The Montreal Daily Star.

VOL. XIII., NO. 190. MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881. PRICE ONE CENT.

Morning Telegrams.

Sparks from the Telegraph

The Earl of Gainsborough is dead.

Senator Bull died at Hamilton on the 14th.

Greater liberty is to be granted to Cetewayo.

The French squadron has left Goletta for France.

The frontier relations of Egypt and Abyssinia are strained.

Lord-Chief Justice Lush is recovering from his recent illness.

There is a deficit of $75,000 in the city of London's finances this year.

The Bolivian Convention has decided to continue the war against Chili.

The London *Daily News* denies the statement that Mr. Gladstone is unwell.

Enormous prices are being demanded this year in Scotland for grouse lettings.

An abscess is feared in Mr. Bradlaugh's case, and he will be sent into the country.

Canon Farror is again spoken of as the probable successor of the late Dean Stanley.

There are more vacant houses in Toronto at present than there has been for four years.

The Workingmen's Clubs of London are to have a demonstration in favor of the Government.

Excited meetings against the Papal guarantees were held on the 13th at Genoa and Sienna.

Immense frauds have been discovered at Adrianople in the administration of indirect Turkish taxes.

Dillon states that he is unable to undergo the exertion of appearing in the House of Commons this session.

The Government has arranged for the return during the next three weeks of half the troops sent to Transvaal.

The Emperor of Germany has ordered a special report to be made to him regarding the prosecution of the Jews.

The Viceroy of India has asked for permission to aid the Ameer of Afganistan with money and supplies.

The iron steamship "Douro," 1,800 tons, is ashore at Little Langley, Nfld., and will probably prove a total loss.

The inhabitants of Wun Chin and Lay Chin Province Che Kiang, China, have revolted and committed serious depredations.

During the past fiscal year, 268 lives were lost of passengers and crews upon merchant steam vessels of the United States.

Several thousand dollars worth of lumber has been destroyed by fire at Bronson's lumber yards on the Chaudiere, near Ottawa.

The height of the Nile at Cairo is thirteen cubits and twenty-three kerats. At the same time last year its height was nineteen cubits and four kerats.

The International Commissioners have acceded to the Porte's request to delay for fifteen days the surrendering of the second zone of territory to Greece.

At the next meeting of the Ontario Legislature application will be made for the incorporation of the National Marriage Dowery Association.

An old building, four stories high, in the most frequented part of Vienna, suddenly fell on the 13th. Twenty lives were lost and thirty persons seriously injured.

The population of Boston, according to the new census, is 362,839, of which number 5,878 were born in New Brunswick, 9,992 in Nova Scotia, 1,535 in Prince Edward Island.

The French Catholic Bishop of Massena, who, with four missionaries on a tour of inspection of the missionary stations in Abyssinia, were captured by natives, have been released.

The Pope has stated that he considers the speeches at the meeting to urge the abolition of Papal guarantees a greater offence against the Church than the disturbance at the removal of the remains of Pius IX.

The Arab Chief Ali Ben Kalifa is inclined to solicit amnesty from the Bey of Tunis. He will engage to make all rebels submit and revert to a condition of order, in return for which he asks an appointment as Cadi of Nefetis.

The steamship "Edam," of 6,000 tons for the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company, was launched on Friday at Dumbarton, on the Clyde. She is to run in a line between Rotterdam and New York and has accommodation for 1,000 emigrants.

RIFLES DISCOVERED.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Five rifles deposited early this morning among some cotton bales on the Nelson Dock. The man who brought them escaped after a struggle with a watchman. The affair has tended to revive the Fenian scare. The rifles were stolen from a case which had been lying on the quay for seven years as unclaimed cargo. They were utterly useless. The affair was entirely devoid of political significance.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Extraordinary Commission—Newspaper Suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 13.—The *Golos* has appeared under the new title of the *New Gazette*. In to-day's issue it says it believes the Extraordinary Commission which has been sitting for some time, recommends the establishment of a greater or lesser state of siege to combat Nihilism, and that it also recommends that sentences of exile be for a fixed term.

MOSCOW, August 13.—The *Russky Kurger* (newspaper) has been suspended for four months for the publication of correspondence concerning political convicts calculated to irritate public opinion, and unfavourably commenting upon local authorities generally and on state and social order.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Gambetta's Reforms—Radical Changes—Trouble Among the Electricians.

PARIS, August 13.—In his speech at Menilmontant Gambetta advocated reform of magistracy and army, the number of judges and law courts should be reduced, and something like English Circuit introduced. Regarding the army, he favored the principle of compulsory service for all, even priests and teachers. He laid stress on the vital necessity of a well-organized corps of sub-officers. Liberty of association should be refused religious congregations. His foreign policy would be one of peace and firmness. France was not isolated, but needed no alliance.

The Republican journals interpret Gambetta's speech at Belleville as a decision to accept the Premiership of the next Cabinet.

Brisson, Vice-President of the Chamber of Duputies, recognised as the probable successor of Gambetta to the Presidency of the Chamber, has declared in an electoral address for the abolition of the Senate, secularization of the property of the clergy and election of the magistracy by universal suffrage.

There was great commotion in the Electrical Exhibition last night. Having obtained an injunction from a Paris tribunal, Edison's agent made a seizure of the Maxim lamps in the Exhibition lamps, and the apparatus seized were sealed up and the quarrel will be brought before the Court. Maxim's representatives resisted the seizure and appealed to President Boerger for protection without success.

The threatened export of gold to America began to-day with £30,000. Other exports are expected next week.

THE LAND BILL.

The Deadlock Between the Lords and Commons—Comments of the London Press—The Government Unyielding—The Lords Must Give Way.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Times* says it may be that the whole transactions between the two Houses of Parliament are of the nature of an Eastern bargain, in which neither party likes to give way first for fear the other will take advantage of his apparent weakness. Political differences of this kind are frequently settled by formal negotiations between party leaders. Although Lord Salisbury, last night, breathed defiance, it would be premature to despair of a settlement until Lord Cairns, whose aptitude in such negotiations is recognized by both parties, has tried his best and failed. The Ministry, supported by a compact majority in the House of Commons, cannot be expected to yield. In the face of the irreconcilable differences between the two Houses, the majority in the House of Commons would be powerless to give effect to its policy, and the Ministry would have no alternative but resignation. Lord Salisbury would then be summoned to undertake the Government, and even if he were able to form a new Ministry he would be compelled to dissolve Parliament in the hope of overthrowing the Liberal majority in the House of Commons. Bolder men than Lord Salisbury might shrink from such an undertaking. A more prudent statesman would decline it. There is no reason to think that the confidence of the constituencies in the Government has materially altered. In default of an unlikely defeat of the Government in a general election, the Opposition would gain nothing, while it would have made itself responsible for the condition of affairs in Ireland, such as no prudent statesman could contemplate without great anxiety. It is thus only necessary to consider what would be the consequences of an abandonment of the Bill to see that this contingency may be dismissed as out of the question. The Government cannot yield in principle. It is pledged to its supporters and to the Irish people, and is responsible for the peace of Ireland. The Lords can yield if they think fit. If the Government is now to resign it must sooner or later insist on the passage of the Bill. There is the alternative of dropping the Bill temporarily for the purpose of reintroducing it probably in an Autumn session. No Ministry responsible for the peace of the United Kingdom could postpone a measure it holds necessary for the pacification of Ireland for another year, and an endeavour would have to be made to carry the Bill before the end of the year. Meanwhile, agitation would be rife in England, and more than agitation would exist in Ireland. Finally, the Lords, convinced that the Government is supported by the House of Commons and the constituencies, would be compelled, by force of circumstances, to yield. It is almost impossible to doubt that this conclusion is already clear to the majority of the Lords.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the situation is serious, we might even say dangerous, but it is difficult to credit the Peers with sufficient folly to persist in precipitating a constitutional crisis. If they persist it will result in hostility, and the whole work of the session will be sacrificed, Ireland will be convulsed with civil war and the agitation will be carried on in favour of a revision of the Constitution which will have stronger consequences than they probably imagine.

Commenting on the remarks published concerning the lack of signs of popular indignation at the action of the Lords, the *Gazette* says:—"Much as we dislike the recognition of monster meetings and torch light processions as a necessary adjunct to our constitutional machinery, it is evident that they only are a check upon the Conservative Peers. The time is short, but long enough to enlighten Lord Salisbury on the real state of public opinion and save the Peers from suicide. Moderate Conservatives cannot render better service to the Constitution they desire to maintain than by organizing demonstrations. The reasons stated by the Committee of the Lords for disagreeing with the Commons mostly paraphrase the arguments in the debate on the amendment limiting the amount of compensation for disturbance. They propose a scale by which it shall in no case exceed £500. Relative to Mr. Parnell's amendment providing for suspension of proceedings against tenants, they declare it would be unjust to creditors to postpone the recovery of just debts."

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Tribune's* London special says the bitterness of the Lords places serious obstacles in the way of their retreat, and on the other hand Mr. Gladstone has nailed his colors to the mast for some of the amendments, and after the Lords' tinkering of the Act of 1870, and considering the popular will, it is incredible that the Government will make substantial concessions. Informal negotiations between the leaders before Monday may improve prospects. At present the Bill is in jeopardy. Supposing the Government is compelled to drop the Bill their obvious course at the Autumn session is to pass it before Christmas. Should the Lords still resist, Mr. Gladstone would resign and leave Lord Salisbury to form a Government. This involves a dissolution. It is incredible that such proceedings should be resorted to within 18 months of a general election, and the Ministerial majority in the Commons unbroken. Lord Salisbury's inevitable position is like Lord Redesdale's last year. The only conceivable solution is ultimate submission. The morning papers without exception condemn the attitude of the Lords. The *Standard* says the popular House scarcely received common civility, and that it was not by such tactics that Lord Beaconsfield constructed and kept the party together. It considers that Lord Salisbury has fulfilled the hopes of his worst enemies, and interprets the general sentiment of public opinion as disappointment and regret. The *Daily News* regards it as impossible that a League of landlords any more than a League of tenants will be permitted to settle the matter in their own way. The country, it is said, will respond to Lord Salisbury's challenge. The tone of the *Standard*, a leading Conservative organ, toward Lord Salisbury is remarkable. It attacks him more vigorously than the *Daily News*. Hitherto the *Standard* had been his organ. In his young days, as Lord Robert Cecil, and when at variance with his father, he was a daily leader writer on the *Standard* and he renewed his friendly relations with the new editorship. It first advocated and announced his leadership of the Conservative Peers. The conduct of the Whigs at this crisis is giving satisfaction. Messrs. Goschen, Brand and others in the House of Commons, declined to follow a course encouraging the Lords to resistance. Mr. Goschen stigmatized the Tory Opposition in the Lower House as a sham. The Duke of Argyll last night withdrew from opposition to the Bill, and Lord Lansdowne also generally supported the Government. To-day's Cabinet Council, it is understood, decides neither to yield important points nor to dissolve Parliament.

The stand taken by the Lords against the Land Bill has created widespread alarm through the Ministerial ranks. The Ministry has only 34 majority, minus the Speaker and Mr. Bradlaugh, over the combined Tory and Home Rule vote. In a general election this narrow majority would almost certainly disappear, while there is a probability that the Parnellites would return with a compact body of 78 Extremists. Mr. Parnell then would hold the balance of power in the House. Lord Salisbury's motive in bringing about a collision between the Commons and Lords is believed by well informed politicians to be not so much the defeat of the Land Bill as the overthrow of the Government. He is said to be ready to accept office.

The Birmingham Executive Committee passed a resolution expressing alarm at the action of the House of Lords, and urging a movement not to give way, and declaring that the time has arrived for the nation to decide that the policy declared by the Government and House of Commons, to be necessary to the peace and welfare of the country, cannot be subject to reversal by an irresponsible hereditary chamber.

The *World's* London despatch says the step taken by the Lords has not only created great excitement in the political world, but stirred the country from end to end. There is an uncomfortable feeling abroad that grave political and perhaps constitutional changes are imminent. Mr. Gladstone, who had a long interview last night with Lords Granville and Carlingford, gave them liberty to say that he will not yield a hair's breadth in this struggle, and will seize the opportunity of calling the attention of the country to the fact that the work of an entire session of the vast majority of the people's representatives can be destroyed in a few hours by the Upper House. The *Daily News* and *Pall Mall Gazette* call upon the Radical forces to unite in demanding the abolition of the House of Lords. The Birmingham headquarters has already despatched a swarm of stump speakers into the Midland counties and the North. Mr. Bright has written letters intended for publication, in which he assails the Lords with the vehemence of his early, and all the acrimony of his latter days, and the Democratic League, headed by Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle, is sending out tons of literature with which advanced Radicals flood the country at election times. At the Carlton and Reform Clubs the bustle reminds one of the eve of a general election. Everything betokens an eventful campaign. The Duke of Argyll, who was married to a daughter of the Bishop of St. Albans yesterday, is denounced by the Radical press as the instigator of the obstructive policy of the Lords. It is said the Duke is so incensed against the Government that he has written to the Marquis of Lorne, recommending him to resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada, so that the house of Argyll may not be beholden in any respect to the Ministry of the day. Should a conference between the two Houses fail, Mr. Gladstone will call an Autumn session, introducing a still stronger and more sweeping Bill. Some of his friends go so far as to say that if no arrangement can be reached next week, the Premier will, at once dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

The *Herald's* London special says:—Notwithstanding the bold denunciation of the Lords by Radical orators and the unbounded confidence felt in an overwhelming Ministerial majority, so long as the enemy was afar off, yet now that the battle is engaged the Liberal host shows itself to be decidedly frightened. Liberals can scarcely shake off their terror and surprise sufficiently to recognize that Lord Salisbury and the Peers mean seriously to offer battle to the Commons, and suddenly seem to recognize that in the event of an appeal to the country the Tories might be restored to power by that capricious master, the British voter. The attitude and conversation of members in the lobbies are both most instructive. Ministerialists of all shades have lost that jaunty self-satisfied air which distinguish men in possession and look anxious. Irish Whigs wear truly rueful countenances, while ringing laughter from groups of Parnellite members gave proof that for one section the word "dissolution" had no terrors. On every tongue the question was, what will be the outcome? Each one solved the problem according to his fear or desire. Ministerialists thought the Lords would surrender, and generally fancied a compromise even at the expense of the Land Bill. The possibility of a dissolution was received with marked disfavor both by Liberals and Radicals, on the ground that the Government's majority was so great and Parliament so young that nothing could be gained by an appeal to the country, while much might be lost by the growth of the "Fair Trade" movement among the working classes. It was pointed out that the Parnellites were the only party certain to profit by a dissolution of Parliament, while the Liberals ran a great risk of loss, without any hope of improving their position. The danger that the Parnellites may secure the balance of power in a general election is recognized on all sides, but probably will not deter Lord Salisbury from carrying out his policy. Rumors are indeed circulating that the Lords will give in, but no intelligible reason is assigned therefor. Except for these rumors there is no sign that the Lords mean to haul down their flags. On the contrary, their attitude on Friday night was defiant in the extreme, and if it should turn out that they were merely playing a game of brag, they will have damaged their authority with the country more sensibly than any amount of Radical denunciation could have damaged it. Mr. Gladstone is stated on good authority to have assured his immediate supporters that he "would not yield one iota." Unless he is prepared to see great measures on which he has hopes for the pacification and reconciliation of Ireland mutilated and rendered useless, he must insist on the retention of all vital provisions of the Bill. A compromise can, therefore, only be effected by the Government or Lords receding from the position they have taken up. From opinions expressed by supporters of the Ministry, it is evident that pressure will be brought to bear on Mr. Gladstone to induce him either to effect a compromise with the Lords or let the Bill drop, and call an autumn session, when both Land Bill and Franchise Bill could be passed.

LONDON, August 15.—The Conservative members of the House of Lords will meet at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury to-day to consider the proposal of Sir Stafford Northcote for a compromise by modifying Lord Salisbury's amendments to the Land Bill. A Cabinet council will be held to-day to consider the course to be adopted by the Government in regard to the Land Bill.

Several Irish Conservative Peers have urged Lord Salisbury to withdraw his opposition to the Land Bill, on the ground that the rejection of the Bill will be followed by a review of the land agitation, which would probably entail upon them greater losses from non-payment of rent than they have yet sustained. Lord Salisbury advised the Peers, at a meeting on Friday, to adhere to all their amendments, on the ground that it would only be by doing so that they could force the Government to make concessions. The Committee of Federation on Liberal Association meets to-morrow in reference to the action of the House of Lords on the Land Bill.

The *Standard* says:—"We are in a position to state that no solution of the political deadlock has been arrived at. Well informed persons, however, know that affairs are less serious than has been made to appear, and we advise the public to be reassured. There are no materials for a serious crisis, though a little time may be needed before negotiations for a compromise are arranged."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Alarming Reports Contradicted by the Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—A report having reached Washington that it was rumored in New York that Dr. Agnew had been summoned to the President's bedside, a representative of the Associated Press inquired at the White House if it was true. Mr. Purden, one of the President's secretaries, said that no summons had been sent to Dr. Agnew. Many alarming rumors have been circulated during the day regarding the President's condition, some of which indicated that it was almost impossible for him to live more than a day or two longer. From information obtained at the Executive Mansion, however, there appears to be no cause for alarm. The fever indicated by the morning bulletin has been gradually subsiding, and the patient at this hour (2.30 p.m.) is very comfortable. Private Secretary Brown says that the President is decidedly better than he has been during the past forty-eight hours, and that the fever apparently continues to decrease. The day is extremely oppressive, but the President's apartments are kept comfortable by means of the cool air which is forced into them, the temperature being about 80°. General Swain just said that the President is better now than he was at the same time yesterday, his pulse now being below 100 and his temperature 99.

It is stated that the past six weeks have so told on the President that he would hardly be recognized by familiar acquaintances. When the physicians were talking about sitting up with the President the other day, he said, "You can all change about, but I have to sit up with Mr. Garfield every night and day too for that matter." A correspondent says the importance of a continuous channel through the body to insure the freest and fullest discharge of pus by the removal of the ball is no longer questioned by the surgeons. Whether there are pieces of clothing surrounding the ball or in its vicinity; whether the ball is misshapen so as to present a ragged edge or not, it is conceded that between the ball and the middle of the wound there are irritating causes which can only be removed with certainty by a further operation. The skill of the surgeons will be directed to the accomplishment of this result at the very earliest moment the President's condition warrants it. Mrs. Garfield keeps up under the continued strain very nicely. She looks a little pale and serious, but no more so than one would naturally expect in so fond a wife and so constant a nurse.

9.00 a.m.—The President slept well during the night, and this morning expressed himself as feeling comfortable. His temperature is one degree less than yesterday. His general condition is good. Pulse, 100; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 18.

12.40 a.m.—Col. Rockwell is reported as saying to-night that the President had been troubled somewhat during the day with nausea, and had vomited several times.

1 p.m.—The President has done well this morning, his temperature having fallen one-half degree since the morning dressing. The condition of the wound was found to be excellent, and the discharge of pus adequate and healthy. Pulse, 96; temperature, 99; respiration, 18.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The French Shore Dispute—A Further Complication—The Hopes of Young Newfoundland in the United States.

ST. JOHN, N.F., August 10.—The French war ship "Corinde" arrived from Croque this morning. Yesterday she encountered a very heavy gale of southwest wind with a turbulent head sea. After midnight the storm abated. The commander of the "Corinde," Captain Devarenne, is the officer who some weeks back rendered himself conspicuous on the west coast of Newfoundland by a summary interference with the operation of British law on this debatable ground. Encouraged by his action, the mutinous inhabitants of Saint George's Bay landed the dutiable goods and successfully resisted the demand of the local Custom House officials for the payment of duties according to the Newfoundland tariff. The intervention of Captain Devarenne has considerably tangled and complicated the French shore question, which French and English diplomacy has vainly endeavored to solve during the past quarter of a century, but which now appears possibly destined to settlement by force. The "Corinde" reports an unusually large catch for the French fishermen on the north-east Newfoundland coast. In one instance, at La Scie, on the south side of White Bay, two seines landed the unprecedented quantity of 7,000 quintals of cod-fish. All the stages, flakes and stores were filled before August 1, and the Frenchmen permitted the Newfoundland fishermen, without obstruction, to catch fish in their own waters. In former years it was quite a common incident for Newfoundland fishing vessels to be driven out of the harbors of the so-called French shore. This has been borne with meek complacency or surveyed with supine indifference by what we sarcastically term "the mother country" for many years past. It is, therefore, no wonder that there is a growing sympathetic sentiment among our people travelling unmistakably westward, which when translated into words means that toward the flag of the United States the hopes of young Newfoundland are being steadily concentrated, as to the ultimate source from which the remedy may be expected for this anomalous and disgraceful condition of things in England's oldest colony.

Special Notices.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES in Spun and Raw Silks, Sateen, Fancy Reps, Cotelines, Hair-Cloths, Cretonnes, &c., in larger variety and cheaper than at any other store in the city, at Henry J. Shaw & Co.'s, 726 Craig street. 187 4

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BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost ivariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail. 187-2

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Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup,

AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE

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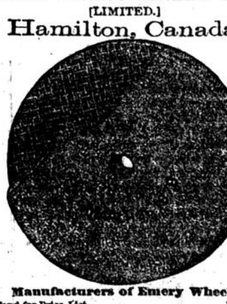

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IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Room Must be Made for Fall Stock.

Suits, formerly $12, and well worth it, reduced to $7.50, sacrificed.

Suits Seasonable, former price $10. reduced to $5. Less than cost.

All of our Suits are marked away down to stimulate trade during the warm season.

Pants that were good value at $1.50 marked to clear for $1.

All-wool Pants, former price, $2, reduced to $1.60.

WE MEAN IT!

Gentlemen! do not miss this opportunity to secure bargains.

As our Clothing is all cut in the latest style, purchasers can rely on getting

GOOD FITTING & DURABLE GARMENTS.

CLOSING SALE
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
—AT THE—
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
41 & 43 St. Joseph St.
184z

Dry Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION!

F. X. LECAVALIER & CO.,
Fancy Dry Goods Store
293 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.,
CORNER OF MIGNONNE,
MONTREAL.

In order to increase our business and to give our time more specially to purchases, we have chosen as manager of our establishment, Mr. J. P. Coutlee, Clerk, lately in the employ of Dupuis Bros., and formerly at H. Morgan & Co.

You will find at our establishment a complete assortment of Dry Goods of the best quality, in great variety, and at very low prices.

We have decided to reduce our Summer Goods 25 per cent. until the 15th August next, to make room for the Fall Goods.

OUR REDUCED PRICES:

Our Tweeds at 75c are reduced to 55c, our Towels at 14c are reduced to 10c, and so on, with all the goods in our store. It is unnecessary to make a long enumeration, we beg to say that whoever buys at our place during the time above stated, will save twenty-five cents in the dollar.

F. X. LECAVALIER & CO.
J. P. COUTLEE, Manager.
156ztf

Jewellery.

LADIES' SOLID SILVER
WATCHES, (Closed Cases), $6.50.
Warranted perfect Time-keepers.
Balance of $6.00 Watches at $4.50,
WARRANTED 12 MONTHS.
Gold and Silver Bracelets, Watches, Chains, Rings, Lockets, Brooches, Earrings, Studs, Necklets, Thimbles Spectacles, Gold Watch Keys and Charms, &c., &c.
At about half the usual selling prices.
MUST SELL!
R. W. STODDART,
41 and 43 Bleury Street.
170z

Carpet Felt.

CARPET FELT AND LINING
Paper—For putting under Carpets.
Saves the Carpets, Prevents Moths, makes the Floor Air-Tight, and is pleasant to walk on. Will last for ten years. Five cents per yard, delivered free.
BERNIET & CO.,
76 Wholesale Stationers, St. Peter street.

Rooms.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, 108 Mansfield street. 185 6

TO LET—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM, 82 Sanguinet street. 188 6

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, AT No. 23 ST. Alexander. 185 6

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen. 1325 St. Catherine. 189 3

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let in private family. 45 Bleury. 189 4

ROOM AND BOARD. 53 VICTORIA ST. 189 6

ROOMS—WITH BOARD. 1428 ST. CATHERINE street. 188 6

ROOMS AND BOARD—91 CATHEDRAL street. 187 6

ROOM—FURNISHED, TO LET, RENT low. 19 Latour street. 186 6

ROOM—VACANT ROOM WITH BOARD in vicinity Windsor, private family, references required. Address, P. N., STAR office. 185 6

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. 1 St. Dominique street. 134 7

Board.

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS. 521 Lagauchetiere street, opposite Cotte street. 189 3

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS AT 140 Bleury street. 189 12

BOARD—FOR LADIES ONLY—MRS. Sears, Midwife, 571 Lagauchetiere street. 189 12

BOARD—FOR TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT boarders. 25 St. Denis street. 180 12

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS VISITING the City will find good rooms and good board at 87 Cathedral street. 186 6

THE NEW YORK HOUSE
Is booming. The only first-class Temperance house in Montreal. Table board, $3.50 per month. Transient, $1.00 to $1.50 a day, according to rooms. PALACE STREET, near Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. American Cooks and Proprietor. 157z

For Sale.

FOR SALE—ST. BERNARD PUPS, SIX weeks old. 126 St. Mary street. 186 3

FOR SALE—SINGING CANARIES; ALSO, Second-hand Cages. 251 St. James street. 189 2

FOR SALE—SMALL WAGGON AND DOG cart. Kendall's, Richmond and William. 189 2

FOR SALE—A PURE BRED MANCHESTER Black and Tan Terrier. Apply Mansion House, Bonaventure street. 188 3

FOR SALE—AMERICAN POSTAGE Stamps, suitable for small remittances. Apply at the STAR Office. 99tf

FOR SALE—Hardwood, $2; Box Cuttings, $1.50 per load. 498 Craig street. 187 6

FOR SALE OR TO HIRE—CHEAP—Health Lifting Machine, suitable for exhibition time or excursions, &c. 251 St. James street. 189 2

KINDLING WOOD—LARGE LOADS—Will sell for 30 days only, at following reduced prices—Cut Slabs, $1.50; Box Cuttings, $2 delivered. HENDERSON BROS' Steam Saw Mill, 342 William street, 130 St. Constant-street. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 185 6

To Let.

TO LET—218 Bleury street. Apply 668 Dorchester street. 99tf

TO LET—Houses, No. 662 Sherbrooke street and 18 Victoria street. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, 5 Beaver Hall Square. 174 27

TO LET.—At Cote St. Antoine, Two semi-detached two-story Brick Houses on Victoria Avenue, each containing eight rooms with pantry with a never-failing supply of water. Situation unexcelled and commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country. Rent moderate to desirable tenants. Apply to

W. WEIR,
189 6 St. Francois Xavier street.

TO LET—A Splendid Farm, containing 200 acres of good land. This farm is actually bounded by George Muir, dairyman, and is situate on the St. Lawrence road, about four miles from the Montreal Post Office. Besides other buildings, it contains two stone houses and two barns. Possession on the 1st October next. For further information, apply to A. LALANDE, 11½ St. Urbain street, Montreal. 189 17

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE—A Farm of two hundred acres, in the County of Ottawa about eight miles from the city of Ottawa. This farm has been examined by a competent person who reports favorable indication of Asbestos and Phosphate deposits. Terms to suit. Apply to Hugh Graham, STAR office. 162 tf

MANUFACTURING
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The proprietor of a very extensive water power, situated on a large river, running through a tract of land, where a great quantity of the proper kind of wood for the manufacturing of Pulp, as well as all kinds of wooden articles, such as Cotton Spools, Clothes Pins and Broom Handles, &c., which the proprietor will sell at a low figure, or will join with capitalists to form a company for manufacturing the above articles, which can be made very lucrative, and not a large capital required.

Applications from persons willing to join in the undertaking. can address

"PULP," P. O. Box 1246.
June 16th 1881. 141tf

MANITOBA LAND BUREAU.

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

Address,
A. R. MAIN,
Real Estate, Broker and Financial Agent,
Drawer 13, Winnipeg, Man.

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

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—WANTED TO PURCHASE OR borrow, an army list for the year 1812. 13 or 14. Address, "Flink," STAR office. 189 2

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED. APPLY to H. G. Levetus, 295 Notre Dame street. 189 2

WANTED TO PURCHASE—North-West

The Daily Star.

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

Vol. XIII. ..... No. 190.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending Aug. 13, and the corresponding period of 1880:—

August, 1880.		August, 1881.	
Monday	9 16,456	Monday	8 16,180
Tuesday.....	10 16,388	Tuesday	9 16,151
Wed'sday....	11 16,258	Wed'sday....	10 16,199
Thursday....	12 16,413	Thursday....	11 16,177
Friday.....	13 16,310	Friday.....	12 16,153
Saturday....	14 16,105	Sat'rday....	13 17,397
Total	97,930	Total.....	98,257

Average daily circulation for week ending August 13, 1881:—

16,376.

MR. ANDREW RANKIN, of Windsor Mills, is now making a tour of the Eastern Townships, in the interest of THE STAR. Mr. Rankin is duly authorized to receive Subscriptions for the paper, and to collect money due us.

GRAHAM & CO.,
Publishers THE STAR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881.

Out of Town.

Persons leaving the city for the holidays can have THE STAR forwarded to them by leaving address at the office, 158 St James street.

THE Americans, with characteristic shrewdness, will not allow Canadian competition to run ahead of them. Two million acres of public lands are to be put for sale at auction, in Minnesota alone.

THE persecution of the Jewish race is extending from Russia into Germany, and the Kaiser's attention has been drawn to the fact. On the other hand Spain, once the classic land of the Hebrew, has extended to these refugees the freedom of the land from Alicante to the Douro.

A SEA SERPENT in the reservoir! We do not say that one has been seen there, but it would not much surprise us if there had. We have seen newts, young snakes, and now a worm "seven inches long" has come through the tap in a gentleman's house, and why not a sea serpent, or at least a fresh water snake of more than usual dimensions. If we have young snakes in the reservoir, why not old ones, and if we have small ones, why not large ones? But then the reservoir is new, and the snakes have not had time to develop yet. They may come after a time.

THE reason why the children of American parents appear to be so much "smarter" than the children of English or Canadian parents is that in the United States parents educate their children by talking to them in a sensible way, and not in the "putsy, wutsy, dutsy" fashion of the English dame. In the United States children are encouraged to ask questions, and they always receive an attentive hearing and an intelligent answer, but in the old country it is the reverse. Children are there advised to "hold their tongues," or, if the parents are of the grum and glum character, to "shut up." The result is as we see it.

Railroad Accidents.

Why not tap the wires when a railway accident takes place? At present when an accident occurs all that is done is to send the train hands back or forward or both with danger signals. They go to the next station and from there the news is telegraphed and relief asked for. But this nearest station may be five or ten miles and one or two or three hours may be lost and the much needed relief much longer delayed. But if each passenger car, at least, carried a telegraph instrument, and if the conductor or some of the hands were taught to work it, they could tap the wires and tell of the accident at once and thus relief would come all the sooner. All this could be done in a few minutes, and we see no reason why it should not be attempted. The plea urged will be that there are too few accidents to warrant such an outlay as this suggestion would warrant. It will be said that the expense of providing each passenger train with an apparatus and teaching a man to work it would be very great. It will also be said that the apparatus may never be used and that the railroad companies are asked to incur expense not warranted by the facts of the case. But that is one side of the question. The travelling public take another view of the case. Railroad travelling is dear enough in this country as it is. It is dearer than in many parts of the United States, and the public have a right to expect that every reasonable precaution will be taken to protect their lives and to furnish the earliest relief when accidents occur. Security is the first thing the public looks to, and everything calculated to promote it is calculated to benefit the company that adopts it. It may also be better for the companies themselves in the end. It may be cheaper for them to be at a little extra expense now than be mulcted in damages for delays by preventable accidents. The tendencies of all coroners' juries now is to lay a heavy hand on the railway companies. The more they are made to understand that if they take life they must pay for it, the sooner will they exercise extra precaution.

City Items.

—Stevenson's Field Battery held a church parade yesterday to Chalmer's Church.

—Last evening, as a man and his wife were going along Commissioners street, the latter was assaulted by a drunken loafer who was quickly made sober by a sound thrashing from the irate husband.

—Mapoleon Bordeleau, aged twelve, was playing on a swing at Longue Pointe yesterday afternoon, when he fell and dislocated his hip. He was brought to the Notre Dame Hospital last night, and is now doing as well as might be expected.

—In the row on William Street yesterday evening between several men, one of them Joseph Lee, drew a knife on one of the others. Sub-Constable McKeenan appeared on the scene and made him prisoner. He will be tried before the Recorder to-day.

—On Saturday morning a butcher's boy was driving at a fast rate along Notre Dame street, when he ran into a milk cart driven by a woman and overturned it. Not troubling himself any more about it, he was still driving on when he was arrested by the constable on duty, and taken to the Police Station. He will be tried to-day on the charge of fast driving.

—A man whose name is unknown undertook to drink a bottle of High Wines last evening. The result was that he stumbled and fell over the revetment wall near the Custom House. Fortunately he was not seriously injured. A constable who was passing at the time had him conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital where he now lies sleeping off the effects of his intoxication.

—About half-past ten on Saturday night, Mr. Saillie was returning to his home on St. Dominique street, and when on the corner of St. Dominique and Dorchester, he was assaulted by a gang of roughs who knocked him down and then kicked him until he became senseless. He was found shortly afterwards in this condition and removed to his house, where it was found that he was seriously injured in the chest.

SPORTING.

Lacrosse.

MONTREAL JUNIOR V. ATHLETICS.

After the conclusion of the match between the Toronto and Independents, the above named teams met to play the return of last month's match when the Athletics came off best. The names of the players are as follows:—

Montreal Juniors.—Gus. Pell, J. Fraser, Ed. Sheppard, W. Hamall, Geo. Stark, J. Locke, Geo. Leroux, J. Hunter,— McTaggart, J. Craven, Alf. Gardiner, J. White; captain, W. Aird.

Athletics.—J. Grant, W. Murray, — Hamilton, W. Pingle, And. Grant, J. Michaud, D. Patterson, D. Foster, W. Clark, L. Conall, F. Crosby, J. Blacklock; captain, H. Lamontague.

Mr. E. T. Malone, captain of the Toronto club was chosen referee. Some remarkably good play was witnessed on both sides. The result of the match was three to two for the Montreal Juniors.

INDIANS V. SHAMROCKS.

The sports on the Shamrock Grounds on Saturday were very successful. The Shamrocks claimed the first game, but the Indians disputed it and it was played over. During the two hours which the game lasted the home team took five games and the Indians one.

In the two mile hurdle race "Boniface" won.

DOMINIONS V. YOUNG SHAMROCKS.

The match which was to take place at Toronto between the above named teams for the Intermediate Championship on Saturday had to be postponed on account of the Young Shamrocks not arriving on the grounds until after six o'clock in the evening, the delay having been caused by the accident on the G.T.R.

TORONTOS V. INDEPENDENTS—THE HOME TEAM DEFEATED BY THREE TO TWO.

The Toronto Lacrosse team did not play with their customary vigor on Saturday in the first four games of their match with the Independents. Even their roughness of play which people here have had occasion to expect from them, was conspicuous by its absence, and may be this was on account of the tedious journey they had to undergo before they met the Independents, while perhaps it was to show Montrealers what a real game of lacrosse they could play when they pleased.

In the first game the ball was all on the Independent goal from the "face." In the early part of the game Martin got the ball and had a lively run with Giroux, whom he finally disposed of by tripping; he then tipped to Bonnell, who, after running and tripping, threw for goals; the ball was checked by the Independent man at home, and a beautiful long throw sent it up to Toronto goals, McKenzie throwing it down again. Then for about five minutes the ball was played to one goal as much as the other until Gerry getting it on his crosse near the goals made a lucky throw for game.

In the second game the ball was handled pretty much as in the first. Smith got it near the end of the game and ran with it, but force of circumstances soon compelled him to hand it to a rival; a Toronto man would have had it back again, but when he found that the Independent out-distanced him he followed him actually spanking him with his stick. It was then dropped dangerously near Toronto goals for the tenth time; a forest of hickories pointed upward as it fell, and before it had time to touch the earth it was swiped towards Lynch who picked it up and ended the game.

Play was commenced again at 4.23 and before 4.24 the Torontos had scored the third game. The rubber went to the Independent goals at first and did not leave their end of the field until it was put through the poles.

The fourth game was commenced almost immediately and it was then that the Independents gave the Torontos all they could do for awhile, but they appeared to lack confidence in themselves and would often rather than encounter a Toronto man, tip the ball to the next player, when they were in a better position to handle it themselves. Duntey got the ball once in the middle of the field and in a shot for goals he threw it over the fence on Sherbrooke street; when it was faced again the sphere made for the Independent goals where a scrimmage resulted in a game for the Independents.

A long time was occupied in getting the ball launched into the 5th game; about half the players bunched together in centre field, each eager to help the ball on towards his opponents' goals, for the teams now stood two to two. It was only in this game that the Torontos seemed fully wakened up to realize that they had something at stake and that there was a possibility of their losing that something unless they played differently from what they had done, while the Independents, encouraged by the fact of their not having been worsted so far, did some remarkably hard work. Early in the game Ross McKenzie tried some of his body checking. The ball fell at the side of his goals he ran for it, shouldered a rival out of his way, and tried the same trick on Giroux who caught him around the body and held him kicking for liberty and helpless as a child; then he tried to serve Lynch as he had the first man, but he got more than he bargained for, however, for as Lynch picked up the ball he tripped Ross, whom he left stretched on the grass as he ran down the field. McKenzie got back to his goal in time to stop the ball when it came up again from Lynch's crosse and sending it down field Martin threw it through the poles, scoring the fifth game and the match for the Toronto team.

The following will show the result of the match:

1st game—Toronto, E. H. Gerry ..... 10m.
2nd game—Independents, J. Lynch ..... 05m.
3rd game—Toronto, E. H. Gerry ..... 01m.
4th game—Independents, J. Barry ..... 09m.
5th game—Toronto, F. Martin ..... 05m.

Montreal Swimming Club.

The sixth annual races of the Montreal Swimming Club took place at St. Helen's Island on Saturday afternoon. The prize list is as follows:—800 yards race for seniors—1st, W. Murray, silver cup; 2nd, F. H. Desrosier, silver medal. Time, 10 minutes.

300 yards race for juniors—1st, G. H. Weston, silver cup; 2nd, G. Waud, gold Pencil. Time, 5 minutes, 10 seconds.

Green race for seniors, 200 yards—1st, W. Prowse, silver cup; 2nd, B. Morriss, music binder.

Green race for juniors, 200 yards, 13 competitors—1st, A. Irving, gold pencil; 2nd, W. Lyall, inkstand. Time, 3 minutes, 3 seconds.

Hurdle race for seniors, 100 yards, 5 hurdles—1st, A. B. Gwilt, meerschaum pipe; 2nd, A. B. Murray, box of cigars.

Hurdle race for juniors, 75 yards, 5 hurdles, 11 competitors—1st, A. Irving, silver medal; 2nd, G. Maud, gold studs.

100 yards dash for seniors—1st, W. Prowse, silver pickle jar; 2nd, J. W. Denison, box of cigarettes.

Fancy swimming—1st, John Barlow, gold medal; 2nd, B. Morriss, hunting knife.

Egg hunt—1st, J. Smith, a handsome volume of the *Scientific Canadian*: 2nd, A. Henney, cigar case. Smith picked up seven eggs and Henney six.

Live goose chase—The first goose was readily caught by D. Tansey; the second by A. Irving.

Messrs. Williams and Walsh, the well known swimmers, gave an exhibition of the rescue of a drowning man, the "victim" being Walsh, who purposely tumbled out of a boat and made no attempt to swim, being rescued by Williams. The prizes were distributed on the ground by the donors as follows:—Miss Lord, a Lady Friend, Mr. A. G. Lord (President). Dr. G. E. A. Belle, Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, A. B. Gwilt, John Watson, jr., Charles Martin, J. B. Lancer, Sutherland, Millar & Co., Henry Swain, Dufresne & Mongenais, F. X. Beauchamp, Captain Filgate, S. Kaufmann, and the Burland Lithographic Co.

The boats passed the starting buoy as follows: "Maude," Commodore Brewster, 3 h. 15 m. 20 sec.; "Iona," H. E. MacIntosh, 3 h. 14 m. 15 sec.; "Waterwitch," A. A. Tracey, 3 h. 17 m. 45 sec.; "Nova," G. E Roy, 3 h. 20 m. 27 sec.; "Louise" (late "Eurydice"), W. H. Stanley, 3 h. 27 m. 15 seconds.

Montreal Yacht Club.

The annual race for the champion flag of the Montreal Yacht Club took place on Saturday over the six-mile course from Longueuil around the Isle Ronde buoy to Grassy Island buoy and return to G.T.R. wharf at Longueuil. The "Iona" reached the "home" at 4.8 37 secs., winning the championship flag for 1881, in 54 mins. 22 secs., the fastest six miles ever made on the course. The "Waterwitch" reached the wharf at 4.21 44. The "Louise" was struck by a squall and capsized.

The Ste. Anne's Regatta.

The following is the result of the fourth annual regatta of the Ste. Anne's Boating Club, which took place on Saturday:—

Yacht Race.—14 miles, prize, $50 cup. 1st, Petrel, sailed by Mr. Campbell; 2nd, Oriole, Messrs. Raphael and Wright; 3rd, Eolus, Messrs. Grenier and Brown, scratch.

Single Scull Lap-streak.—Mile and a half, with turn, 1st prize, $15; 2nd prize, $5. 1st, M. Hannon; 2nd, Robertson.

Double Scull Flat Bottomed Boats—Prizes, $8 and $4. Cousineault and Desjardins won.

Single scull, out-rigged. Two miles with turn, $25.—L. Leroux first, Conley second.

Canoe race—Girdwood and Leroux first, Aylmer and Nelles second.

Boys' single scull, lap-streak. Two miles. Prizes $3, $2 and $10—M. Leroux, first; J. Anthony, second; W. Murdoch, third.

Double scull, lap-streak; amateurs; two miles. Prizes $15 and $5.—Morris and Beattie, first; Ellis Brothers, second.

Boys' double scull, lap-streak; three miles; prizes, $5 and $2—Anthony and Beatty won, Murdock and Leroux, second.

Sporting Notes.

In a match in the Montreal Cricket Grounds on Saturday, between the Bankers and the Montreal team, the former made 141 runs to the latter's 133.

Passengers.

Per steamship "Moravian," Capt. F. Archer, from Liverpool, which arrived at Rimouski Saturday morning:—Mr. Aitkens, Miss G. Bell, Private C. Ben, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Bourdeau, Mr. Hy. Boynton, Mr. J. F. Bradley, Dr. Breyfogle, Capt. Colbrooke Carter, Mrs. Colbrooke Carter, Mr. Richard Clay, Mrs. Clay, Quarter-master Cleveland, Mr. J. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Wm. Davies, Mr. Jas. Davies, Mr. Chas. Davies, Master Wm. Dobell, Master C. M. Dobell, Mr. F. C. Eastwood, Master Eastwood, Mr. Robert Edgar, Mrs. Evans and infant, Mr. W. H. Finch, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. de Lafosse, Mr. Goddard, Rev. D. M. Gordon, Mr. J. Hancock, Mr. G. M. Halmers, Mr. Jas. E. Howden, Mr. C. Huston, Mr. W. I. Jones, Mr. Wm. Kerr, Mr. James Kleinnhamans, Mr. J. Lamont, Master Victor Lane, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. A. McGoun, Mrs. A. McGoun, Mr. W. McGoun, Mr. N. McKinnon, jr., Mr. A. H. Munro, Mr. W. O'Brien, Wheeler J. Ogg, Dr. Ordway, Mr. E. Pilkington, Mr. A. H. Pope, Mr. D. Puller, Mr. D. M. Risch, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. R. Taylor, Mr. Thos. Thornton, Mr. H. J. Walcott, Mrs. Walcott, infant and servant, Staff-Sergeant Walker, Miss Whyte, Mr. J. Whyte, Mr. J. B. Williamson, Mr. J. B. Williams, Mr. A. K. Williams, Mr. Wright, 67 cabin, 44 intermediate and 307 steerage passengers.

A Heavy Night for the Fire Brigade.

A fire broke out at six o'clock Saturday evening in Mr. McKenzie's brass foundry, No. 106 College street, and rapidly spread to the adjoining building occupied by Mr. John Hall as a cork manufactory, and before the brigade could get it under control both buildings had been completely gutted. Although the whole Brigade was called out, the fire was not subdued until after two hours' hard work on the part of the firemen. The loss will be very considerable, and is not covered by insurance.

At a quarter to twelve the entire Brigade was again called out for a fire which had broken out in some hay belonging to Messrs. Robillard.

Lamarche stored in the commissariat stores building on Commissioners Street. Although the firemen worked with energy they did not succeed in getting the flames under control until five this morning. Firemen Brennan and Laporte, while in the building were rendered insensible by the smoke, but the former recovered shortly afterwards, and Laporte, who was conveyed to the station in the salvage wagon was soon brought to, under medical attendance. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and is not covered by insurance.

Canadian Bank Statement.

The amount of Dominion notes in circulation on July 31 was $14,695,362.80. The excess of specie and guaranteed debentures was $2,220,228.80, and of unguaranteed debentures, $2,208,477.90. The liabilities of banks acting under charter were made up as follows:—Notes in circulation, $26,047,733.98; Dominion Government deposits payable on demand, $5,759,571.86; do., payable after notice, $2,515,000; deposits held as security for execution of Dominion Government contracts and for Insurance Companies, $928,898.09; Provincial Government deposits, payable on demand, $866,368.98; do., payable after notice, $1,386,248; other deposits payable on demand, $42,741,923.11; do payable after notice, $39,155,976.17; loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada, unsecured, $3,008,333.93; due to other banks in Canada, $1,370,524.30; due to agencies of other banks to foreign countries, $75,412.21; due to do. in United Kingdom, $1,897,397.31; other liabilities, $300,884.12. The average amount of specie held during the month was $5,957,299.21, and the average amount of Dominion notes held during the month was $10,664,667.52.

Transportation Notes.

A Forwarding Company is being organized, with headquarters at Prescott, to run a line of boats between Chicago and Montreal and Quebec, transhipment being made at Prescott, barges being used for the river service. The capital of the company is to be $2,500,000. Steel barges and staunch steamers are to be built. It is intended to begin operations this Fall, ordinary steamers and barges to be used.

An Order-in-Council has been passed respecting the repairing of vessels on the Lachine, Beauharnois and Chambly Canals. It provides that repairs shall only be executed at such points as may be indicated and approved of by the Superintendent. For each vessel hauled up or beached for repairs a charge of $1 over and above all other charges shall be made for the privilege of remaining for one month, a further sum of $1 being charged for each additional month or fraction of a month the vessel may remain. In any case, however, where a vessel hauled up for repairs on the Canal bank remains throughout the Winter a charge of $400 only shall be made (in addition to her ordinary wintering dues,) the period covered being from the last of November to the 1st of June inclusive.

Candiags in London.

The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the London offices of the Canadian Government during the two weeks ending 4th August:—Mrs. C. B. Grassett, Sir W. Howland, C. A. Howland, S. Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Torrington, Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith, P. Howland, Jr., Wm. Crocker, A. Purse, J. Cowdry, Toronto; T. C. Watkins, W. H. Finch, Hamilton; Fred. C. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Woodstock, Ont.; W. A. Whitney, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, Iroquois, Ont.; R. S. White, Shirley Ogilvie, R. E. Ramsay, Arch. McGoun, Wm. McGoun, Rev. A. J. Bray, C. Ashford, Hon. F. A. Trudel, Montreal; W. R. Robb, Rev. D. A. Steele, Amherst, N.S.; Mme. M. W. Baby, Mdlle. Renaud, Hon. L. R. Church, J. M. Lemoine, Miss Lemoine, Quebec; Capt. D. Hunter, Halifax, Dr. F. H. Steeves, St. John, N.B.; John Hodgins, W. D. Harris, Ottawa; Robt. Gordon, Chas. Wilkins, Belleville; W. C. Chisholm, Sen., Port Hope, Ont.; Col. Bland Strange.

The Late Samuel Massey.

A telegram received on Saturday evening announced the death, after a very short illness, of Mr. Samuel Massey, youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Massey, of Salem church. Mr. Massey went to Winnipeg a few months ago to engage in business, and was there taken sick and expired on Friday last. Mr. Massey, who was widely known, and familiarly called "Sam" by nearly all admirers of Lacrosse, was much respected by all with whom he had relations, and his sudden demise at the beginning of a career full of promise will be widely regretted. As a lacrosse-player he was almost unrivalled, and was always a great favorite on the first twelve of the Montreal Club. He was one of the twelve who played before Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, when she presented to each of them her portrait by her own hand. The most heartfelt sympathy of the whole community will be extended to his esteemed father, and to all the members of the family in their great trial.

Drowned.

Between five and six Saturday afternoon, Alexander Kerr, a little boy of eleven and some companions were playing about the banks of the canal near Gould's Mills when he fell in and was drowned. Up-to a late hour last night his body had not been recovered.

Noon Telegrams.

AMERICAN.

DOUBLE MURDER.—HANNIBAL, Mo., August 15.—During a dance at a disreputable den on an island in the Mississippi river, yesterday, Winston Barnes and John Gibbons quarrelled. Barnes shot Gibbons through the body. Boyd Robinson then severed Gibbons' jugular vein. Gibbons fell dead. Barnes and Robinson escaped.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—NEW YORK, August 15.—Bernard Brenner, aged 18, while hunting in a boat at Rockaway Beach, yesterday, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

SCURVY.—SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The British ship "Erinsile" arrived with 16 cases of scurvy out of a crew of 18. One died; four are still sick, the rest are convalescent.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Secretary Lincoln spent yesterday at Coney Island. He is reported as emphatically expressing the belief that the President will recover, although his recovery will be tedious. He does not think the true condition of the President has been concealed from the public.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Dr. Agnew has received a long letter apologetic from the physician, upon whose authority the article in the *Philadelphia Times*, disavowed by Dr. Agnew, was prepared. It is understood Dr. Agnew has written a letter for publication more explicitly disavowing the opinions which the *Times* published. It is stated that, in practice, the surgeons examine the President's pulse and temperature before proceeding to dress the wound. Last night in consequence of some delay the examination was not made until after the wound was dressed, which will explain the high figures in the evening announcement, the dressing always causing irritation to the patient. The *Capital* yesterday had a severe editorial on the management of the President's case. It says: "Why cannot the attending surgeons let the country know its President is a mere wreck of a man through all this prostration. Let the truth be known. Our President is sinking fast, and his condition is most critical." It is said Blaine, who on the day of his departure saw the President for the first time since soon after he was wounded, was much affected by the change in his appearance. On the other hand, Secretary Prudon, who saw the President ten days ago, and was appalled by his emaciation, saw him again on Friday, and was agreeably surprised by the change. Mr. Windom, who left on Saturday night for a brief absence, would not go until he was assured the President's condition warranted his doing so. Dr. Reyburn is reported as saying last night: "Nothing has occurred in regard to the President that makes another incision necessary. The ball is giving no trouble." Dr. Reyburn attributes the febrile rise yesterday to dyspepsia. A plaster was ordered to be prepared last night to relieve the pain in the back of the President, occasioned by continuous lying in one position. Temperance people here are expressing the strongest condemnation of the use of brandy in the President's case, and claim that the too frequent use of liquor is retarding his recovery. A Cabinet Officer says the increased temperature of the President could have been reduced if the President had not refused to take the brandy recommended by the doctors, but not considered absolutely necessary. Col Rockwell attributes the vomiting yesterday to a piece of onion which the patient ate on Saturday.

THE OTTAWA MURDER.

Arrest of the Four Guilty Parties—Their Versions of the Deed.

OTTAWA, August 14.—Some important developments have been made in connection with the recent brutal murder of James Wetherell at the *charivari* at Mount Sherwood on the night of the 10th, and there now seems every probability that the guilty parties are in the hands of the authorities. Superintendent O'Neil and the members of the Dominion Police Force have been working night and day since Friday, but it was not until this morning at one o'clock that the results of their labors became manifest. At that hour the superintendent marshalled his men and sallied out in the direction of Ashburnham Hill, near the scene of the tragedy. On arriving at Mount Sherwood they arrested D. Hollington, Wm. Fraser, McCliff Robertson and Ruggles Burnel, the latter of whom turns out to be the man who accompanied McMillan into Mrs. Cooper's house to demand the money. Though McMillan stated most positively that he did not know the man it turns out that he is very intimate with Robertson. These four men were arrested on the charge of assembling together to the detriment of the public peace. Information was obtained which led to the arrest of four other parties, James Kelly, Christopher Berry, Robt. McLaren and James O'Brien, on the more serious charge of manslaughter, and who, with two others who names are withheld, are without doubt the principals in the crime. Berry, who lives on what is known as Bully's Acre, was the first of the four arrested and was very reticent until he found McLaren had also been taken, when he became talkative. He acknowledged that he and McLaren were both at the *charivari*. He then asked O'Neil if they were the only parties to be arrested? O'Neil—No, there are two others. Berry—Who are they? O'Neil—O'Brien and Kelly. At this stage Berry and McLaren eyed each other, and for a moment looked somewhat perplexed. Berry then said—Well, Mr. O'Neil, I would like to tell the truth about the affair; myself and Bob McLaren, with those you have named, were there, but when O'Brien and Kelly were beating the old man with stones we went away, and called them away also, and told them to let him alone; at this time we were in the Cedars; Kelly came up to us and said, "By God we have killed him," and immediately O'Brien came up and said, "The old man was as dead as a nail," at the same time laughing. We then started up to the Hill, and, before morning separated." In answer to a question McLaren said, "We had a glass on board, but we were not drunk. Then Berry said, "You know I was pretty tight. We drank a bottle of whiskey with —, and eat some sardines before we went to the charivari." On their way to the station with Berry the police called at O'Brien's house to arrest him but he was not at home. Mrs. O'Brien was terribly affected on hearing the charge against her son. McLaren was arrested shortly after, being found in bed at home. Kelly was also taken at his home, and from him was learned the whereabouts of O'Brien, who was arrested while sleeping in the woods about 150 yards off Bank street. The quartette seem to be divided, the two first arrested claiming that O'Brien and Kelly did the dirty work, and the two latter on the other hand fixing the crime on Berry and McLaren. Kelly, while acknowledging that he was one of the party, says that when he and O'Brien were coming up Lisgar street they met Berry, McLaren, and two others whose names it is not desirable to mention for the present. Berry had a box of sardines and McLaren a bottle of whiskey. O'Brien and himself helped to eat the sardines. Berry then asked us to come to the charivari. (This was about one o'clock.) We were sitting down at the time and were forced to go by these parties. "As true as God made me," said Kelly, straightening up, "I did not strike the old man with the stones, but McLaren, when the old man came along, shouted to us to stop and at the same time pulled off his coat. McLaren, who had stones in his possession, immediately began to beat the old man with them. We heard him groan and saw him fall down, and we knew he was dead. McLaren may tell what he likes, but that is God's truth."

From the time O'Brien was arrested up to the time of being sent down to the police station, he simply laughed and told the police to do their best, saying at the same time to O'Neil, "You may lecture me if you like, but it is not a neck-snapping affair at any rate." O'Neil immediately ordered him to be handcuffed and sent down to the county gaol. Before leaving, he eat a hearty meal, and made some unpleasant reflections on the police. He is a hardened young character, and has only been out of gaol a few days. He is short in stature, about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, square shouldered, and very muscular. He is cool and rascally looking, though his patents are honest and industrious people, and much respected.

Berry is a young man of sixteen years of age, and has a roudyish bearing. He seems to keenly feel his position, and wept bitterly since arrested.

McLarin is the son of a respectable gardner, about twenty years of age, strong, active and prepossessing.

Kelly is a sallow-complexioned individual, and looks as if he had seen much of the rough side of life. His manner is gruff and his appearance is passionate and revengeful.

Special Notice.

To combat ignorance, to uproot old fogyism and confer health and happiness, is the object of "The Science of Life; or, Self Preservation." The book is advertised in another column. 190 6

Safe, Certain, Prompt, Economic.—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain. 5.

WRECKED IN A FOG.

A Norwegian Bark Run Down by a Steamer—Narrow Escape of the latter.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., August 13.—The iron steamship "European," owned by Messrs. Wheatley & Co., of Liverpool, arrived in the harbor at St. John's to-day with shattered bows and with her forward compartment filled with water. Immediately on her arrival your correspondent boarded the wrecked steamship and ascertained the following facts:—The steamship "European," of 2,807 tons gross register and laden with a general cargo, sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of July, bound for New York. From the time the Fastnet light paled and faded on the eastern sky till the loud booming of the fog alarm on Cape Spear was distinctly heard, the "European" was steaming through an atmosphere of fog as dense and palpable as the waters through which her keel was ploughing. All the voyage out strong gales of wind were experienced which kept perpetually varying and swinging round from west-north-west to west-south-west. For seven days the sky was so completely clouded and overcast that bit one sight was obtained, and that of an indifferent and unreliable character. Such was the experience of the "European's" voyage in its unbroken monotony of gloom, with no accompaniments or incidents save wind and sea and eternal fog until two o'clock high noon on the 9th instant when without any warning or indication whatever of proximity or approach the steamer dashed headlong into the Norwegian barque "Racer" and cut her down to the very water's edge. So densely obscuring was the fog at the time of the collision that it could not be penetrated by the eye for more than 50 yards. Captain Simpson, of the "European," describes the effect of the terrific blow dealt by the steamer on the hull of the shivering and shattered barque as something terrific and appalling. The barque, says the Captain, was literally peeled or skinned from stem to stern, denuding the timber cargo with which she was freighted down to the very water line before the colliding ships parted company. All the crew of the Norwegian barque got safely on board the steamer, Capt. Aannasin alone remaining on board his vessel for a short time. Believing that the steamer was considerably more damaged, and far less seaworthy, he even went so far as to entreat Captain Simpson, of the "European," and his ship's company, with his own crew, to abandon the steamer, and seek safety on board the "Racer"; but a very few minutes sufficed to show under how grave a delusion Captain Aannasin was laboring. Within less than a quarter of an hour after the collision the ill-fated barque keeled over, and sank rapidly with a mighty splash and uproar of water deep down amid the ocean depths. Captain Aannasin was with difficulty rescued, his temerity having well nigh cost him his life. The barque "Racer" was of 700 tons, a staunch and strong ship. She was laden with deals, and was bound from Miramichi to Liverpool. The scene of the collision was about 310 miles east south east of St. John's, in latitude 46 deg. 54 min. north, and in longitude 45 deg. 20 min. west. At the time of the disaster the "European" was steaming seven-and-a-half knots and the barque, propelled by a strong breeze, was sailing rather more than eight miles an hour. The heavy, fatal blow dealt to the barque staggered the huge steamship and shook her from stem to stern. After the confusion incident to a collision on the high seas had subsided and discipline had been restored on board the steamer, the pumps were set working and a close investigation made into the actual damage that had been sustained by the steamer. It was soon discovered that the forward compartment, separated from the main hold of the steamer by a water-tight bulkheading, was fast filling with water. Captain Simpson at once decided that the steamer should be lightened, and accordingly about 100 tons of the cargo was immediately jettisoned. This had the effect of keeping the ship's head from being too deeply submerged, with a view to safety, as there was at the time a very heavy head sea running and a strong breeze of wind blowing from the south-west. Nearly forty-eight hours were occupied in steaming from the locality of the disaster into the harbor of St. John's, a slow rate of speed being demanded by the condition of the steamer as well as prudentially called for by the presence of the same impenetrable pall of fog that persistently hung over the steamer's track. As the "European" now swings quietly at her moorings in the tranquil harbor of St. John's, providentially released from her perilous condition while rocking outside on a turbulent sea, spectators regard her with awe and surprise, and wonder how she ever floated in her present condition over 310 miles of boisterous water to a place of security and anchorage. Her bows are torn from some six feet above the load line down to the very keel, and stand agape with broken, ragged surfaces. Taking up a position several feet abaft where the stem once was you can see clear daylight through and through, and not only are the bows of the steamer absolutely yawning asunder, but such was the terrific opening caused by the collision that if a line were drawn where once the upright stem stood it would be not less than four feet to starboard of where the shattered fragments of this same stem now clings to the iron plate and frame. The work of repairing the "European" will be effected by means of pontoons and submarine cofferdams, and as this mode of operation is necessarily very tardy, a delay of more than a month to the steamer will probably be involved. All on board the "European" are well, including the ship's company of the Norwegian barque.

New Advertisements To-Day.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED MEN.
Highest wages paid. Apply, for full particulars, to
J. LOCKIE WILSON.
190 2 At Albion or City Hotels.

$500 REWARD.

Whereas a robbery took place on Tuesday last, 9th inst., from the office of the C. W. Williams Sewing Machine Co., the above reward will be paid to anyone furnishing such information leading to the conviction of the theft and the return of the money, $3,000, or two hundred dollars will be paid on the conviction of the theft, and a proportionate reward for such part of the money as may be recovered. 190 1

RAILWAY WORK TO LET.

I am prepared to let contracts for clearing and grubbing and grading twenty miles of the Canada Atlantic Railway between Kenyon Town Hall and Casselman.

The soil is mostly sand and gravel, and the work light, the greater portion of it "side work."

This is an extra chance for small jobbers, as good prices will be paid, and wheelbarrows and scrapers furnished when desired. Apply to
JAS. KING,
Contractors' Agent,
189 6 Moose Creek, Ontario.

TENDRS WILL BE RECEIVED

Saturday, 20th inst., for the erection of six dwellings fronting Ann street, stabling, &c., in rear. For plans, specifications, &c., apply to the architects, Wm. H. Hodson & Son, 458 Notre Dame street. Proprietor not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. 189 3

DR. WANLESS, after his brief holidays, has resumed his professional practice.
190 3 **88 Union Avenue.**

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Bought. Also, School and College Text Books. Highest prices paid, at HEALY'S Second-hand Book Store, No. 653 Craig street, a few doors east of Bleury street. 179 27e

BILLS NOT PAID ON OR

before 19th of August, will be placed in collectors hands, without further notice. Mrs. Wellstead, 643 Craig street. 189 3

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA —

Partner wanted for the Boot and Shoe business in Winnipeg. Address, J. X. L., STAR Office, Montreal. 186 4

TO RENT—Part of house, young married couple preferred. Ten minutes' walk from P. O. O. 685, STAR office. 190 2

A PAINTER WANTS WORK, CHEAP. Address 111½ St. Antoine street. 190 2

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want good accommodation and board in west end, where no other boarders taken preferred. Address "Terms," STAR office. 289 3

WANTED—A SEWING GIRL, No. 617, Craig. 190 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; must have references. Apply 381 Guy street. 190 2

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT FIFTEEN, FOR Messages and to make himself generally useful; must speak both languages. Continental Clothing store, 56 Bonaventure street. 190 2

New Advertisements To-Day.

WATER RATES!

DISCOUNT!

The City Treasurer's Office will be kept open till 7 p.m. on

Monday, 15th instant,

for the accommodation of parties desirous of securing discount on water rates. 189 2

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

TENDERS

marked "Tender for Advertising," will be received by either of the undersigned up to TEN a.m., on

Wednesday, the 17th instant,

for the Advertising privileges on the Exhibition Grounds. Specifications may be seen at the Offices of the undersigned.

GEO. LECLERE,
Secretary Council of Agriculture.
S. C. STEVENSON,
189 2 Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

PAY YOUR GAS ACCOUNT

— AT THE —

COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Corner St. James and St. Gabriel Streets,
ON OR BEFORE
MONDAY, the 15th INSTANT,
AND SAVE THE DISCOUNT!
188 3

CAUTION!

The business and professional people of Montreal are cautioned against giving advertisements for

"THE NEWS," of St. Johns, P.Q.,

to irresponsible parties. The regular canvassers of the paper are fully and distinctly authorized by the publisher.

E. R. SMITH, Publisher.
St. Johns, August 11. 189 2

JUST RECEIVED!

GREENBANK'S

Celebrated, Double Concentrated

LYE!

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE.,
309, 311, 313 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
MONTREAL. 177

THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING STORE,
66 Bonaventure St.
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
A REVOLUTION IN THE CLOTHING TRADE!
No Shoddy! No cotton mixtures

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of George Cunningham of a son.

LAWKIN—At 391½ St. Dominique street, on the 14th instant the wife of Thomas Larkin of a daughter. 190 2

MACKENZIE—At 78 Cathcart street, on the 10th instant, the wife of J. S. Mackenzie of a son. 190 2

DUPUIS—At No. 183 St. Andre street, in this city, on the 14th August, Mrs. Alexis Dupuis of a son.

STARK.—At 39 Darcy street, Toronto, the wife of R. I. Stark of a daughter. 189 2

MARRIAGES.

RYAN, BURKE—At St. Patrick's church, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Father Toupin, Mr. John Ryan, electrotyper, eldest son of the late Dennis Ryan, Esq., to Miss Maggie B. Burke, eldest daughter of Francis Burke, Esq., of Draughtaer, county Sligo, Ireland.

Sligo and Brooklyn papers please copy.

HALL, POMEROY—At Stanstead, Que., August 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Lee Holmes, M.A., Fred. J. Hall, of Derby, Vermont, to Miss Lucy L. Pomeroy, only daughter of Wright B. Pomeroy, Esq., of Stanstead.

POOLE, TAIT—At St. John's Church, New Glasgow, August 10th, by the Rev. J. J. Scully, Mr. Thos. Poole, to Kate, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Tait, all of Paisley.

DEATHS.

GREEN—At Dorval, August 13th, aged 25 years, Henry L. Hilton, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Hilton Green, Rector of Keynton, Wilts, England.

Funeral will take place from the English Cathedral, Montreal, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 190 3

MARCH—At Lacelle, Que., Friday, August 12, widow of the late Edward March, aged 57 years. Funeral August 15th.

MASSEY—After a short illness, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 12th, Samuel, youngest son of Rev. S. Massey, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter. 190 2

BIRD—In this city, on 13th August, infant son of John and Annie Bird, aged 24 days.

WRIGHT—At 169 St. Antoine street, on the 13th inst., Florence Isabella, infant daughter of J. R. Wright, G.T.R.

PARENT—In this city, on the 12th August, Emilie Dusseault, wife of Maximin Parent.

BROWN—At 276 Wellington street, on the 13th August, William Hume, son of John Brown, aged one year and nine months.

DUNWOODIE—In this city, on the 12th instant, Martha McComb, relict of the late Edward Dunwoodie, aged 65 years.

The Weather.

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

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
75°	68°	75°	75°	60°	67.5

Barometer—6 p.m.—29.30 8 a.m.—30.12 1 p.m.—0.14

8 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours:—Moderate to fresh northerly to westerly winds; fair cool weather.

Jordan, Thibaudeau & Co., 289 St. Lawrance street, 2nd door from Mignonne street, will sell the balance of their auction goods at a great reduction. Embroideries, 10 per cent. discount. 181tf † JORDAN, THIBAUDEAU & CO.

A brilliant triumph. Thousands cured of chest disease and catarrh in the head by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-Surgeon, French Army, 18 Phillips square, Montreal. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8.

"*Toi iatroi nikesanti technei*" is the appropriate legend or motto on the medal presented the author of "The Science of Life; or Self-Preservation," which, translated, means "To the Physician victorious in his profession." 190 6

New advertisements this p.m.

PERSONAL — Liberal Reward will be given to anyone furnishing information of the whereabouts of E. L. Morrell alias F. Morrell. He is 35 to 40 years of age, medium height, delicate and consumptive, heavy moustache of a light color. Registered at the Ottawa Hotel with J. H. Hopfield, M.D., on the 15th of March, both from New York; and, when arrived at 100 Mansfield street and New York House previous to the 25th of May. Address Capt. L. Howard-Dussel, 1375 St. Catherine street, or Post-office Box 516. 186 3

PERSONAL—Milly. In town. Await letter.—MILL. 190 1

KING'S IS THE PLACE FOR Bedding, if you want a good and reliable article. He uses nothing but the pure materials, which he imports direct from the best markets. Call and see the goods and you may be sure that the prices will suit. 190 3†

LACE MITTS!

LACE MITTS!

LACE MITTS!

(IN SILK)

In a variety of choice patterns in

LIGHT SHADES.

WHITE and BLACK.

The balance of these goods will be offered during next week at a great reduction.

D. G. LAIDLAW,

No. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET,

183†

REFRESHING!

Messina Lemonade!

BUY A

Package of the Powder and Try it!

For Sale Everywhere. 166†

CHEAP TICKETS.

Steamer "PERSIA"

SAILS

EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 P.M. FOR

	FARE.
TORONTO	$7 00
ST. CATHARINES	7 50
NIAGARA FALLS	8 50

Meals and Berth Included.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent,

342 2aw 264 and 266 St. James St cor. McGill.

WINDSOR STREET.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE!

Price 50c. per Foot!

R. K. THOMAS,

131 ST. JAMES STREET.

188 3

EVERY PENNY HELPS—ON the same principle, every dollar saved by purchasing your Furniture at the oldest, most reliable and certainly the Cheapest Furniture House in the City, and saving 15 to 20 per cent., as we purchase every Article for cash, and sell at net cash prices. We can afford to sell at a small profit, at what, and in some cases, less than many in the trade pay for their stock. Our 20, 25, 30, 35, 50 and 75 dollar Chamber Suites, are acknowledged the cheapest in the City,

OWEN McGARVEY & SON,

180† 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph street.

MONTREAL'S INCREASE IN population—33,457 in ten years, the largest actual increase of any City in Canada. Great show in Summer Hats at Cowan's. Every variety, shape, size and style in Felt, Silk and Straw Hats. Pullovers our own make.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,

THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

181† Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN!

In first mortgage security; interest low, expense moderate.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,

190 6 191 St. James street.

WANTED!

A Situation as Storeman where no liquor is sold; is now employed, but wants to leave on that account, having about two years' experience in a wholesale store.

791tf A. J. W., Star Office, City.

FARM WANTED—To Rent, with option of buying Address C. Moretti, City Hall.

New Advertisements this P.M.

THE FOLLOWING LINES have been sent us by a friend, the subject of which is fraught with interest to all. It is an acknowledged fact that nothing can be accomplished without *push*, as well as steady and constant application. This is especially true regarding the dry goods business. Many men have succumbed to difficulties simply because they lacked the gift of *pushing on*:

KEEP PUSHING ON.

Keep pushing on! A maxim good,
Oft heard, but little understood;
Don't weary if at times you find
Some work too hard for hand or mind.

Keep pushing on! Success will crown,
If vexed by trifles, do not frown;
If once you fail, try, try again,
The valiant never fight in vain.

Keep pushing on! Wher'er you be,
Work manfully with joy and glee;
Let others see your heart is light
While working with a will and might.

Keep pushing on! If in the mart
Of busy commerce you do start,
Let others round you understand
You'll push ahead with heart and hand.

Keep pushing on! If you decide
To spread your fame both far and wide,
In business, literature or art,
Work on with honest mind and heart,

Keep pushing on! Hide not thy light
Under a bushel day or night;
If with success you meet, then show
The luckless one how he must go.

Keep pushing on! No matter where
Your lot is cast, for you a share
Of true enjoyment, blessings choice
Will cheer the heart, the soul rejoice.

Keep pushing on! Let others feel
You're working for the country's weal,
That all your gain, hard gotten pelf,
Is not intended for yourself.

Keep pushing on! Where duty leads,
The poor supply in all their needs,
Assist the orphan, help the weak,
And shelter those who shelter seek.

Keep pushing on! Am in a race,
And look not back nor slack your pace.
For you a laurel wreath awaits,
While ent'ring into vict'ry's gates.

A BIG PUSH!

This week we intend making the *biggest push* we have ever made in the way of pushing goods out of the store at less than their value.

A LOSING GAME!

This week we play a losing game. But we will sell the goods this week at loss for fear of having to lose more if they are kept over until next season.

ANOTHER REASON!

Another reason for selling goods so low this week is because we must have money to pay the Custom House duties on our Fall and Winter Goods, which are arriving by every steamer.

COME EARLY!

Parties wishing to buy largely at the Special Prices this week, will please come early in the week and early in the mornings.

AN IDEA!

Some idea of the low prices we shall sell goods at this week is shown by the fact that thousands of yards of first-class Lilac Prints will be offered at 8c per yard, warranted equal to what is being sold elsewhere at from 13c to 15c.

Large lots of splendid Dress Goods to be sold at 9c to 13c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 and 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

Parks' Knitting Cotton is being used for fall use instead of Angola and Merino Yarns.

Clapperton's Thread is still leading.

GENTS' STORE!

The address of our Gents' Furnishing Store is

S. CARSLEY'S,

399 Notre Dame Street.

THE ONLY ONE!

Ours is the only LARGE Gents' Furnishing Store in Montreal where Ladies' Goods are not kept. 190

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

New and Fashionable Dry Goods!

Just Opened Out New Black Cashmeres, Direct From the Makers.

38 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	50 per yard
39 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	60 per yard
39 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	75 per yard
46 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	65 per yard
46 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	80 per yard
46 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	90 per yard
46 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	1.00 per yard
46 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	1.25 per yard
46 inch Black French Cashmere, all wool,	1.35 per yard

Our Fifty Cent Cashmere is as good as what we sold in the Spring for Sixty Cents per yard, and the others in proportion. The reasons are that these goods are lower in price and have been bought from the makers.

Five Per Cent. Discount for Cash on all Purchases over One Dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,

Corner of St. Peter. 178†

LADIES!

USE BURT SHOES!

They fit better!

They wear longer!

They are more stylish

They are easier on the feet

Than any other shoes

ANGUS & TOURVILLE,

LADIES' PARLOR SHOE STORE,

361 NOTRE DAME STREET.

176† Sole Authorized Agents.

TONSORIAL!

First-class workmen employed, none other. Clean linens a great desideratum in this business. Moderate charges and satisfaction guaranteed

—AT—

HILL'S,

ST. LAWRENCE HALL)

—AND—

QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK. 169

Last Edition.

ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.

A Discharged Employe Fires at the Head of the Foreman of a Printing House.

A serious assaulting case and attempted shooting occurred between seven and eight o'clock this morning at the printing establishment of Messrs. Lovell & Son, St. Nicholas street. A young man named William Bulmer, who was employed in the establishment some two months ago, was discharged last Saturday, on account of there being no work for him and for other reasons. This morning he made his appearance as usual and prepared to go to work. When he was fastening on his apron, Mr. Benjamin Plow, the foreman, told him that he was no longer employed. At this he seemed to get enraged at Plow and making some wild and violent accusations against him advanced is if to assault him. Mr. Lovell, hearing the loud language rushed up from the flat below and attempted to calm Bulmer, who, however, in his vicious rage, seized him by the wrist with a fierce grip. Mr. Lovell shook him off, and when he became calmer told him that it was of no use, he would have to leave the house immediately, as no such violent person could stop there. Mr. Lovell then started down stairs, but before he reached the lowest step he heard what sounded like a pistol shot. Exclaiming, "there that Bulmer is at it again," he rushed up to find Bulmer and Plow locked in a fierce struggle, the latter attempting to defend himself from the former. With the help of another man, he succeeded in tearing Bulmer away and pulling him down the stair. He was most violent in his behavior and acted like a madman, and, being young and muscular, gave them all they could do to manage him, and had to be throttled before they got him below. In his hand he clenched something very tight, and after forcing open his grip they wrenched from his grasp a small six-chambered revolver with five chambers loaded and one discharged. When they got him below they released him, and he got away from the place as quickly as possible. On considering the matter afterwards, they concluded that he should be arrested, and a warrant was issued for him at the Police Court. A gentleman who was standing a few feet from Bulmer at the time of the shooting says that immediately on Mr. Lovell descending the stair Bulmer pulled out his revolver and, saying to Plow, "I'll have it out with you," drew the trigger on him. Plow grasped his hand and forced the muzzle upward, and the shot cut through the hairs at the top of his head, just grazing the skin. Bulmer was prevented from firing again by Plow's grappling with him. From words he fell by Bulmer, it is supposed that he has been carrying the pistol for a week past. He has always shown himself of a dogged and sullen temper, but the only way to account for his hatred of Plow is the fact of his discharge.

Bulmer was arrested on St. James street this afternoon. Mr. Plow gave his deposition in the case this afternoon and the case will be called on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

CREATING A PESTILENCE!

Filth and Disease in the Heart of the City—A Nut for the Health Department to Crack.

Montreal is justly proud of her public buildings and thoroughfares, which are second to none on the continent, but it can also boast, or be ashamed, of some dens of squalor and vice unsurpassed even by the purlieus of New York or Chicago. One of these has been bitterly complained of recently, and although the Health authorities have been notified, and visited the place within three weeks, no steps have been taken for its removal. This morning, a STAR reporter visited the place, which is situated on St. James street, No. 26, and affords a striking example of the meeting of extremes, for within a few yards stand some of our most stately buildings. The building is a small, single story one, divided into two flats, the upper being occupied as a carpenter's shop. Below is a cellar-like place, consisting of a single room, bare of furnitnre, excepting an old stove and a couple of broken chairs, while the bed consists of a mass of fetid rags. This room is occupied by a man, woman and two girls about 12 years of age, as is in a filthy state. The premises have no connection with the street drain, and therefore all the accumulation of filth, ordure, &c., has been thrown into a yard, which lies open to the street, and which decays under the burning rays of the sun. Owing to the visit of the Sanitary Inspector, this was stopped, but only to be carried on in a vacant cellar adjoining, where the refuse lies mixed up with a lot of straw. On the 27th of July complaint was made, and a visit from the Sanitary Police resulted. Dr. Laroeque was again notified, and visited the place one day last week, promising to have the matter attended to at once. To-day matters still remain, the air in the neighborhood being laden with the noxious odors emanating from the decaying mass. In the interests of health and morality, this den should be cleared out immediately.

A well-known Young Montrealer Drowned.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Dorval, about fourteen miles above the city, last evening, by which one of our most respected families was deprived of one of its most promising members. Mr. Malcolm Fraser, son of Mr. John Fraser of No. 694 Drummond street, went up to Dorval on Saturday evening to spend Sunday with a friend living at that suburban retreat. Last evening Mr. Fraser and his friend waded out to a floating stage anchored opposite the friend's home, at the edge of the channel, for the purpose of taking a swim. Mr. Fraser's friend, who, unlike Fraser, was a capital swimmer, dived from the side of the stage over the channel, and shortly afterwards Fraser did the same, but in an awkward manner, and striking heavily on his stomach. In a second or two he rose to the surface as if in great pain, and throwing his arms in the air, while uttering a terrifying shriek, sank under the water and was not seen again. The unfortunate young fellow's friend made an effort to save him by diving, but failed to find him. Persons from the shore who had seen the occurrence, giving an alarm, experienced swimmers were soon on the spot and made determined efforts to recover the body, and the spot was dragged until nightfall, but without success. Mr. Fraser's friends were immediately communicated with and some of them arrived at a late hour last night. Mr. Fraser, who was a graduate of the High School, has been for the past twelve months in the employ of Mr. C. McDonald & Co., McGill street, and was twenty years of age at the time of his death. Being rather venturesome he has had many serious accidents, and opened the present year with one, he being one of the victims of the tobogganing accident on Brehaut's Hill on New Year's Day.

Cock Fighting at Ste. Cunegonde.

Having heard that cock fighting was continually going on in St. Cunegonde, Inspector Lapointe, of the S. P. C. A., with his brother, visited the place on Friday evening, but discovered nothing. Yesterday morning, however, Inspectors Gailey and Lapointe proceeded there, and at about five o'clock hid themselves on the corner of Bonaventure street and Waterworks avenue. Shortly afterwards a number of very rough-looking men appeared on the scene, with the birds all ready for the fight. The men entered a field near by, which is surrounded by some pretty high scrub. On this Lapointe started for the Ste. Cunegonde police station, and while on his way heard a rush behind him. He turned and saw the cock fighters in full flight. Thinking that they were pursued by the municipal police, he caught one. Immediately he was surrounded by the whole crowd, who threatened that if he did not let go his prisoner they would kill him. Not seeing any help near, he was reluctantly obliged to do this, and the whole party disappeared. From a man near by the Inspector learned that the name of his prisoner was Gravel. It seems that the cause of the flight of the cock fighters was the appearance of the local magistrate, Mr. Prevost, who was on his way to church and passed near the spot. The inspectors had to return after this without any fruits of their labor, but with the happy consciousness that they had given a reprieve to some unfortunate birds.

Obituary.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Graham, wife of Dr. J. H. Graham of St. Francis College, Richmond, Que., which occurred yesterday. Mrs. Graham had been seriously ill for some weeks from a complicated and difficult trouble, but her ultimate recovery was looked for, we believe, until within a short time of her death. In the loss of his estimable wife Doctor Graham will have the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends. Through some unfortunate error, the despatch which conveyed the news of Mrs. Graham's death appeared in the morning papers as the death of Doctor Graham himself. It is expected the funeral of Mrs. Graham will take place on Wednesday.

The New City Loan.

Besides the accepting of the tender of the City and District Savings Bank for the whole $600,000 at 97½ as reported in our Saturday's issue, the tender of Mr. Robert Nichols for $50,000 at par was also taken, and the City Treasurer was instructed to issue the balance of the $1,000,000 namely $350,000 at par to whoever would be willing to accept it.

The New Cables.

A London telegram says:—One special feature of the American cables attracts much attention here, and is very favorably commented on by business men. They are the first trans-Atlantic cables which have been landed in England. The two so-called English cables, controlled by the Pender globe-girdling monopoly, are in fact Irish cables. One of them is landed at Valentia, and the other at Ballinskelligs in Ireland. The two French cables are landed at Brest, from which point they connect with London by small cables under the channel and land lines from Plymouth. It results from this that messages by the existing cables must undergo more transmissions than by the new American cables. The direct cable messages are subject to four transmissions, the Erlanger messages to five transmissions, the old Anglo messages to four transmissions, and the Pouyer-Quertier messages to five transmissions. The new American cable being landed directly at White Sand Bay, in Cornwall, will undergo but three transmissions, and for the first time, therefore, London and New York will be put into what may be called really direct communication by this new American enterprise.

Montreal's Imports.

The total imports of goods entered for consumption at the port of Montreal for the month of July were $3,899,026, against $3,673,581 for the corresponding month of 1880, an increase of $225,445. The imports of dutiable goods for the same month were $3,001,219, against $2,583,013 for July, 1880, an increase of $418,206. The imports of free goods for July were only $695,888, against $1,085,812 for the corresponding period last year, a falling off of $389,931, so that the actual increase in both free and dutiable goods for July, 1881, over last year is only $38,275, the difference between the latter amount and the total increase in imports of $225,445 being made up by an increase of $197,170 in the importation of coin and bullion in 1881. The imports of cotton and manufactures of show a decrease of $10,119. The imports of silk and manufactures of were $192,725, against $139,961 in July, 1880, an increase of $53,764. The imports of woollen goods show an increase of $131,738.

OUR EXHIBITION.

Precautions against Fire on the Grounds.

Every precaution has now been taken to prevent any possibility of fires occurring among the Exhibition buildings, and provision has been made for its speedy extinction in case it should happen. Through the kindness of Ald. J. C. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, a large quantity of hose has been placed upon the grounds, an extensive tank has been erected, and a watchman engaged, whose sole duty will be to guard the buildings and give an alarm in case a fire should break out. In addition to this, a steam-fire engine has been placed upon St. Urbain street, connected by signal with the grounds. A fire alarm box has also been put up, supplied by Mr. E. Chanteloup, and connected with the city fire department's telegraphic apparatus. Mr. Badger, of the telegraphic department of the Fire Brigade, directing the operations.

Stringing Her Up With a Clothes Line.

The case of Agnes Ballas vs. Grant Forrest and Clara Amsden was called in the Police Court this morning. The plaintiff in the case stated that the defendants had put a piece of clothes line about her neck and endeavored to hang her with it, both pulling on one end and drawing up the noose. This, Mrs. Ballas said, justified her in taking out a charge of assault and battery. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $3 and costs or 15 days in jail upon each of the defendants. Clara Amsden put in an appearance after the case had been disposed of and stated that it was a pity that she had not been able to be present as she could have given evidence which would have spoiled the whole case against her.

The Prescott Railroad Accident.

The following is a full list of casualties by the railroad accident at Prescott on Saturday:—John Howarth, of Montreal, engineer, killed; William Taylor, of Montreal, fireman, badly wounded in legs and scalded on head, shoulder and chest; A. King, express messenger, severe internal injuries; J. McKenzie, express messenger, injured, but not dangerously, Robert Scarlett, baggageman, of Toronto, seriously injured; A. B. Atwood, passenger, of New Haven, Connecticut, injured in left arm; Mrs. Porteous, passenger, of Rochester, New York, right wrist badly cut with broken glass; A. C. Nichol, of Toronto, passenger, slightly injured by contusions on body.

A Run to Terrebonne on Bicycles.

Three members of the Montreal Bicycle Club left the city for Terrebonne on Saturday afternoon about three o'clock, accompanied a short distance by six others who turned back to the city shortly after the start. Messrs. Sidney Miller, H. Plow and H. S. Tibbs continued their trip, making the nineteen miles to Terrebonne in three hours. At the hotel, the wheelmen had a very pleasant time, arriving home about seven o'clock this morning. The whole distance traversed was 38 miles. The same trip will be made in three or four weeks' time.

Plucky Rescue of a Baby from Drowning

A baby fell from a barge in the Lachine Canal yesterday near the Lachine Locks, and had a narrow escape from drowning. A crowd of men who stood on the bank made no more attempt to rescue the child than if it had leisurely plunged into the water to take a customary afternoon "dip," and had it not been for Mr. A. McGregor, an employe in Mr. Swain's tobacco factory, who plunged into the water with even his boots on, the babe might not now have been squalling its orders on board the barge.

Death of a Sanitary Officer.

Mr. Hermidas Lauzon, for the past five years employed in the Health Department, was recently discharged from his situation, on account of dissipated habits. His loss of employment so preyed upon his mind that for some days past he has had a sort of violent mania, and on Saturday he became so excited that a policeman had to be sent for in order to restrain him from committing some act of violence. This morning he died at his residence, No. 900 St. Catherine street.

The Engineers.

The Montreal engineers are to be put through a thorough course of engineering drill during the present season, and will be practised every Saturday on St. Helen's Island, until the ferry ceases to run for the season. Last Saturday about twenty-five men paraded and marched to the ditch surrounding the fort, across which, under the direction of the instructor, they threw a spar bridge, accomplishing the task in a creditably short space of time.

To be Congratulated.

Mr. John Botton, of the Amateur Athletic Association, well known in this city as an excellent short distance runner, left for Toronto on Saturday evening, where he is to be united in marriage to-day, to one of Toronto's fair ladies.

A Defaulter.

Mr. D. Ritchie, tobacco manufacturer, states that his bookkeeper, whose name he does not want mentioned, has absconded. His cash is $250 short, and a woman is said to be at the bottom of the escapade.

City Items.

—The City Council is in session this afternoon.

—Robert Smith, who was injured at the fire in Messrs. Whitham & Co.'s factory, has resumed his duties.

—The Montreal Abattoir Company tried their hundred horse power engine on Saturday. The trial was entirely satisfactory.

—The "Iona" won the championship flag at the Montreal Yacht Club races in 54 min. 22 sec., not 64 min. 22 sec. as stated.

—The Montreal Field Battery, at present in camp, will give an exhibition of their drill on the Champ de Mars some evening during the present week.

—There are a number of gentlemen in the city at present from Cleveland, Ohio, who came here on a return ticket from the Forest City for $16.

—The break in the machine for generating the electricity for the lights on the wharf was repaired to-day, and the lights will be in operation this evening.

—The Montreal Field Battery Sports will be held next Saturday on the camp grounds. The programme will consist of military and athletic competitions.

The moonlight excursion of the Young Men of the East End Methodist Church, postponed from last Tuesday, will take place this evening on the steamer "Filgate."

—This evening and every evening this week, a "drawing-room entertainment" will be given in the Victoria Skating Rink. The entertainment is spoken of highly.

—One Joseph M. Desroches, clerk, has brought an action against Mr. H. Beaugrand, of the *Patrie*, for damages alleged to have been caused him by a libellous article published in that paper.

—A horse dealer sold a horse on Saturday to Michel Marchetiere for $32. A short time after it was brought to the stable of the carter it died, and now Marchetiere wants to find the dealer.

—The "World," which opens for the week at the Academy of Music to-night, has achieved distinguished success elsewhere and is pronounced one of the best spectacular dramas of the day.

—The Permanent Exhibition Committee have appointed Mr. Thomas J. Potter to conduct the auction sales of the blooded stock upon the exhibition grounds. The choice is a good one, and will no doubt insure successful sales.

—Two hundred and eight emigrants came out by the SS. "Manitoba." Thirty-one intend settling in this province, seventy-eight were bound for Ontario, seventeen for Manitoba, and eighty-two Scandinavians for the Western States.

—The hearing of the telegraph injunction case was called for this morning, but on the defendants stating that they had no evidence to put in the *enquete* was declared closed, and the argument fixed for Wednesday next at eleven o'clock.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company announce that on and after to-day they will accept half rate or night messages for Winnipeg and other North-Western Companies' offices, now being a part of the Western Union and Dominion Companies' system.

—The steamer "Corsican," which ran aground in the upper river, some weeks ago, was found on her arrival in port, here, last evening, to have sprung a leak, and had seven inches of water in her hold. Owing to this, the "Passport" took her place on the line to-day, to allow of repairs being made.

—Mr. L. Garello, the gardener of the Montreal College, who last year imported some twenty new species of grape vines from his native land, Italy, and planted them in the College garden to see whether they could not be made thrive in Montreal, states that the experiment has been attended with perfect success.

—While a cow was being driven from the Viger Cattle market this afternoon it became enraged and running away from its owner charged up Bonaventure street, overturning several people in its way. After a short chase the animal was driven into a butcher's yard on Mountain street where it became so unmanageable that it had to be killed.

—The employees of Messrs. Charles Garth & Co. held their annual picnic on Saturday last at Ste. Rose, and a most enjoyable day was spent. An excellent programme of games and dances contributed to the day's enjoyment. After the games were over, the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Mrs. Bulmer, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the members of the firm and other generous donors of prizes.

—The employees of Mr. George R. Desbarats, SO strong, were given an outing on Saturday at the expanse of their employer. The party went to Blue Bonnets by the morning train and spent the forenoon there in the fields and bush. They went to Lachine for dinner at the principal hotel and spent the afternoon boating, fishing, bathing in the vicinity. In the evening they ran the rapids on their way home. On nearing the city a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Rochon, foreman, for his excellent management of the day's pleasure. Everyone was delighted with the trip.

Evening Telegrams.

CABLE.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A BULL FIGHT.—MARSEILLES, Aug. 15.—During a bull fight yesterday several tiers of seats collapsed. Twelve persons were killed and 150 injured.

SERIOUS INSURRECTION.— CALCUTTA, August 15.—A serious insurrection has broken out at Muneepoor. The Maharajah is suppressing it with the utmost severity. He has executed seventeen men and imprisoned 300.

AMERICAN.

AN INDIAN'S VIEWS OF THE SHOOTING.—WASHINGTON, August 15.—Little Chief and six other Indians who arrived in advance of the other 20 Sioux and Cheyennes who are to talk with the Secretary of the Interior spent nearly all Sunday in asking the interpreter particulars of the shooting of the President. Little Chief expressed thorough disgust for Guiteau. He said he regarded it a great crime. "I was told why he shot the great father. It was like that of Crow Dog, who shot Spotted Tail—jealousy—because the great father was a bigger man than Guiteau, as Spotted Tail was a bigger man than Crow Dog."

A HUSBAND'S CRIME.—PORTLAND, Me., August 15.—Charles Boynton, a river driver and mill hand, aged thirty-two years, has lately lived in Saco with his wife. Two days ago she went to her mother's at Bar Mills. He followed, and this morning going to her room asked if she would ever live with him again. She replied "No." He then fired a revolver at and missed her. She sprang from the second story window to the ground unhurt. Her sister, Mrs. Waterhouse, entered the room and was twice fired at by Boynton, one ball passing through the palm of her hand, the other entering her breast. He then shot himself through the pit of the stomach and expired instantly. Mrs. Waterhouse will probably die.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR LIMA.—PANAMA, August 15.—News from Peru announces that the Chilians have been routed in an engagement in the vicinity of Pisco, 42 leagues south of Lima. Of 400 Chilians attacked only 26 escaped. It is said that Pierola is at Ayacuaho with seven thousand Araquipanos. Compero will be in the field with 10,000 Bolivian troops, and Montero, now in the north of Peru, has a strong force which is daily increasing. Caseres is in Chosiea with 2,000 men, and is trying to attack Lima. Many fights have taken place between Chilians and Peruvians in Lima, in some of which the Chilians have been worsted.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.—LOS VEGAS, N. M., August 15.—Apaches surrounded a small Mexican village, 18 miles from Rio Purco, and murdered 27 of 29 inhabitants. Two Mexicans escaped nearly exhausted. When they reached the railroad they had their horses shot from under them before getting out of the reach of the Indians.

FROM HALIFAX.

MINERS' TROUBLES.—HALIFAX, N.S., August 15.—Some time ago 40 miners left Halifax for Mexico to work in silver mines for a company in which Halifax capitalists are interested. Another party were to have started on Saturday, but have not done so in consequence of information received that the first party was broken up, many of them running away while some were shot by Indians.

SS. "CORTES" will be condemned. Her bottom is beaten out and her propellor lies on the rocks.

YACHT RACE.—Mr. S. A. White's yacht "Kestrel" won the cup presented by Lieutenant-Governor Archibald in the race on Saturday afternoon.

FROM OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

THE GRENVILLE CANAL. — OTTAWA, August 15.—Last Friday a Government engineer and staff appeared at the point of land which it is proposed to remove at Grenville canal and measured off the work. At the same time it was whispered abroad that this work would proceed at once,

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.— Hon. Isaac Buchanan is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Mr. Bull in the Senate.

TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.— The engineers engaged upon the survey of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway are in town. The party proceed at once to the vicinity of Maberly to resume location. The preliminary survey is completed to Casselmans, on the South Nation River.

THE WETHERELL MURDER.—There are twenty more arrests to be made of parties engaged in the Whetherell murder.

FROM QUEBEC.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—The dead body of an infant was found on St. Ours street, yesterday. So far there is no clue to the mystery. A crime doubtless has been committed.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PILGRIMS for Bonne Ste. Anne arrived here, yesterday, by steamer "Canada." It is calculated that over 10,000 of these have visited that place this Summer.

A SAD STORY.—Mr. Alphonse Chasse, formerly of this city, but who has been residing in the United States for some years, took passage to return home with his wife and child, owing to their ill health, but, sad to relate, both mother and child died in the car on their way from Richmond, and were conveyed to Riviere du Loup, on Saturday, for interment.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, left for the Maritime Provinces this morning. The Hon. Lieut.-Gov. Wilmot, of New Brunswick, arrived in town yesterday.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 15, 8.30 a.m.—Official bulletin.—The President did not rest as well as usual last night. Until towards three o'clock his sleep was not sound, and he awoke at short intervals. His stomach was irritable and he vomited several times. About three o'clock he became composed and slept well until after seven this morning. His stomach is still irritable, and his temperature rather higher than yesterday morning. At present his pulse is 108; temperature, 100 2-100; respiration, 20.

12 noon.—The President is considerably better than when the morning bulletin was issued. He has taken some nourishment, all of which has been retained on the stomach.

12.30.—Since the last bulletin the President has not again vomited and has been able to retain the nourishment administered. At the morning's dressing the discharge of pus was free and of good character. Since then his pulse has been more frequent, but the temperature has fallen to a little below what it was at this time yesterday. At present the pulse is 108; temperature, 99; respiration, 19.

In response to an enquiry as to the cause of the President's vomiting, Private Secretary Brown said it was due entirely to a weak stomach, and while it was more or less aggravated by the wound, it could not be attributed solely to its effects. He added: "The President contracted dyspepsia while in the army, and at no time since has he been entirely free from it. When he was in apparent good health he was oftentimes troubled with nausea."

NEW YORK, August 15.—The *Graphic's* Washington special says the unipersal sympathy felt for Mrs. Garfield in her present affliction will be greatly heightened by the knowledge of the fact that she again expects to become a mother about the end of November.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat in Chicago opened strong to-day at $1.20½ September, and at 10.55 a.m. was up to $1.20½ September, $1.20½ to October, $1.19 year. Receipts 68,000 bushels; shipments, 137,000. Corn was firmer at 50c October. 57½ year.— Receipts 507,000 bushels; shipments, 569,000. Pork opened at $18.00 bid August, September and October, and advanced to $18.07 September. October was easier at 10.41 a.m., after selling at $18.15 at $17.97½ October. At 10.15 a.m. lard was worth $11.70 September, $11.75 to $11.77½ October.

No. 2 red wheat was quoted in New York at 12.02 p.m., to-day, at $1.36 to 1.39 cash; 8,000 bushels sold at $1.36; August; 144,000 at $1.37½ to 1.37½ September; 56,000 at $1.39½ to 1.39½ October.

Engagements have been made for heavy grain for Liverpool by steam at 3s to 3s 3d, as high as 3s 6d has been paid.

Flour—Superior Extra, $6.15 to 6.20; Extra Superfine, $6.05 to 6.10; Spring Extra, $5.95 to 6.00; Superfine, $5.60 to $5.65; Strong Bakers, $6.00 to $6.60; Fine, $4.85 to 5.10; Middlings, $4.50 to 4.75; Pollards, $4.25 to 4.35; Ontario Bags, $2.85 to 2.95; City Bags (delivered), $3.25 to 3.30. Meal—Oatmeal, ₱ brl., $4.80 to 4.85; Cornmeal, $3.15 to 3.20.

Receipts of Produce To-day—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; flour, 840 bbls; ashes, 18; butter, 1,187 pkgs; cheese, 147 boxes; pork, 250 bbls; leather, 20 rolls; tobacco, 14 cases.

Grain—Oats, 43c; corn, 67c in bond; peas, 92c; barley and rye nominal.

At the usual session of the Call Board to-day nothing whatever was done.

The city flour market to-day was quiet but much firmer. Sales reported were 125 bbls Superior Extra, $6.20; 50 Extra Superfine, $6.10; 250 Ontario Bags (bags included), $3.

W. J. Fairbairn's cablegram from Liverpool reports:—Spring wheat and winter wheat advanced 2d; California 2d to 3d. Market strong and tending upward, London and most interior markets, higher. Corn firm, active, advancing.

Beerbohm's English Advices report:—Floating cargoes, wheat strong, corn improving. Cargoes on passage, wheat and corn strong. Mark Lane wheat 1s per qr. dearer; corn, 6d dearer. Medium Chicago or Milwaukee wheat, 51s 6d; Red Winter, 52s 6d. Good cargoes California wheat, 51s 6d; Mixed American Corn, 28s. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 50s 6d; nearly due, 51s 6d. Average No. 3, Chicago Spring, 49s; 50s. English and French country wheat in markets, generally dearer. Farmers deliveries of wheat 11,000 qrs. Weather in England shows signs of improving. Liverpool wheat, spot, strong; corn excited. Liverpool, California and Club wheat, 10s 6d to 10s 8d. Liverpool red Winter and white Michigan wheat, 10s 4d and 10s 5d. No. 2 red wheat, 51s. Liverpool American Spring wheat, 9s 9d to 10s 2d. London American Extra State flour, 13s 9d. Liverpool American

THE HIDDEN RING;

OR

SATAN OUTWITTED.

CHAPTER XV.—*Continued.*

There is always an innate love of fair play and true courage in the heart of every son of the ocean, and the gallant defence the boy had made in his struggle for liberty, had made him friends even with the desperate band by whom he was surrounded, more than one of whom observed that Black Paul must look to it if ever the youngster had to wear the epaulette.

While the victim of brutality and cunning was lying senseless in the boat where the sailors had cast him, Hanway left the public house, and, advancing to the water side, gazed for a few moments silently upon him. The appearance of the pale and wounded boy evidently moved him: perhaps it revived some painful recollection of the past, for he trembled like an aspen leaf.

"It cannot be accident," he muttered, between his teeth, "the likeness is too strong. Living or dead, I could swear now that the blood of Eserick is in his veins. There is yet a terrible secret to reveal—another crime to accomplish!"

Such were his thoughts when Black Paul, whose passion was somewhat calmed, laid his hand upon his shoulder, and startled him from his reverie.

"Come, old gentleman," he said, "the other note. I think," he added, pointing to his blackened eyes, "that it has been earned dearly enough."

His unprincipled employer placed the money in his hand.

"All right!" whispered the hardened ruffian. "He sails for the West Indies to-morrow, and if ever he returns, my name is not Paul Kemp."

The boat rowed off towards the tender, with the still insensible Gus lying bleeding in the stern sheets.

When Hanway and his unworthy instrument returned to the public house, the latter observed, with an oath, that only half their task was performed, for that the gipsy had escaped them.

"Fear not," said the former, "he will return."

"Not if he is the sharp witted lad I take him for," growled the officer. "He is a clean limbed lad, and would have answered my purpose well. Lately I have only obtained a sad lot—the very refuse of London—fellows without a hope or a shirt besides the one upon their backs. The Admiralty begins to grumble."

"I tell you," said Hanway, "he will be here presently."

"And how do you know?"

"Because I have not paid him for his share in this night's work, and I never knew a gipsy yet that could resist the sight of gold."

At this moment the head of the gipsy spy was seen peering cautiously in at the door of the little parlor where his employer and the commander of the press-gang were seated.

"May I come in?" he demanded.

Hanway nodded in the affirmative.

It was evident that Lanah did not feel perfectly at his ease. In all probability, had he known where to find Hanway elsewhere, he would not have ventured near the place, but the thirst for gold was too strong for him to resist. The sum promised was a large one.

"Well, sir," he said, "I hope you are satisfied?"

"Perfectly."

"I have kept my promise."

"To the letter," observed Hanway, taking a purse from his pocket, and placing it on the table, "and I will keep mine. There is the price you bargained for. From this moment we are quits. Count it," he added, with a look of contempt, "and see that not a piece is wanting in the sum."

The gipsy drew a stool close to the table, and, opening the purse, began counting out the money. He had not got half through his task before the lieutenant rang the bell. Lanah started from his seat, and half drew a long knife from his sleeve. The landlord made his appearance.

"Another bottle of black strap," said the officer.

"All right, your honor," and the landlord withdrew.

"Why, what is the fool staring at?" demanded Paul, who had noticed the action of the gipsy, whose eyes were fixed upon him with an expression like that of a startled rattlesnake.

"Can't a gentleman order his wine without your drawing your cheese toaster? I really believe the cur imagines that I want to rob him."

"No, I don't," answered Lanah. "But I fancied——"

"Keep your fancies to yourself, my friend," interrupted Black Paul. "Count your cash, and be off. I am not fond of sitting in company with a fellow so ready with his knife as you appear to be. It is more like a Spaniard's weapon than an Englishman's."

"Every one to his tool," replied the gipsy, unmoved by the scorn of the speaker. "The serpent has its sting, the wolf its fangs. I threaten no man unless he injures me."

So saying he resumed his seat, and continued to count the remainder of the bribe. Just as he finished, the landlord entered the room with a bottle of wine, and fresh glasses. Lanah turned his head, and, seeming only the host, was satisfied, suspicious as he naturally was—all seemed so fair and open.

As the man advanced with the tray, half-a-dozen sailors burst into the room. The door had been left purposely ajar, and, before their intended prize could start from his seat, or draw his weapon, he was seized, and his arms bound tightly behind him. Paul burst into a loud laugh.

"So, Mr. Serpent," he exclaimed, "we have drawn your sting at last!"

"It will grow again," replied Lanah, glaring at him with a fearful expression of hate. "To day it is your turn to triumph, to-morrow may be mine."

"Away with him," said the officer. "A voyage or two in his Majesty's service will cool his hot blood!"

"Never—never."

"Pooh! I have seen as wild a fellow as ever was reared in the tents, after a round dozen or two, become as tame as a house-dog. Nothing like discipline. Has the boat come back?"

"All right, your honor," observed one of the sailors, "but I don't much think this sort of craft will answer well in the service."

"Why not?"

The man scratched his head. Probably he was puzzled for a reply.

"Speak out," said the lieutenant.

"Why, then, your honor, asking your honor's pardon, if I am not mistaken I am thinking the other has gipsy blood in him; and we all know that they are as lazy as a purser after a long voyage, or Holy Joe when he has dined, and shipped his wine. Besides, it isn't *natteral* for a gipsy to fight like a Christian.

Hanway and Black Paul both smiled at the reasons of the simple tar; but the poor fellow was right: experience proves that there is nothing more difficult than to reclaim the gipsy wanderer, and imbue him with a taste of civilised life. He will poach but never make a hunter; steal, but never submit to the drudgery of honest labor, to acquire the golden demon of which they are so fond.

The cheek of Lanah grew deadly pale as the men led, or rather dragged him towards the door; but his dark eyes flashed with an unnatural brightness as he fixed them on the man who had betrayed him.

"What is the rascal staring at?" demanded Paul.

Hanway remained silent.

"To imprint your features on my memory," replied Lanah. "Think not that I shall forget them. Years may pass, age whiten your hair and bend your limbs, but I shall recognize you. Then you shall learn how the true romany pays back the wrongs he has received from the housedweller: with blood!" he added clenching his teeth; "with blood!"

Kemp's only reply to the threat was a scornful laugh: not so with Hanway: he knew from experience that the menace of the gipsy, if ever they lived to meet again, was not likely to prove an idle one.

"Lieutenant," he said with an affectation of interest, "this is not according to your promise. Let the man free he will never make a sailor."

"Judas!" exclaimed Lanah, who saw through the motive of the speaker; "I have fallen into the snare, but I know the hand that set it: yours—yours! Both shall pay me; the gipsy will not die till he has had his revenge."

With these words the speaker ruffenly resigned himself into the hands of his captors, who led him to the boat; and in less than an hour he was a prisoner on board the same tender where Gus had been already conveyed.

Hanway and his accomplice parted; and the next day the former, accompanied by the deluded Minnie and the nurse Alice, set sail for the sunny shores of Italy.

(To be continued.)

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

England.

It is stated that no fewer than seventeen busts of Lord Beaconsfield are now in commission.

Eight thousand inhabitants of Sheffield have petitioned the British House of Commons against free trade.

Mr. Gladstone is one of the largest contributors toward the proposed memorial of Bishop Berkeley in Cloyne Cathedral.

The heat was so intense during a review at Aldershot, on the 3rd inst., that four soldiers have died from sunstroke, and many more have been disabled.

The six day's swimming match at the Westminster Aquarium between W. Beckwith and Captain Webb was won by the former who swam 94 miles 32 laps against 92 miles 12 laps by Webb.

Three weeks since there were 84,809 paupers in London, 47,575 of whom were indoor and 37,294 outdoor. This shows an increase of 1,891, 4,639, and 7,229 over the corresponding period in 1880, 1879, and 1878 respectively.

A terrible storm, which for seventy years has had no equal in the memory of man, broke over East Lancashire on the 5th inst. The rain was incessant, and the lightning was terrific. The storm raged for several hours without intermission.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Major General Sir Frederick Roberts to be Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army in the room of Sir Neville Chamberlain, who has vacated the appointment on the expiration of his period of service.

The most celebrated singers of Italian opera this season in London were not Italians. Patti is an American of Spanish extraction, Albani is a Canadian, Sembrick is a Pole, Fursch, Madico, and Warnots are German, Nilsson is a Swede, Guercia is Spanish, Valleria and Minnie Hauck, American, and DeReszke, Marie Roze, and Trebelle are French.

Three eminent scientific men say, in reporting on the water supplied to London: "Judged by our daily examinations, the water supplied to London is, in our opinion, whether considered as to its efficient filtration or its purity, unimpeachable, and the examination of 1,127 samples enables us to state that as a drinking supply it needs nothing to be desired."

Mr. Jonathan Whicher, who was one of the first staff of London detectives when that institution was formed in 1843, has just died at the age of 77. Mr. Whicher's name will be remembered in connection with the Road murder, in regard to which he declared that the woman who afterwards confessed to the crime was the culprit. He was also employed in the early days of the Tichborne case.

Shortly before midnight on the 21st ultimo, the Rev. John Povalo, Wesleyan minister of Ely, got into a train at Peterborough. The train left the station for a few minutes to allow another to pass out, and on being shunted back the door of the carriage entered by the rev. gentleman was found to be open and the carriage unoccupied. Search was made, and his body was found terribly mangled a short distance outside the station, having been run over by two trains.

A very extraordinary explosion occurred recently in Sheffield. An empty whisky cask was placed upon a dray, to be removed from the barracks, and whilst in course of transit, it exploded with a noise like the report of a small cannon. The drayman, who was leaning his head upon the top of the cask, was injured and removed to the hospital. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. It is supposed that the air in the cask was heavily charged with spirits, and that the intense heat caused it to explode.

The Medical Officer of Health of Manchester, Mr. Leigh, has presented to the City Council a summary of the work of the Health Department of the city during the last ten years. In this report Mr. Leigh points with pride to "the reduction of the general death-rate, the annihilation almost of fever from the city, improved cleanliness throughout the whole jurisdiction, provision for the infected sick, and constant watching over the occurrence of infectious disease; such an entire and frequent removal of all offensive matters that it may be justly said there is not a pound of putrid or injurious matter within the city at any time within the knowledge of the department." Amongst the benefits achieved there is mentioned the fact that the two last years have witnessed the sale of 14,000 tons of manure manufactured from the noisome matters, the very removal of which ten years ago was a public offence. Now, odorless and in compact form, it can be carried anywhere, and has met with a ready sale at a price which more than covers the cost of a treatment by which it is rendered innocuous."

The examination for the scholarships presented by the city companies for children in attendance at the London Board Schools is said to have been very satisfactory, but, as the examiner said, some of the answers would afford amusing problems to those who believe that there is always a good reason for a wrong answer. Some of the specimens are certainly ludicrous enough: "The climate of England determines to be rather unhealthy on account of its having so many smells and stinks, such as tanners and many others." "The Old World naturally was Europe, and, now the New World is Europe, Asia, &c." "Buenos is in Germany; Ayres in France." The history papers contain statements of a still more startling character:—"Milton wrote a sensible poem called 'Canterbury Tales.'" "Henry II. got drinking intoxicating liquors until he was commonly called drunk." "Magna Charta was so that the people should not worship the place where Moses died." "Magna Charta was ordered by the king to be beheaded. He fled to Italy, but was captured and executed." "Free trade means not connected with any other establishment and charging no discount." One boy described Henry II. as doing penance for his share in Becket's death by walking barefoot, and receiving "wacks with a berch."

Romance in Real Life.

Some time ago a young woman residing on Munjoy was beloved by a young and thrifty machinist, and he soon found favor in her eyes. It was not long before they were engaged to be married. After a while he obtained a position in Boston, and soon after he was gone another young man in this city attempted to make love to the fair one of Munjoy, but his advances were not received with favor. He succeeded, however, in convincing the parents that he was just the man for their daughter to marry. But she remained firm in her first love, and all arguments and entreaties having been used in vain they tried force and locked the young woman in her room and proposed to keep her there until she consented to marry the man they had chosen for her. But love laughs at locksmiths, and she finally succeeded in making her escape. She had a friend who resided in a hotel, and to her she went for protection. There she remained concealed until yesterday. About noon the irate mother who had learned of her daughter's whereabouts, rudely entered the dining hall and demanded of the lady that she produce her daughter. It was denied she was there but the angry parent, after using much harsh and unladylike language, departed, saying that she would get an officer and have the house searched. The daughter didn't linger there any unnecessary period of time, but secluded herself in another place until last evening, when she took the boat for Boston, having been bidden there by her lover.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

CAN COWS COUNT?—A letter from Battle Creek, Mich., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:—"George Andrus, an extensive farmer of Gogoac Prairie, and one who has had much success in stock-raising, recently stated to the *Inter-Ocean* correspondent as a most singular fact that his drove of cattle always knew on what days they were to be salted. It has been his custom to give them salt at the barn yard every Sunday morning during the Spring, and once in two weeks, or every other Sunday morning, during the hot weather. This the cattle have well learned, and during the Spring they will come up the lane regularly every Sunday morning and stand there bellowing and making a great noise until they are salted, when they will return to their pasture lot, which is some distance away. This they do regularly every Sunday morning, and never make the mistake of coming on any other day. The same fact is still more strange in Summer, when they only come up once in two weeks and not oftener."

A SKYE TERRIER'S TERROR.—Mr. E. H. Coffey, of New York has a little Skye terrier with a brown, silky fleece. While on his way to Jersey City one afternoon, on the Brooklyn annex boat Erie, Mr. Coffey had his little dog with him. It frisked about the deck, and was petted by the ladies. As the boat was rounding the Battery the heavy thunder storm that came up drove the passengers into the saloon. Mr. Coffey missed his pet, and, hunting about for him, saw the little fellow dashing frantically about the deck out in the rain. Mr. Coffey was just about sallying out to pick it up when a sudden blast from the steam whistle seemed to drive the little animal wild with fear. Mr. Coffey shouted to a deck hand to catch him, but the man thought that the dog had gone mad, and got out of the way. Before Mr. Coffey could reach him, another blast from the whistle scared the little fellow so badly that he ran across the deck and plunged into the river. A strong tide was running, and the little fluffy brown object was soon lost to the view of the crowd who sorrowfully watched his struggles. About an hour afterward a deck hand on a Communipaw ferry boat, while off Bodloe's island, saw what he took to be the soft brown hair of an infant's head bobbing in the water. He raised the alarm, "Child overboard!" A boat was lowered, and the waif was rescued. It was nearly exhausted, and lay almost motionless while the passengers patted his little wet body. Yesterday the deck hand saw an advertizement from Mr. Coffey describing his loss. He took the dog to Mr. Coffey's office, where it was at once identified, and the deck hand received heart-felt thanks and a reward.

ANOTHER DOG STORY.—A doggie, a retriever named Darkie, was great friends with a pony. Darkie used to mind the pony like a groom. When the cart was pulled up anywhere, Darkie—who had probably been careering about in a position of "greater freedom and less responsibility," and who even condescended to the bad habit of jumping up and barking round the pony—recognized the fact that he had a duty to perform, and having assumed an air of becoming gravity, took up his place at his friend's head, or as near to it as he could reach. Darkie was, to all intents and purposes, a groom, and the services of a biped were not required to hold the pony. It was on the following occasion however, that Darkie chiefly distinguished himself. While staying in Devonshire, one mile and a half from the village church, his master, who was an invalid, drove there every Sunday morning, and, as the pony went, Darkie went. There was a rough kind of shed near the church yard, put up for the use of farmers, or others driving to church from a distance. It had several stalls, and in one of these Sunday after Sunday, the two friends were left in charge of one another. One day Darkie appeared at the church door (which was open) in the middle of the service, and after walking up the aisle, without seeing a face he knew, turned round, and found his way, before anyone had time to turn him out, to a seat at the back where the groom boy was sitting. The boy led him to the door and tried to send him away, but again he came back, and showed such a determination not to move unless the boy came with him that he followed, and found, when he reached the shed, that a rough pony had nearly kicked down the partition, and in another minute might have done great mischief. As soon as Darkie saw that some one was in charge, and things were being set right, he left the shed and galloped home as hard as he could.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Will the coming man fly?" He probably will when the coming woman gets after him.

Said Byron, "I hate a dumpy woman." He meant to say that he hated to see a good thing cut short. That was all.

"I wish I'd lived a hundred years ago," said a farmer as he hobbled along on cruches, "because, a hundred years ago, farmers didn't cut their legs off with mowing machines!"

A placard in the cars of a Coney Island railroad reads: "Dangerous passengers are forbidden to stand on the platforms or steps or put their limbs outside of cars when the same are in motion.

A country girl, coming from a morning walk was told she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew. To which she innocently replied: "You've got my name right—Daisy; but his isn't Dew!"

A crusty old bachelor, not liking the way his landlady's daughter had of using his hair oil, filled his bottle with liquid glue, the day before the ball to which the girl was invited. She stayed at home.

"Are you any relation to my sister?" He blushed and stammered until the young lady, taking pity on him, solved the matter by saying, "No, but he'd like to be; wouldn't you, Alfred?" Cards will soon be out.

A Quack, on feeling a patient's pulse, said: "I suppose you consider me a humbug." To which the patient responded: "How odd it is that you can tell a person's thoughts so accurately by just feeling his pulse."

The clergyman who tied the knot made a serious sort of speech when the cake was cut. One of the little bridemaids, aged seven years, was asked by a younger sister to give an account of the ceremony, "Oh," said she, "we had the prayers in church, and the sermon at breakfast."

A young lady hesitating for a word in describing the character of a rejected suitor said, "He is not a tyrant, not exactly domineering, but——"—"Dogmatic," suggested her friend,—"No, he has not dignity enough for that; I think pupmatic would convey my meaning admirably."

A New York girl stuffed the sleeve of an old coat with straw and placed it round her waist as she sat in the bay window wrapped in the soft June twilight. It looked all right and natural from a distance and broke the neighbor girls all up with envy, but the satisfaction she derived from the hug was about as thin as strained moonshine.

Some people can invent awful mean slurs. When the Jenkins girl was whaling away at the piano and pestered the next door neighbor, the next door neighbor came out on the steps, listened to the noise a minute, looked up at the Jenkins girl's mother, who was at the window, and said, "Got plumbers at work in your house, haven't you?" No wonder those families don't speak now.

Æsthetians—the china craze: Lady Chelsea Ware (with vase). "Yes, it is quite too distinctly tender. Yesterday it knocked against a loathly modern plate—and chipped!" Chorus of æsthetes: "Quite too preciously terrible!" Lady C. W. "I treated it with diamond cement, and heart-throbbingly watched by its side the livelong night. To-day—to-day—it is as well as can be expected."

"Pat," said a gentleman who is fond of using high-sounding phraseology to his man of all work, "I am going to town at 10 o'clock, and shall weed out the cucumber beds in the interim." "Interim?" thought Pat. "That's a mighty quare name for a garden, anyhow!" "Is Mr. Smithe at home?" asked a visitor who called shortly afterward. "Yis, sorr; ye'll find him at work in his interim there beyant," announced Pat.

On one occasion Rowland Hill was preaching for a public charity when a note was handed up to him inquiring if it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute. He noticed the matter in the course of his sermon, and pronounced decidedly that such a person could not so in honesty. "But, my friends," he added, "I would advise you who are not insolvent not to pass the pass the plate this evening, as the people will be sure to say, 'There goes the bankrupt.'"

SCIENCE.

Pampas grass is a very agreeable thing to everybody possessing what impressionists delight to call, in their own peculiar and vague way, the artistic instinct. Some farmers in Southern California have found that this beautiful grass can be grown with very little trouble and sold for decorative purposes at a large profit. One of these men put three-quarters of an acre under the grass and was able to sell each head or plume at 2½ cents, netting about $500; another sold all he raised at 7½ cents a plume. This industry is growing. Ten thousand plumes were disposed of in Southern California last year. Europe could take an almost unlimited number of them.

One of the photographers of Regent street, London, has built up a large business in taking photographs at night with the use of the electric light. He opens his studio about seven o'clock in the evening. Ladies and gentlemen on their way to or from parties, balls and the opera drop in to have their pictures taken in full dress. The ladies think it is a delightful lark and it is becoming the correct thing to have every new evening toilet perpetuated by the "electric photographer." The pictures are quite as good as those taken by sunlight, though they may be a trifle less bold and sharp. Some people, however, admire indistinctness in a photograph. They call it "softness."

Some time ago the Paris Municipal Council founded a laboratory where articles of food could be sent for analysis. The idea has been caught up, and provisions of every kind are tested daily. The May report is most instructive. Of 231 samples of wine, 184 were ruthlessly condemned, only 6 being returned as "good," and of milk, 83 out of 105 samples proved wortdless. On the other hand, 5 out of 7 specimens of coffee and tea were approved, and out of 26 samples of bread and pastry 19 bore the test. A further examination of painted toys shows this branch of commerce to be lamentably wanting in wholesomeness, unless, indeed, the specimens offered were the worst of their kind, as out of 38, as many as 34 were registered as "bad."

"Muscular exercise," says Dr. Browne, editor of the British *Medical Journal*, "has been thought to expand the lungs, quicken the circulation and brace the nerves; but to this must now be added the pregnant idea that it also contributes to the brain growth and mental evolution. As a large part of the brain is composed of motor centres, we may, in the quiescent state of the organ, powerfully act on the brain by putting into methodical exercise the muscles which we know to be directed by its various parts; and especially the centres governing the movements of the hand ought to be brought into training by careful drill in manual movements, so that, in due time, a cunning right hand may be the servant of every man in some mechanical art, and of every woman in some technical work.

How to Travel.

If you have been reared in the belief that your own country, or your own State, town, or hamlet, contains all that is good in the world, whether of moral excellence, mental development, or mechanical skill, you must prepare to eradicate that belief at an early date. That you and yours have the best and are the best, we will not for a moment deny; but, when you attempt to claim everything, you claim too much. To an observant and thoughtful individual, the invariable effect of travel is to teach respect for the opinions, the faith or the ways of others, and to convince him that other civilizations than his own are worthy of consideration. At the same time, he will find his love for his native land as strong as ever, and his admiration for his own institutions as warm as on the day of his departure. An old traveller once said: "I have found good among every people, and even where there was much to condemn there was much to admire. I have never returned from a journey without an increased respect for the countries I have visited, and a greater regard for my own land than ever before. The intelligent traveller will certainly be a true patriot."

So much for the mental conditions of travel. We will come now to the practical and tangible needs of locomotion. Money is the first of these things.

Never carry a large amount of cash about your person or in your baggage. A letter of credit, procurable at any banker's is far better than ready money, as its loss causes nothing more than temporary inconvenience. It is best not to lose it at all; but, in case of its disappearance, payment may be stopped, and the finder or thief can derive no benefit from its possession.

Your letters can be sent to the care of any banker on whom your credits are drawn, and they will be forwarded by him as you may direct. This is the usual custom with European travellers, and there is rarely any cause for complaint.

When travelling, always be careful to have plenty of small change in your pockets, and be prepared to pay all obligations, especially the smallest in their exact amount. The vast hord of cabmen, porters, guides, waiters, and all classes of people who render you services, or pretend to have done so, are proverbially without change; and, if you cannot tender the exact sum due them, you are pretty certain to overpay them.

Have as little baggage as the circumstances will justify. Don't carry anything on the principle of Mrs. Toodles, that it may come handy some time, but take only what you know to be absolutely necessary. No rule can be laid down, and each person must judge for himself. For a man, a suit of clothes in addition to one he wears is sufficient for outward adornment, unless he is, "in society," and expects to dine, attend parties, or make fashionable visits. In the latter case a dress-suit is indispensable; and in European travel it is generally well to have a dress-suit along, since there are many public ceremonies where the wearer of ordinary clothing is not admitted. For ladies, a travelling-dress, a walking-dress, and a black silk dress may be considered the minimum. The black silk garment corresponds to the masculine dress-suit, but it comes in use on many occasions where the latter is not demanded. The quantity of under-clothing will depend largely on personal habits. It should never be less than to cause no inconvenience in a week's absence of the laundress, and if a long voyage is to be made by steamship the supply should be proportionally increased. It is a good rule never to omit an opportunity of giving your soiled garments to be washed, even if only a day or two has elapsed since your last employment of the laundress. In all civilized parts of the world, where there is an appreciable volume of travel, washing is done in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours; but, away from the routes, you must count on a week, or four or five days, at least.

A single trunk of moderate size will contain all that is needed for the actual travelling wants of a reasonable being, of either sex, except on a long journey. To this add a handsatchel to hold your toilet articles and any little odds and ends of reading matter, or other personal comforts. Some travellers are content with such toilet materials as they find in hotels, and do not object to a public comb or hair brush; but the majority of individuals are more fastidious. In most hotels in America, soap is supplied in private rooms; but in Europe the traveller must provide his own.

Endeavor as much as possible to avoid being in a hurry. Go to your train, boat, ship, diligence, or other conveyance, in ample season, so that all needed arrangements can be made without pressure for want of time. You will save money and temper by adopting this rule.

Respect the rights of other travellers; and, by so doing, you will lead them to respect yours. Keep your disposition as unruffled as possible at all times; and, even when angry inside, don't let the anger come to the surface. If you find yourself imposed upon by an official or employee of railway or steamer, state your views quietly but firmly, and, if he declines to redress the wrong, ask him to be kind enough to call his superior. If the latter is inaccessible, ask, in the same polite tone, for his address; and the chances are ten to one that your cause of complaint will be removed without more discussion.

Expenses may be roughly set down at five dollars a day, not including railway or other fares, and not including luxuries of any kind. Ordinary hotel expenses will be not far from three dollars a day, leaving two dollars for incidentals. Most persons would be likely to exceed rather than fall below this figure; and in the United States they will find that money melts away more rapidly than in Europe. England is at least twenty-five per cent dearer than the continental countries, and only a trifle cheaper than America. The traveller who is not economical on the one hand and not wasteful on the other can get along very well on six dollars a day in England or America, and five dollars on the continent, with the exception of Spain and Russia, which are dearer than Germany, France, Italy or Switzerland. The usual allowance to commercial travellers for their expenses, exclusive of railway fares, is one pound sterling daily in England, and twenty francs on the continent; and it is probable that most of them manage to keep within their allowance. Whenever you go out of your own country, carry a passport. It may not be needed, as passports are now demanded in very few countries; but it is a good thing to have along, since it serves as an identification in case of trouble with the authorities, and, is useful in civil actions, or where the assistance of your consul may be required. In many countries, the post office employee refuse to deliver registered letters to a stranger except on presentation of his passport, and the document will occasionally be found useful at the banker's. An old frontiersman once said of the revolver which he habitually carried, "You don't need it often, perhaps you may never need it at all; but, when you do want it, you want it awful bad, I tell you." The same may be said of the passport.

Passports may be procured through a lawyer or notary public, and a single passport is sufficient for a family. They may also be obtained at any United States legation abroad, on presentation of proofs of citizenship. The government fee for a passport is five dollars.

At the custom-house, whatever its nationality, be as civil as possible, and anticipate the desires of the officials. They have a duty to perform; and, if you facilitate their labors, the chances are they will appreciate the politeness, and let you off as easily as they can consistently. Unlock your trunk or valise, or offer to do so, before they ask you, and open the various compartments immediately. Declare anything that may be liable to duty and call attention to it, and conduct yourself generally as though it was one of the delights of your life to pass a custom-house examination. If you are inclined to defraud the revenue, do it gracefully, and conceal your contraband articles, so that it will not be easy to find them yourself after you are out of reach of the officials. Honesty is, however, the best policy in this business; and the smuggler is just as much a violator of the law as a burglar.—*Col. Thomas W. Knox.*

AMONG THE DEAD LETTERS.

Astonishing Carelessness of Business Men in Directing Letters—A Valuable Street Directory.

"Is your business lively?" asked a *Tribune* correspondent to-day of Chief Dallas, of the dead letter office.

"Yes; people continue to be careless, hasty, and neglectful. It is quite astonishing how many business men misdirect letters or fail to direct them at all. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, about 9,100 letters upon which there was no superscription whatever were sent to this office; and in the year ended the 30th of last month the number was nearly 9,500, showing a steady increase. That these letters were mostly written by practical business men was evident from the fact that they contained inclosures of more than average value, and from other facts also."

"I suppose that the number of packages received at the dead letter office is annually increasing?" remarked the correspondent.

"Well, yes; and every time a postal law or regulation is changed in a way to affect the transmission of mail matter as to rates, mailability, etc., we are the first to see the effects. Such a change always adds to our business."

Mr. Dallas then showed the correspondent a new device to put misdirected city letters in the way to their proper destination. This is a printed directory of the streets and avenues of all the cities, except two, in the United States where the mails are delivered by carriers. The directory embraces the streets of 110 different cities. The arrangement is alphabetical by streets. For example, the first entry is "A" street, and the directory shows that twenty cities in as many different States have each an "A" street. "When I began the preparation of this directory," said Mr. Dallas, "I intended it as a manuscript directory for the use of this office alone; and I at first intended to include only the principal cities. As the work advanced, however, its usefulness and value became so apparent that I determined to include all the cities embraced by the carrier delivery service, and I succeeded in procuring correct street directories to all of them except Little Rock, Ark., and Zanesville, Ohio. The postmasters of these cities did not appear to appreciate the usefulness of such a directory. When I had the manuscript completed, it was found so useful in this office that it occurred to me that it would be a valuable adjunct in all the large offices of the country. I submitted it to Postmaster-General James, and he warmly approved the idea, and so we have had it printed. We shall begin to distribute it in a few days, as soon as the books are received from the bindery. Postmasters Pearson, of New York; Huidekoper, of Philadelphia, and others, to whom the work has been submitted, are warm in its praise."

Mr. Dallas then called attention to certain questions which the directory is designed to answer. For example, a letter is addressed to John Smith, 180 Charter Oak avenue (city and state omitted). By the directory it will be seen that the only Charter Oak avenue in any city is Hartford, Conn. Again, take a letter addressed to James Thompson, Esq., corner of Eighth and Enos avenues, Springfield, Mass. The postmaster of Springfield, Mass., knows that the letter was not intended for that city, because there is no Enos avenue there. Turning to the directory, he finds that the only city which contains an Enos avenue is Springfield, Ill. Another letter is addressed, say, to William T. Moore, Common street, between Basin and Franklin streets (city and state omitted). By consulting the directory it is found that while there is a Common street in each of seven cities, the only one which has also a Basin street and a Franklin street is New Orleans, La., and the letter should therefore be sent to that city.

The directory will be interleaved, in order to render it convenient for the detection of errors and the addition of desired information.—*Washington despatch to the New York Tribune.*

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes.—"I have sold large quantities of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises." 6.

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J. E. LEONARD, of Leonard Bros.,
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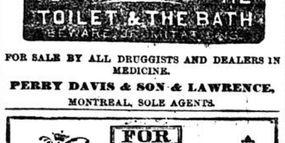

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