of baseball seems to be growing in popularity, while the national game of Lacrosse is being dragged into the mire.

THE SCORES.

New York	beat	Philadelphia	by	4	to	1
Pittsburg	"	Indianapolis	by	2	to	0
Detroit	"	Chicago	by	9	to	5
Kansas City	"	Brooklyn	by	4	to	3
Louisville	"	Cleveland	by	6	to	5
Cincinnati	"	Athletics	by	7	to	4
St. Louis	"	Baltimore	by	9	to	5
Toronto	"	Stars	by	4	to	2
Buffalo	"	Troy	by	10	to	4
Hamilton	"	Albany	by	10	to	5

Boston-Washington game was postponed, and the London-Rochester called on account of rain.

Sporting Notes.

The Montreal Yacht Club held a most enjoyable excursion last evening.

The St. James and Hochelaga Cricket clubs will play a match on the latter's grounds.

This afternoon there will be some more trotting at Lepine Park and a repetition of the daring feats of Miss Myrtle Peek and Miss Wall.

The St. George's Snowshoe club will give another of their enjoyable shirtsleeve concerts on Wednesday evening.

LAVAL AND THE JESUITS.

Is the Old University Quarrel to be Re-opened.

La *Minerve*, in noting the departure of Judge Paquet and Father Turgeon for Rome, believes that the whole University question is to be re-opened. Attention is called to the significant statement made by Mr. Mercier in the debate, that if Laval was unable to maintain itself in Montreal without demanding assistance it could return to Quebec, and means could be found to establish an independent university in Montreal, and the departure of the two clerics is not unreasonably held to have some connection with the question of the university. *La Minerve* sketches the history of Laval from 1865, when Cardinal Barnato, Prefect of the Propaganda, refused permission to the Bishop of Montreal to establish a separate university. After recounting the difficulties which beset Laval, *La Minerve* cites the letter of the bishop to Rome and the reply of the Pope, in which he exhorts all the Catholics of the Province to support with all their power the new university, and pray for its welfare, styling it the only Catholic University. While declining to discuss the question *La Minerve* speaks of the numerous authoritative utterances of the Pope concerning Laval and asks whether Mr. Mercier's threat is deferential to the Holy See or worthy of the wearer of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the great.

Novices Take Their Vows.

The names of the novices who made their vows in religion at the ceremony in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new chapel of the Sisters of St. Anne at Lachine on Thursday are: M. L. Fitzpatrick, Sister Marie Benoit; Delima Bibeau, Sister M. Calixte; Armenie Parenteau, Sister M. Laurence; Louise Chenevert, Sister M. Philibert; Caroline Pilon, Sister M. Benoit Joseph; Julienne Paquet, Sister M. de l'Eucharistie; Malvina Chaumont, Sister M. Conrad; M. L. Quesnel, Sister M. Joseph de Leonise; Azile Remillard, Sister M. Laurie; Olive Latour, Sister M. Agnes d'Assises; Agnes Riley, Sister M. Aveline; Marguerite Laviolette, Sister M. Ig. de Jesus; Melina Deslauriers, Sister M. Sebastienne; Lydia Dugas, Sister M. Alphonse du S. C.; Aurelie Denis, Sister M. Adalbert; Mary Gervais, Sister M. Vitaline; Virginie Pichette, Sister M. Juliette; Marie Ethier, Sister M. Clemence; Bertha Nault, Sister M. Jean of the Sacred Heart; Adeline Marsolais, Sister M. Adeline; Ildegarde Geoffroy, Sister M. Nicholas. The collections taken up amounted to $1,700.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-morrow evening, Sunday, the City Band, under the leadership of Mons. Ernest Lavigne, will perform the following programme at Viger Garden:

1. March, "The Triumph of Basses" (No. 43.) ....Boyer.
2. Overture, "Zampa" .... Herold.
3. Waltz, "Hydropaten" .... Gung'l.
4. Cornet Solo, "Serenade" .... Gounod. Slumber song by Mons. Bryant.
5. Grand Selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor" .... Donizetti.
6. Polka, "Le Clairon des Zouaves" .... Eghardt.
7. Descriptive Music, "Little Flatterer" .... Eilenberg.
8. Selection from the Opera, "Chimes of Normandy" .... Planquette.
9. Characteristic Music, "Fete Bachique" .... Neustedt.
10. Original Music, "Chinese War March" .... Michaelis.

Montreal And Lake Maskinonge.

Mr. E. Beausoleil, M. P., has just returned from his county and says that the Montreal and Lake Maskinonge Railway has ten miles of track laid. The roads are to be completed and trains running within a month.

Had no License.

Babylas Laporte, charged with keeping a billiard table without a license, was fined $50 and costs yesterday.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Grocery as Compared With Hotel Business.

Liquors by the Keg and by the Bottle—How Women Become Degraded—On Their Knees for Drink.

The liquor trade seems to have reached enormous proportions in Montreal, judging from a canvass of over sixty groceries, hotels and restaurants, large and small, throughout the city, and the meagre information which two brewers and some wholesale liquor dealers were willing to give. The figures, indeed, seem fabulously large to any one who has not investigated the matter. The number of licensed and unlicensed liquor sellers in this city is estimated at fourteen hundred. Of that number there are six hundred and eleven licensed hotels and restaurants, and six hundred and twenty-one licensed groceries. The rest are shebeens and questionable resorts. At first sight it would appear that hotels and restaurants sell more liquor than grocers, as the traffic in them seems more continuous. However, on close enquiry, it will be found that the difference is not so great. The bottle trade in the city is simply enormous, reaching over fifty thousand bottles a day; that is, the average grocery sells about four dozen of soft liquors, one and a half dozen of hard liquors, and half a dozen of wines per day.

On the other hand the restaurants and hotels sell, according to an average taken among twenty of them, some twenty gallons of soft liquors, lager, ale and porter, and some two gallons of hard liquor of all kinds and wines. This will amount to about one hundred bottles of intoxicants. Altogether, therefore, hotels and restaurants seem to sell an average of sixty thousand bottles per day.

This goes to show that over three hundred thousand glasses of intoxicating drinks are consumed here each day, or over one hundred million of glasses a year.

All these figures are exclusive of what is directly imported, which again forms a very high figure.

"What quality of custom have you?" was asked of nearly every grocer. Some reply that their customers order their wines by the keg, and their beer, lager, and porter, by the three or four dozen at a time. In other groceries the liquor goes out by the single bottle.

"Is it true that some of the women who are addicted to drink often offer

THEIR SHAWLS, BROOCHES, RINGS

or any thing else they may have on them, for a bottle of liquor in case they have no money with them?"

"Yes, it is only too true. I have seen women falling on their knees and begging for a drink. Of course that is not so very universal; but it occurs.

"It is strange to see how they begin the habit. When they come for the first time they blush when asking for liquor. Sometimes we can see that they want liquor but rather leave the grocery again than ask for it. And how carefully they hide their bottles, we cannot wrap the paper around them clearly enough was to prevent detection, until they finally become so hardened that they carry the liquor openly through the street. Were some liquor sellers to tell their experiences with customers, they would form a valuable addition to the temperance literature."

Refused to Work.

The five firemen of the steamship "Glenifer" were sentenced to six hours imprisonment yesterday afternoon for refusing to work at the winch, a duty which they said they did not understand.

The Boundary Line

Between comfort and discomfort is often very slight. Have you rheumatism or neuralgia? or are you a sufferer from obscure nervous pains? Why suffer longer? You can purchase for 10 cents a bottle of that king of pain—Polson's Nerviline—or you can get a large bottle for 25 cents. It cures promptly. It is sure, pleasant to take, and never fails to cure all kinds of pain. Don't wait an hour, but send to any drug store and get a trial bottle. Nerviline, the sure pain cure.

Marion Harland's fac simile may make a sick family. She has sold it for baking powder.

"What's In a Name"?

Shakespeare said there was nothing, but there is. Would Cæsar have had such notoriety if his name had been Caleb W. Pickersgill? Think of Patti drawing $7,000 a night if the bill-boards announced her as Jane Brown! The idea is absurd. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets is a name that has made a record. These tiny, sugar-coated pills cure sick and bilious headache, bowel complaints, internal fever and *costiveness*.

A grand jury can find a true bill where a lazy attorney would not think of looking for it.

For Delicate, Sickly Children

Scott's Emulsion is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cold Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public. Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases of children and adults. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

The season has arrived when it fashionable to wear a tanned complexion.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters.

A court officer in Mobile has reported mosquitoes tampering with the jury.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

Every bald head is a living monument to the honesty of hair restorers.

Chester G. Parker, of Oneida, N. Y., was entirely cured of an affection of the throat and lungs, accompanied by a severe cough of several years' standing, by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The moon is all right. It will be cutting up shines again as usual.

In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary. This widely esteemed remedy also cures crick in the back, rheumatic complaints, kidney ailments, pains, etc. It is used inwardly and outwardly.

There is something very 'tractive in the cable street railroads.

Analysts say Caffaroma coffee is the best. Get it and try it for yourself. The best grocers keep it.

A whistling boy should be tied somewhere out to sea, and made to stay there.

A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means Carter's Little Liver Pills, and take them now.

Special Notices.

We study to please, we do please, come and be pleased. Fee & Martin, furniture manufacturers, 359 St. James street. 174 3

Reductions from 10 to 30 per cent are still being allowed on all raw silks and furniture coverings at S. Carsley's, remember the cheap sale closes with this month.

A Sad Loss.

Loss of appetite and the attendant low spirits, dullness and debility, are of very frequent occurrence. Regulate the bowels and improve circulation and digestion by using Burdock Blood Bitters whenever these symptoms are present.

The display of summer costumes at S. Carsley's this season is something very attractive; call and see their assortment before going elsewhere.

"Best cure for Consumption is the old Boston Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." 2

Indispensable.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remedies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs. T. Boll, Weidman, Ont.

It is a well known fact that the best house in the city for mourning goods of all kinds is S. Carsley's, prices are considerably reduced in that department during the cheap sale.

Last Edition.

SEWER CONTRACTS.

The Finance Committee Holds a Meeting During the Holidays

And Transacts a Large Amount of Business —Unaccountable Delays—The Turnpike Trust and the City.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Grenier, in taking the chair, said that the reason of his calling the committee together, when they had agreed to take holidays was with regard to the action of Road Committee in awarding contracts for sewers. He had referred the whole matter to the City Attorney, who would now give them his opinion. He was sorry to say that the report to Council of June 11 was not made in accordance with the facts. It made the resolution of that committee as to sewers being constructed by day work only, to refer only to the sewers specified in the report and not prospectively to all sewers.

Mr. Ethier, the assistant City Attorney, said he had read the reports of the Committee presented to Council and the resolutions passed thereon. He saw nothing contradictory in the last resolution of the Council, that the sewers were to be constructed by contract with any previous resolution passed by that body.

Ald. Grenier: "Well, if you are satisfied we have no remedy against the decision of Council last Monday. We will not trouble any more about it, only we must take care our reports are correctly made out for the future. I suppose we had better allow these sewers to be made by contract."

Ald. White: "Unless there are some that are not particularly pressing."

Ald. Clendinneng: "I am disposed to accept the position as it is; there should be no delay in the construction of sewers."

Ald. White then moved the following resolution:

That while re-affirming our opinion that it is in the best interest of the city that drains be built by day work under the superintendence of the City Surveyor, in view of the opinion of the City Attorney and the extreme urgency of the drains referred to in this report, they consent to the contracts being signed.

Carried, Ald. Laurent dissenting.

REFUNDS AND DAMAGES.

Ald. Jeannotte and Ald. Martineau came before the committee on behalf of two proprietors of St. Mary's ward who had been assessed to pay for a sewer built on St. Pierre lane, which had not been homologated, and the sewer being constructed to drain a swamp that belongs to the Government.

Ald. Grenier said that he had looked into the matter, and in his opinion it would be an injustice to make the parties pay for this drain.

Ald. White suggested that the request should be put in writing and referred to the City Attorney, in order that a record of the matter might be kept.

The question was ultimately referred to the Chairman, Ald. Jeannotte, the City Surveyor, and the City Attorney to enquire into the matter.

A report was read, signed by Ald. White and Clendinneng, who were appointed a sub-committee to enquire into the petition of the Temple Em-Manu-El for a return of $216 taxes paid, notwithstanding as a church they were entitled to exemption. The report recommended that the money be refunded and that churches be placed separately on the assessment roll. Carried.

The opinion of the City Attorney was read on the demand of Madame Ricard, who claimed $1400 damages for injuries sustained by slipping on the ice in St. Hubert street. A settlement was recommended by paying $150 and costs. Carried.

A petition from the Corporation bailiffs asking the Committee to pay their license fees was not entertained.

SEWERS.

A report from the Road Committee recommending the construction of a sewer on Rivard street from Rachelle to Mount Royal Avenue was read by the chairman, who said: "Really I think the time has come when we should say that we will build no more sewers this year; the finances will be seriously embarrassed."

Ald. Clendinneng—"Oh, no, I am not in favor of any delay in the construction of drains; we must get money somehow for that purpose, but what I want to know is why the reports are not brought before the committee earlier. I am informed that there is a report of the Road Committee over a year ago recommending a sewer on St. Dominique street, and which has not yet reached this committee."

The Chairman—"Here it is, dated May 9, 1887, for a sewer on St. Dominique street, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, at a cost of $9350, also another report dated September, 1887, for a sewer on Eloi street."

Ald. White suggested that the reports be referred to the Health Committee to see if the sewers were necessary to the public health. Ald. Clendenning objected, as there ought to be no delay in constructing sewers.

Ultimately the reports were concurred in on the understanding that the sewers were to be constructed by day work.

Ald. Clendinneng: "Are there any other reports for drains passed by the Road Committee that we have not seen?"

Ald. Laurent: "I know of none."

TURNPIKE TRUST AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A report of the Road Committee asking for $200 to erect a fire proof wall between the boiler house and the smith's shop at the wheel house in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Insurance Underwriters was concurred in.

A letter from the Turnpike Trust was read asking that the city make a deposit of $500 to ensure the placing in proper condition of a road in Hochelaga belonging to the trust and upon which the city was laying water mains.

Ald. Clendinneng: "Well that is rather rich that the city of Montreal is to deposit $500 to ensure them doing their duty."

Ald. White objected to admitting the liability of the city.

Ald. Grenier—"Let us refer it to the City Attorney to answer, who I hope will tell them to treat the City of Montreal with greater civility; no deposit anyhow will be made." Agreed.

A letter from the Montreal Field Battery, asking for $197 for tent bottoms destroyed at the time of the smallpox riot, was read. It was agreed to pay them $150.

Mr. Black, City Treasurer, said the Turnpike Trust were suing the city for $3563.13 for work done on St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste ward. He received no account from them, and the first notification he got, two or three days ago, was that they had given the matter into the hands of their lawyers to take proceedings. He consulted the City Surveyor, and that gentleman stated that he knew nothing of it. He (Mr. Black) then wrote to the secretary asking for a detailed account and got one, dated July 28th, and including one or two items of that date, although the matter had been placed in their lawyers' hands four or five days ago.

The matter was referred to the City Attorney and the City Surveyor.

The committee then sat with closed doors.

Park Improvements.

Ald. Villeneuve and Farrell, two of the Park Commissioners, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. A representation was made by the proprietors of the Mount Royal Omnibusses, claiming that as the vehicles were only light ones they should be charged a license of only $12.50 instead of $21, in which case they would put on a service of six busses.

Ald. Grenier said that if they would send him a letter saying that all the conditions they imposed were fulfilled he would arrange to have the license reduced.

The chairman stated that the Commissioners had cancelled McClanaghan's license so far as selling beer on Sunday is concerned, they having no right to give permission to break the license law.

Several improvements and alterations were considered such as a force pump for watering the park; the construction of a shelter, and a roof over the foot path leading from Park avenue to the cemetery, but Mr. Comptroller Robb stopped the discussion taking any practical form by stating that the commissioners had spent all their appropriation with the exception of $6000.

A Broker Repudiated.

A number of speculatively inclined citizens mourn the loss of various sums, amounting in all to some $10,000, put up as margins on deals in Chicago, with a new broker, having his office somewhere near McGill street. The margins, it is understood, were used by the broker for his own private speculations, and will never be recovered, as the Chicago house with whom he professed to do business repudiated him.

Railway Rumor.

There is some rumor that the C. P. R. will buy out the South Eastern Counties Railway charter and shorten the distance from St. Hyacinthe to St. Johns by running from St. Johns to Ste. Marie, St. Jean Baptiste, passing at the foot of the mountain on which is built the "Iroquois House," and continuing to St. Hyacinthe. This will secure all the St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean Baptiste, Marieville and Ste. Marie de Manoir hay, grain and produce. The distance from Montreal to the Iroquois would be covered in 15 to 20 minutes less time than by the G. T. R., an important item.

FIRE ENGINE VS. WATER TOWER.

The Fire Committee Decide in Favor of the Former.

A meeting of the Fire Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Girard in the chair. There were also present Ald. Cunningham, Perrault, V. Grenier, and Hurteau. It was moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald Hurteau.

"Whereas the City Council at the last meeting wisely decided that when the city purchase a new fire steam engine to have it placed in No. 11 fire station in the East end of the city. Under the circumstances this committee deems it an absolute necessity that the city should purchase a second steam fire engine to replace the engine now at No. 5 station in St. Catherine street, which is not of sufficient capacity to protect the large buildings in that district, and that the fire engine now at No. 5 station be placed in No. 8 station in the east end of the city, as soon as a new engine is received to take its place in No. 5 Station. Resolved that this committee consider a new steam fire engine more of a necessity to the present wants of the city than the engine known as a "water tower"; that this committee report to Council at its next meeting that it be allowed to defer the purchase of a "water tower" this year and to purchase instead a steam fire engine, and that Council be asked to grant this committee one thousand dollars more, being the difference in cost in our estimate between a water tower and a steam fire engine." Carried.

Chief Patton concurred that another engine was much more needed than a water tower.

Ald. Cunningham moved: "That when appropriations are given to the Fire Committee, no purchase of apparatus be made without the committee's sanction." Carried.

The tenders for winter clothing were opened and awarded as follows: J. Kelly, guardians' coats, $13.50; J. Kelly, men's pants, $3.40; I. A. Beauvais, guardian's pants, $4.93; I. A. Beauvais, men's coats, $12.65.

The Chief requested permission to remove the engine and horses from No. 5 Station to No. 4 Station, during the repairs to the former station. Granted.

The committee then rose, and Ald. Cunningham and J. Grenier proceeded to the Finance Committee, which was sitting, with the above resolution.

The chairman, Ald. Grenier, having read it to the committee, said that this was a matter which must go to Council, and with which that committee could not deal, but he hoped the Council would listen to no such recommendation. He had consulted the underwriters, who told him in their opinion no more engines were wanted this year.

Ald. Clendinneng said he also had ascertained that fact. The statement of Ald. Hurteau as to the value of the property protected and non-protected by engines was

UTTER NONSENSE.

He put the property at the west end at fifty millions, but he only took the value of the buildings and not the stock in trade in the buildings. Five hundred millions was more about the figure. Ald. Hurteau explained that the only figures he could go by was the value of the real estate. If the west end was not protected it was Ald. Clendinneng's duty to look after it. He, Ald. Hurteau, had to look after the east end which, was totally unprotected in the case of a big fire.

Ald. White to Ald. Cunningham—"Is it a fact that you have set your heart upon getting a Silsby engine?"

Ald. Cunningham — "No, I don't care whether it is a Silsby or not, but we want more engines, and if we get the water tower we have no horses to draw it with."

Ald. Grenier—"Well, there is no good wasting any more time about it. You can make your report to Council and if you can secure a two thirds majority you will get your engine."

Ald. White—"I should like delicately to hint to the Fire Committee that they should advertise at once for a new chief and let us get a reduction in the premiums."

Ald. P. Grenier—"That will be done soon." The matter then dropped.

VAN DOSCH BREAKS DOWN.

The Preliminary Investigation in the Secret Marriage Case.

In the preliminary investigation into the secret marriage case yesterday afternoon behind locked doors, Mr. Montreuil, father of the girl, was the first witness examined. He produced the certificate of his daughter's birth, dated 24th October, 1872, which shows that she will be only 16 years of age in October this year. His first knowledge of the marriage was when the prisoner produced the certificate on Thursday. Cross-examined by the prisoner —he did not see accused coming out of his daughter's bedroom on January 29 last. If so he would have killed him. During the evidence the mother fainted three times and had to be carried out into the passage. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday. Mr. Montreuil is said to be worth $20,000, and his daughter is his presumptive heiress.

The charge against Maxime VanDosch is partly based on that fact as the indictment is brought under chapter 162 of the Offences Against the Person Act, which reads: (a). Every one who from motives of lucre, takes away or detains against her will, with intent to marry and carnally know her, any woman of any age who has any interest, whether legal or equitable, present or future, absolute, conditional or contingent in any real or personal estate, or who is a presumptive heiress, or who fraudulently allures, takes away or detains such woman, being under the age of 21 years, out of the possession and against the will of her father and mother or any person who has the lawful care of her, with intent to marry or carnally know her, is guilty of felony and liable to fourteen years imprisonment.

The girl seems not to take the affair too hard, but the accused is completely broken down.

Business Notes.

The firm of Messrs. O. Thibaudeau & Co., shoe manufacturers, has dissolved.

A meeting of creditors of E. Forcimer & Co., jewellers, who failed with liabilities amounting to $8000, has been called to consider an offer of fifty cents on the dollar.

The liabilities of J. B. Pontbriand & Co., whose failure was noticed in these columns a few days ago, amount to $3300, while the assets show a surplus of $1500 mostly in accounts.

In connection with the James Guest failure, the *Journal of Commerce* says: "An offer of 50 cents in the dollar, equivalent to cash, was made and agreed to by the legal representative of the London house referred to, but on further consultation with interested parties, this was refused, although within about $3000 of the demand. The offer was conditional on Mr. Reid's agreeing to secure the consent of the other European creditors. Mr. Guest has long been considered among the trade one of the most successful, as he certainly is one of the most popular, business men on the road. His yearly turn over is about $200,000. His losses during the last year by bad debts, foremost being that through the failure of the Balmoral Hotel, amounted to about $28,000.

Citizens' Insurance Company.

A call for more capital to carry on their business has been made through, a circular, upon the shareholders of the Citizens' Insurance Company. The circular states that in consequence of increase in business, and with a view to the more effective working of the company, the directors have decided to call up increased capital. The circular further states that no calls have been made upon the subscribed capital of the company since those of 1877 and '78, which were then made to meet the St. John, N. B., fire and other conflagration losses. The total gross earnings of the company in 1878 were $145,577. Those of 1887 were $369,957. Two calls of five per cent have been made upon the subscribers' capital shares due August 23.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT-BERNARD — At St. Augustine Church, Danville, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, Henry Irvine Elliott, Esq., of Nicolet Falls, to Maude Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late Frank Bernard, Esq., of the Township of Shipton.

DEATHS.

SMAILL—At Notre Dame du Portage, on Friday, 27th inst., Gerald Middleton, (Tiny) twin son of Wm. Smaill, aged 1 year and 26 days.

WILKIE—In this city, on Wednesday, July 25th, Florence, daughter of Charles Wilkie, aged 2 years.

MACDONALD—On Saturday, 28th inst., at his residence, 275 St. Urbain street, Wm. Macdonald, M. D., in his 82nd year.

WORK BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Determined Front Presented by the Opposition.

The Parnell Commission Bill and the Ashbourne Act—Evictions in Ireland—The Ridley Inquest—Injunction Against Bandmann.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, July 28.—The hope expressed by the Government leader of completing the committee stage of the Parnell Commission Bill within the time remaining for Parliamentary work is generally regarded as ridiculous in view of the determined front presented by the Opposition, and even the *Times* expresses doubt that the programme can be carried out as announced. The attempt of the Government to prolong the operation of the Ashbourne Act in Ireland will meet with the determined opposition of the Liberals and Parnellites, even to the extent of obstruction in its worst form.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

During the quarter ended June 30, 3270 forms of eviction were filed out in Ireland, and most of them have been served. The methods pursued by the evictors on the Vandeleur estates in County Clare have created a tremendous sensation, even in Tory circles. The Dublin *Express*, one of the most uncompromising of Tory journals, referring to these evictions, asserts that they are fast becoming a scandal which the Government can ill afford to face. The story of Captain Vandeleur being well known and the justice of his action being so much in doubt, the *Express* thinks the Government's earnest espousal of his cause will redound to anything but the credit of the ministry under whose *regime* such things as happened in connection with the evictions are possible.

THE RIDLEY INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Dr. Ridley has been adjourned until Tuesday, owing to the Coroner's having refused to part with the papers in the case for inspection or for any other purpose. Pending the resumption of the inquest this matter will be settled.

SIR JAMES HANNEN.

Sir James Hannen, who has been designated president of the Parnell commission, attended a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday, to discuss matters having a direct bearing upon the work of the commission.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BANDMANN.

The publishing house of Longmans has secured an injunction against Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann's performance in London of a dramatized version of Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

ASHES TO ASHES.

The Body of Courtland Palmer Cremated at Long Island.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The funeral of Courtlandt Palmer, President of the Nineteenth Century club, took place yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, Colonel Ingersoll delivering the funeral oration. In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased gentleman his remains were removed at half-past twelve o'clock to the crematory at Fresh Pond, Long Island. The body was lifted from the casket and placed in the iron cradle after having been enveloped in a winding sheet saturated with alum water. When all was ready the catafalque bearing the remains was wheeled into the assembly room. The scene was very impressive but somewhat ghastly when Engineer Newman, of the crematory, threw open the massive iron door of the seething retort and the cradle bearing the body was dexterously pushed into the fiery chamber with the aid of two long bearing rods. Superintendent Drehr and Secretary J. R. Brown, of the United States Crematory Company, and W. C. Boughton, the undertaker's assistant, performed the task successfully and the retort door was closed and barred. The work of incineration was about accomplished at six o'clock, four hours after the retort was first opened, and the body had been reduced to a few handfuls of ashes, estimated to weigh four pounds.

KINGSTON NOTES.

The Atlanta Boodler—Lumber King Ill—The Dry Dock.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, Ont., July 28.—C. C. Nelson, the Atlanta boodler, has been remanded until Tuesday, but released on $2000 bail. He has been suffering from insomnia for several weeks. Chief Hinde has been paid $500 for his capture, though $1000 was offered as a reward.

Boyd Caldwell, the Lanark Lumber King, is ill at Kennebecport, Me. Last week he was stricken with paralysis, but has somewhat recovered.

The construction of the dry dock will be given to one man by contract, so that there can be no delay in work. Tenders will be asked. The job will be an extensive one, and will cost between $250,000 and $450,000.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. J. Flynn is staying at New Carlisle.

Rev. G. O. Troop will conduct the service in Norwood Church, Sault-au-Recollet, on Sunday afternoon next.

It is rumored that Messrs. F. X. Archambault, Q. C., and C. J. Doherty, Q. C., will shortly be raised to the bench.

Rev. E. Friedlander, pastor of Shaar-Hashomaim congregation here, returned yesterday from his extended trip along the Atlantic. His health is much improved.

Mr. J. W. Burdick, General Passenger Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and Mr. C. C. McFall, General Passenger Agent for Canada, leave to-night for a trip to the Saguenay.

General Middleton returned to Ottawa on Thursday night from his inspection of military camps and schools of instruction. He will probably visit British Columbia this autumn.

Mr. S. J. Remington, formerly a merchant of St. Etienne des Gres, has been appointed by the Government, Inspector of Woods and Forests for the counties of Berthier, Maskinonge, and St. Maurice.

The Czar of Russia is a great fisherman, and he has just bought in Finland a tract of land with a river swarming with salmon. His imperial wife is also a fly caster, and can manage a wicket fish with ease and grace.

Mrs. Cleveland's modesty was again illustrated at a concert for the benefit of a cripple in Washington, which as an exception she promised to attend, keeping her promise in such a manner that hardly any one except the ushers and the beneficiary knew she was present.

Miss Agneta Ramsey, the young English student who was first scholar in her class at Cambridge University and achieved the honor of senior classic scholar, is soon to marry Dr. Butler, the master of Trinity College. The bride is twenty-two years old and the groom fifty-five.

Reunion in Honor of Lieut.-Governor Royal.

The members of the class of 1850 of the Montreal College will hold a reunion at the residence of Rev. Cure Laberge, Pointe Claire, and Mr. Hugh McMillan, M. P., Vaudreuil, to celebrate the appointment of Hon. Jos. Royal as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West. Among those expected to be present are Hon. Mr. Royal, Judge Globensky, D. Girouard, Q. C., M. P.; H. McMillan, M. P.; F. Benoit, president of the Conservative association; Dr. A. Valois, Rev. Messrs. Leclerc, of St. Joseph, of Montreal; F. X. Laberge, of Pointe Claire, and E. X. Trepannier.

The "Condor."

One of the finest vessels ever turned out from our Western ship yards is now on the stocks at Cantin's. The vessel is the property of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, and is designed solely for lake and river navigation. She is a three master, of 186 feet in length, and is expected to carry between 900 and 1000 tons at a 9 foot draft. She is of oak, will cost $20,000, is named the "Condor," and will be launched probably the latter part of the ensuing week.

The Sailors Concert.

The weekly sailors concert last night in the Institute, Commissioners street, was one of the best of the season. A number of seamen from the vessels in port took part as usual and were supported by some of the best local and instrumental talent in the city.

The Offices of the Hudson Bay Company.

The officers of the Hudson Bay Company in this city, when seen by a STAR representative in regard to the rumor that the general offices would be removed from London to Winnipeg or Montreal, stated that though they were not in a position to deny the rumor they had heard nothing about it.

Saved From a Watery Grave.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past four, a boat containing a young fellow capsized in the current, between St. Helen's Island and the wharf, but fortunately, thanks to the aid of Mr. Urgele Roussin, professor at the swimming club, who immediately swam to the spot, the careless sailor, who could not swim, was saved from almost certain death.

A BIG CONTRACT.—The traveller of Willis & Co., piano manufacturers, 1824 Notre Dame street, Montreal, has sold five hundred Williams' pianos and one thousand Bell and Uxbridge organs last week in Nova Scotia and P. E. I.—the largest sale in Canada this year.—*Toronto Globe.*

"Jenny" is one of the baptismal names of the new Empress of Germany. That has a pleasant, homelike sound.

Save us from the critics, but bless the pen, especially if Esterbrook is stamped upon it. The stationers furnish them. 4

The last law signed by Kaiser Frederick was one permitting soldiers of the guards to wear full beards instead of mustaches only.

Caffaroma coffee is the most delicious fragrant coffee known. Try it.

Special Notice.

The Newest Fad.

It is a pleasure to satisfy the man who has tried so many places to be suited, but without success. There are dealers who make a specialty of this sort of pleasure. graham's the court shirt makers do it." Come and see our twenty-five cent caps. Fancy flannel shirts and matchless neckwear. If we please you remember us?

Brass Vienna coffee pots, Loysell's patent coffee pots, small Russian coffee pots, just the thing for one or two cups of good coffee. L. J. A. Surveyer, 1588 Notre Dame street. 2

ABOUT SPECTACLES—OUR PERFECTed Spectacles are fitted with the most brilliant, sight preserving glasses in existence, we suit the sight with exactness and delicacy. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 72 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester.
DOWN-TOWN BRANCH:
1778 Notre Dame St., opposite Carsley's.
167x

Engagement Rings.

The most suitable one for the purpose is a Diamond Ring. A diamond never changes or loses its brilliancy. It is so extremely hard that it can be worn for a hundred years, and still be as brilliant as it was on the day it was cut. We have Diamond Rings in 15 and 18 kar. Gold, from $9 to $75.

We have a fine assortment of qualities and sizes for those who wish to have them mounted to order.

New lot of Gold Gipsy Rings for baby finger; price $1.50.

Standard 18 kar. Wedding Rings, $4 to $9.

HENRY ROSS, 137 St. Peter Street,
175x 3 doors from Craig.

THE OFFICERS AND Members of Beaver Lodge No. 6, I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at Mount Royal Lodge, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Business, dedication of new hall and installation of members.
176 1 By order, J. R. LEWIS, Rec. Sec.

6TH FUSILIERS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Members intending to compete in the P. Q. R. A. Matches at Ottawa will hand in their names to the Secretary-Treasurer, who will be in attendance at the Armory, Monday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.
GEO. DENISON, Capt.,
176 1 Sec'y-Treasurer.

—THE—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

will run a Special Train on SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 28TH, leaving Vaudreuil 11.00 p.m., Ste. Annes 11.08, Beaconsfield 11.18, Point Claire 11.20, Valois 11.24, Dorval 11.30, arriving at Montreal about 11.55 p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS are now issued at 40 cents to Dorval, Valois, Point Claire and Beaconsfield; and 50 cents to St. Annes and Vaudreuil, valid by all Saturday trains, including the above special. 175 2

GORDON STRATHY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 100 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
Telephone 545. P. O. Box 1565.
(H. G. STRATHY, Member Montreal Stock Exchange).

Stocks, Grain, &c., bought and sold on commission for cash or on a margin. Terms ½ per cent. Brokerage. Margin 10 per cent.

Loans on first-class City Property negotiated at 5 to 5½ per cent. 168xeod

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ADVOCATES, Etc.,
STANDARD BUILDING, - 157 ST. JAMES ST.
R. D. McGibbon. | Alfred B. Major.
157x

CHARCOAL!

Best Hardwood Charcoal, in lots to suit purchasers.
W. McNALLY & CO.,
Nos. 40 to 50 McGill st., corner Wellington St.
176 1

ADVANCES MADE TO HOUSEHOLDers or persons in steady employment, on promissory note, no publicity, easy terms. Address, 161x Post Office Box No. 54, Montreal.

MARK YOUR LINEN, ETC., WITH Jackson's Indelible Marking Ink; does not wash out. H. F. JACKSON, Dispensing Chemist, 2263 St. Catherine st. Telephone 4402. x 2

Houses AND Building Lots
FOR SALE,
IN DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & Co.,
170x4eod 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, NO. 135 St. Constant street, newly painted, and in good order. Apply to W. STRACHAN, 174x3 36 JACQUES CARTIER ST.

LOST!

Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch with monogram on back, and black fob chain. Reward to finder at
176 2 48 McGILL, corner Wellington St.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP to SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon, for the various Artificers Works required in the erection of two four story stores on Chaboillez Square.
WM. E. DORAN, Architect,
176 1 25 St. James street.

FOR SALE—PIANOS WE ARE OFfering a number of good second-hand Pianos (received as part payment for the celebrated Heintzman & Co. Pianos) at great bargains to immediate purchasers; prices from $50 upwards; terms $5 per month and upwards. Apply at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 2270 St. Catherine St. 176 1

FOR SALE,
15 ORGANS.
Prices from $50 upwards; terms $5 per month. These instruments have been received as part payment for the celebrated Heintzman & Co. pianos and will be sold to immediate purchasers at great bargains. Apply at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO WAREROOMS,
176 1 2270 St. Catherine street.

8 PHILLIPS' SQUARE.—EVENING INstruction at Montreal Commercial School, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. WM. J. N. TURNER, L. R. C. P. 176 1

FOR SALE—A ST. HUBERT ST. CUT Stone House, at $3,600. A bargain.
G. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent,
176 1 1613 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GROUND AND house, suitable for a carter, being No. 24 Olier street, St. Ann's Ward. Apply to WARREN & CLEMENT, Agts.,
176 1 118 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE, GOOD paying fancy goods store, doing nice business on a principal street. Address, "H 2057," STAR office. 176 1

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ROCKAWAY, NEARLY new, to be seen at McGuire's Sale Stables, must be sold to close an estate. Further particulars, 2123 Notre Dame. 176 1

FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE, IN PERfect order, two small lathes, drop press, marble top mahogany commode, cheap to prompt purchaser. 2116 St. Catherine, two doors west of Bleury. 176 1

LOST—A WATCH SEAL WITH INITIALS ENgraved on ruby stone. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 262 St. Charles Borromee street. 176 1

Macgregor Street.
VILLA LOT FOR SALE.

Adjoining the residence of Capt. Barclay, and running back to Pine Ave. Good foundations; healthy locality and magnificent views.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
176x4eod 181 St. James Street.

Real Estate Bargains

Several very desirable properties must be sold within the next ten days. A chance to prompt buyers.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
176x3eod 181 St. James street.

WANTED TO BUY,
Several Tenement Properties,
IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY.
At good value and from $2,000 to $10,000.
Apply with full particulars to
JOHN MORRIS,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
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A. LALANDE,
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176 1 A. & W. K. KR, 1895 Notre Dame st.

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TO LET—STORE, 349½ ST. LAWRENCE street, just above Ontario, with large cellar, well suited for manufacturing tradesman, moderate rent. Apply, 329 Commissioners st. 176 2

TO LET—112 QUEEN STREET, TWO flats, 62x40 ft., with power, steam hoist and heated, lit on three sides, cellar. Thos. Darling, 30 St. John st. 176 1

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WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $500 TO $1,000 IN A live, money making cash business, highly respectable. Address with real name, "H 2050," STAR office. 176 1

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ROOMS—TO LET, 2 FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished for gentlemen only. 27 Mansfield st. 176 2

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PRIVATE SALE.

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M. HICKS & CO.,
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1821 and 1823 Notre Dame St.

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AUCTION SALE
—OF—
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—AT—
MARCOTTE & ECREMENT'S,
95 St. James Street,
—ON—
TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
MARCOTTE & ECREMENT.

Will immediately follow a Retail Sale of Fancy Goods of all descriptions.—M. & E.
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THE USUAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, ETC., will take place at our rooms, 241, 243 St. James street, on FRIDAY, 3rd August. A good demand for Second-hand Furniture. Goods received up to the hour of sale. Particulars again.
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On TUESDAY, 31st inst.

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Being the contents of a small Country Store,

Sale at Our Rooms,
320 ST. JAMES STREET,
Next TUESDAY Afternoon, 31st Inst., At TWO o'clock.
DUFF & FRASER,
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SEVERAL HANDSOME CEDAR BOATS just received from Ontario, cheap at private sale. DUFF & FRASER,
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WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS	3c yard.
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HAND-MADE TORCHON LACES	3c up to 20c.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Plaintiffs,
—VS.—
JAMES R. BAIN,
Defendant,
—AND—
JAMES G. ROSS,
Curator.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 770, of the Code of Civil Procedure, that on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1888, I, the undersigned James G. Ross, of Montreal, Accountant, was by order of the said Court appointed to be Curator to the property and effects of the said James R. Bain, of Montreal, Locksmith.

The Creditors of the said Insolvent are hereby notified to fyle their claims with me within a delay of thirty-days.

JAMES G. ROSS,
Curator.

OFFICE OF P. S. ROSS & SONS,
185 Alexis St., Montreal.
Montreal, 27th July, 1888. } 176 3 2aw

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.