The Montreal Daily Star

VOL. XIX, NO. 176. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT.

HORROR AND PATHOS.

Terrible Scenes at a Fire in Chicago—A Mother and her Babe Roasted to Death in the Presence of Spectators.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The story of the attempted rescue of Mrs. Turgo and her babe from the fire at Leffen's bakery, as described in later accounts, is one of peculiar horror and pathos. The police and firemen had rescued her husband and four eldest children, but she was in some manner, readily ascribable to the confusion of the moment, neglected, left with her two year old baby, Mary. The poor woman resorted to the window; a fireman saw her, and plunging back through the smoke he returned to her chamber. All escape from the rear with such a burden as a woman and child was impossible. He thought of the bed cord, and tearing it out bound the woman and her baby with it and pushed them through the window. He played out the rope until from the heat and smoke he was ready to fall to the floor, when he fastened the upper end to the bed post and fled. Far from accomplishing his gallant purpose, he had but too surely compassed the destruction of those he sought to save. His rope was too short, and instead of dropping the woman and child to the ground or within reach of those below, he had suspended them in front of a first floor window from which the fire poured. She swung there ten or twelve feet from the ground, writhing, shrieking and struggling as the fire swept off her garments and choked and

BROILED HER ALIVE,

the baby in her arms. By most singular fatality the flames which were destroying her left the rope intact. It became a necessity, if not to save the woman, to at least remove the revolting sight. This duty was assumed by Capt. Wm. H. Cowan, of truck No. 8, who might have ordered another man to the task, but who chose to chance the fate which he was told by spectators awaited his efforts. Seeing a ladder he threw it up to the blazing window, and with an axe mounted and stood on its blazing rung. He deliberately entered the flames, and as they encircled him from helmet to boots he struck at the rope. He could not see the rope, and struck with inaccurate aim. Once, twice, as the clothing fell from him, he struck in vain. At the third stroke the blade cut the rope. Simultaneously the burning ladder broke and the three blazing human beings fell to the ground. The baby was already dead, the mother died a few hours later, and the captain lies in his home in death's agonies. Two bakers, Essen and Ansbetcher, who are believed to be responsible for the neglect which caused the fire, have been arrested. The police say the pair became drowsy from drink, and, instead of watching the stove, fell into a stupor from which they only awoke when they and the tenants were at the mercy of the flames.

DEATH OF SIGNOR DEPRETIS.

Italy's Foremost Statesman Called to His Rest—Sketch of His Career.

ROME, July 29.—Signor Augustin Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, died at Stradella to-night, aged 76. He was born at Stradella in 1811, studied law in the University of Turin, and practised as an advocate in his native town. He took an active part in all the efforts made by Italian patriots to bring about the unification of the country, contributed to several Liberal newspapers, and was in 1849 Civil Governor of Brescia. In the following year he sat in the Piedmontese Chamber on the Opposition benches. In 1861, Cavour appointed him pro-dictator of Sicily, and in that capacity he proclaimed the Italian constitution there. From May until December, 1862, he held office in the Ratazzi Cabinet as Minister of Public Works, and he entered the ministry presided over by Signor Ricasoli in 1886, first as minister of marine and then as minister of finance. On the fall of that ministry he resumed his seat in the chamber and after the death of Ratazzi became leader of the opposition. When the Minghetti cabinet resigned (March 19, 1876,) in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the chamber, Signor Depretis was entrusted with the task of forming a ministry. He himself took the portfolio of finance and the post of president of the council. The question of the reform of the law relating to the grist tax immediately occupied his attention, and under his ministry the creation of free ports was adopted and religious processions outside of churches were prohibited. The election brought about by dissolution of the Chamber in 1876 gave a large majority to the Government. In the following year, however, Signor Depretis was replaced as chief of the council by Signor Cairoli. A few months later Signor Depretis was, in turn, summoned to succeed that statesman, and to form a coalition administration in which various groups of politicians in the Chamber of Deputies were represented. The ministry was overthrown after half a year's tenure of power, and was succeeded in July, 1879, by a new combination of the Left under Signor Cairoli, who was compelled the following November to reconstruct his ministry and to bring in Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior. On May 15, 1881, the Cairoli ministry, which had become unpopular, owing to French aggression in South Africa, resigned. The King sent for Signor Sella, who endeavored unsuccessfully to form a ministry, and Signor Depretis was next entrusted with the task and succeeded. Since that time he has been Premier, and at the general elections a few months ago was handsomely sustained by the people. He was very liberal minded and was a true friend to Great Britain, often expressing admiration for her prowess and policy. In him Italy loses her foremost statesman and one whom it will be hard to replace.

TREVELYAN CONTRADICTED.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington Flatly Deny His Statements.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter, denies the accuracy of Sir George O. Trevelyan's statements regarding the round table conference. He challenges Sir George Trevelyan to prove that the Unionists obtained any pledge that Mr. Gladstone was prepared to accept any condition laid down as essential by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. The real reason, he says, for the failure of the negotitaons was the fact that after their conception the introduction of the coercion bill filled the Gladstonians with the hope that they would succeed in breaking up the Unionists without yielding anything. After the cessation of the negotiations, he (Chamberlain) continued in active correspondence with Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, pressing him for a definite statement of the Liberal concessions, while the latter persistently put the time off. Mr. Chamberlain says he will publish the correspondence if Sir William consents. Mr. Chamberlain charges Sir George Trevelyan with remaining friendly to unionism, and never expressing disapproval of the action of his Unionist colleagues, until a few weeks ago, when he made an extraordinary change of front. He defies Sir George to prove that he has obtained any assurance that Mr. Gladstone has altered his intention to create an Irish executive, or has modified his proposals to surrender law and order to the care of an Irish parliament. In going over to the Gladstonians, adds Mr. Chamberlain, Sir George unconditionally surrendered the main points for which he sacrificed his position in the Cabinet and his seat in Parliament.

HARTINGTON'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 29.—The Marquis of Hartington publishes a letter to refute the assertion made by Sir G. O. Trevelyan that Mr. Gladstone had offered to confer with the Liberal-Unionists on the question of home rule for Ireland with a view to arriving by mutual concessions at a reunion of the Liberal party. "Mr. Gladstone never made such an offer to me," says Lord Hartington, adding, "Mr. Gladstone has not said a word to indicate a tendency to accept the conditions which I have stated are indispensable to a reunion of the party. Sir George Trevelyan, therefore, has no right to attack the Liberal-Unionists for refraining from entering into negotiations tending to compromise their position."

A terrible accident occured near Raymond, Ind., yesterday in which three persons and two horses were killed and a fourth person badly injured. The killed were Joseph Rich, a farmer, aged 30, his baby and his wife's mother, Hannah Newcomb, aged 53. His wife was the only one that escaped alive. Rich attempted to cross before a fast train on the Panhandle road at the western limits of the city and was run into with the above result.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

Cable.

Tamar Shah, the leader of the Herat insurgents, has been executed at Cabul.

France agrees to join the international conference at London on export bounties.

The Shah of Persia will start in April next upon a six months' tour of the industrial centres of Europe.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 83 to 35, has rejected a proposal to extend the right of suffrage.

The Spanish Government have abolished the Cuban and Porto Rican export duties on sugars, spirits and honey.

It is stated that France will join the Sugar Bounties conference on the condition that the programme shall be previously formulated.

Daniel Sheehan, a nephew of M. Sheehan, M. P. for Kerry, has been arrested at Killarney under the Crimes Act. He is charged with assaulting bailiffs.

Gen. Ferron, French Minister of War, has forwarded a circular to the different commandants of the army forbidding military bands to play Boulangist airs.

The report is confirmed that the Russians are fostering the republican movement in Bulgaria to increase the anxieties of the Bulgarian Government.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has been appointed to the command of the British ironclad "Dreadnought," over the heads of scores of seniors. It is expected that the Radicals will criticize the appointment in Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone on Thursday night attended the performance given by Sarah Bernhardt at the Lyceum theatre, London. A great cheer was given as the Grand Old Man entered. This angered the Conservatives present, and they hissed till Mr. Gladstone retired to the royal box.

Seven men have been arrested at Limerick for participating in a riot, on Thursday of the striking dockmen against the imported Waterford laborers. Four policemen and many civilians were injured during the riot. The mayor declares he will call the troops to the aid of the police if the rioting is renewed.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Cross, who, it was believed, was poisoned by her husband, a retired army surgeon, was concluded at Dublin yesterday. The testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy was to the effect that strychnine and arsenic were found in the dead woman's stomach.

The *Courrier du Soir* of Paris reports that Gen. Boulanger has requested official permission to challenge M. Ferry to fight a duel, on account of the ex-Premier's recent speech at Epinal. Gen. Boulanger's seconds, Count Dillon and Gen. Faverot, have left Clermont Ferrand with a challenge to ex-Premier Ferry to fight a duel.

American.

The house of Harvey Fletcher in Lowell, Vt. was struck by lightning, Thursday night, instantly killing his wife and paralyzing himself.

President John Taylor, of the Mormon Church, having died a few days ago, Wilfred Woodruff, as president of the Twelve Apostles, has become president of the church, the organization thus continuing without interruption.

Meagre particulars have been received of a disastrous tornado that passed over the town of David City, Neb., at 6 o'clock last evening. One man was killed and over half the buildings in the town demolished. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

A gang of Italians, employed by the Pennsylvania railroad, living in shanties on the outskirts of Plainsboro, N. J., were gambling, Thursday evening when a quarrel arose. Seven of them were mortally wounded by being cut with knives and stiletos.

The strike of the 'longshoremen on the North River, New York, promises to be a brief one. At the meeting of the men Thursday evening, a large number of them expressed strong opposition to its continuance. The men in the employ of the National line are the only ones on actual strike.

Express train No. 4, west-bound, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, due in Pittsburg at 6.50 yesterday morning, dashed into the first section of the west-bound freight train No. 51, standing on the main track at West Newton. Fireman Orbin, of the freight train, was instantly killed and Engineer Gilland was fatally hurt. A number of the passengers were more or less injured by the concussion.

Grave fears are entertained regarding the possible inundation of the city of Mexico. Rains for the last few days have been heavy, and Thursday evening many streets were submerged. Lake Texcoco is some five centimeters above the level of the Plaza, and with but slightly more rain the lower parts of the city will be inundated. The lake is filling up with dirt and *debris* from the city. The drainage is supposed to be flowing into it too, and it is most important that drainage plans be carried out with the utmost expedition. Even a partial inundation would damage the city to the extent of millions of dollars.

Canadian.

The Spring Hill, N. S., mines are producing 2000 tons of coal daily, but they have a demand for 3000 tons.

The Quebec Field battery, at their annual firing competition, Thursday, scored an aggregate of 453 points.

Over $4000 in prizes for horses, and $3000 for cattle have been awarded for the Provincial exhibition at Quebec.

Reports from Newfoundland indicate that there has been a marked improvement in fishery prospects during the past week.

This week's *Ontario Gazette* contains the formal notification of the appointment of J. F. Paxton, as sheriff of Ontario county.

There has been a big jump in the price of lumber in the West Indies, and two Cubans are now in Nova Scotia making extensive purchases.

There is talk of building a large hotel on one of the islands of the Lake of the Woods adjacent to Rat Portage. Hundreds of Winnipeggers are spending their vacation at the Lake of the Woods this season, the Canadian Pacific having made a very low rate.

A meeting was held at Toronto, Thursday, to make arrangements for holding a convention of the National Prisons association in the city on September 10 and following days. Many of the most prominent men in this connection will be present at the convention.

Hugh Ryan, contractor for the Red River Valley railway, arrived at Ottawa from Winnipeg yesterday, and went West on the mid-day train. He reports everything with regard to the road progressing satisfactorily, and says it will be surely completed early in October.

In a drunken Indian row near Selkirk, Thursday, James Settee struck a fellow redskin named Jacob Mowat a crushing blow on the top of the head with an axe which he picked up. The blade of the axe entered the cranium of the drunken Indian, battering the skull. Mowat has never recovered consciousness and cannot live. Settee has been arrested and placed in gaol.

Owing to the recent judgment at Osgood Hall, Toronto, in a Scott case, to the effect that a Police Magistrate appointed for a Scott Act county held no jurisdiction in an incorporated town in that county, twenty-seven new magisterial commissions have been issued by the Ontario Government to cover this objection. The commissions are all given to former appointees.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons would Be Surprised and Sorry to See the Order Condemned.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Cardinal Gibbons, on being shown the cablegram announcing that the Pope had decided that there was no ground for interference with the Knights of Labor, told a reporter that he had as yet received no information regarding the subject. He stated that he would be equally sorry and surprised to see the organization condemned. He believes, moreover, that there will be no condemnation as long as the Knights of Labor steer clear of Anarchists and other dangerous associations and confine themselves to their lawful and praiseworthy efforts to better the condition of the working people without interfering with the rights of others.

A "ROUND-UP" OF BOODLERS.

Bipper Confesses to Bribing Sixteen of the Chicago Ringsters.

CHICAGO, July 27.—In Judge Jamieson's Court yesterday the state indulged in what may be termed a "round-up" of the "boodlers," with Commissioner MacDonald and contractors Kee, Bipper, and Robinson as drovers. Mr. Bipper's testimony was the most important of the day, if not of the trial, as his relations with the "gang" were more intimate and his dealings more extensive than those of any other witness. He confessed to bribing Klehm, Leyden, Wasserman, Ochs, Van Pelt, Geils, MacDonald, Wren, McCarthy, Hannigan, Albright, Clark, Ender, Sommer, Farren, and McGlaughrey, and to bleeding, in their interest, three or four county appointees. Mr. Bipper seems to have been a general disbursing agent or clearing house for the "boodlers," and he appears to have accomplished the business with neatness and despatch. He is blessed with an excellent memory for figures, and with a little prompting as to names he was enabled to give account of this remarkable work of corruption covering a period of about six years. The sharpest cross-examination could not shake him on a single point of his testimony, and he made out a coherent story of his unblushing and candid evidence. The testimony of Mr. Kee, a milkman, brought out the fact that the board has steadily increased in price since 1883. In that year he paid Bipper $1000 for the privilege of selling milk to Cook county. The next year he found that commissioners had gone up, and it cost him $1500. In 1885 they made him raise his ante to $2500. Last year, through the indulgence of McGarigle, who had become the clearing house, he was allowed a rebate of $100 on the figure of 1885. Commissioner MacDonald, who went into the confessional box yesterday afternoon, succeeded in proving that as a commissioner he went very cheap. He received in all only about $900, and as he testified that he weighed but 150 pounds, it will be ascertained by a simple calculation that he brought only $6 a pound. The state, by its witnesses, sought to prove only that the commissioners accepted bribes. The defence, however, in its cross-examination, brought out the fact that, in order to pay these bribes, the contractors were obliged to rob the tax-payers, and that the commissioners connived at this robbery.

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Errors of Youth.

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

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

R—Erythroxylon coca, 1 drachm.
Jerubebin, ½ drachm.
Helonias Dioica, ½ drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
Glycerine, q. s. Mix.

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

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

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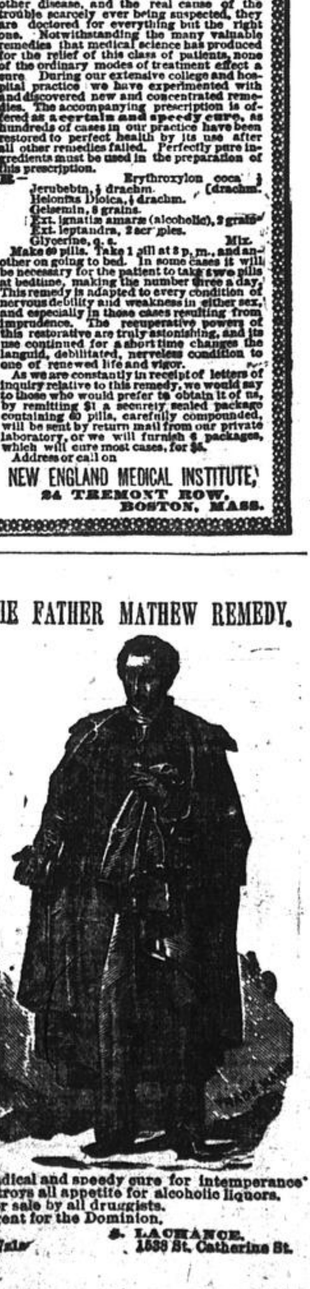

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

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We are first in the field with bargains for the people, and we want everyone to know it, by calling to see.

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Arrive Riviere du Loup	12.00
" Trois Pistoles	12.55
" Rimouski	14.32
" Little Metis	15.33
" Campbellton	19.00
" Dalhousie Junction	19.35
" Bathurst	21.23
" New Castle	22.50
" Moncton	1.40
" Saint John	5.30
" Halifax	9.10

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The Trains to Halifax and Saint John run through to their destinations on Sundays.

The Sleeping Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to Saint John.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136½ St. James St. Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1887. 152z

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17 June	Circassian	7 July	8 July
23 June	Sardinian	13 "	14 "
1 July	Polynesian	21 "	22 "
7 "	Parisian	27 "	28 "
14 "	Sarmatian	3 Aug.	4 Aug.
21 "	Circassian	11 "	12 "
28 "	Sardinian	17 "	18 "

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5 July	Nova Scotian	26 July	1 Aug.
19 "	Peruvian	9 Aug.	15 "

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From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.
24 June	Grecian	11 July
1 July	Norwegian	18 "
8 "	Carthagenian	25 "
15 "	Buenos Ayrean	1 Aug.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.
16 June	Corean	13 July
30 "	Lucerne	21 "
14 July	Nestorian	4 Aug.

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From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Boston.
22 June	Scandinavian	9 July
6 July	Prussian	23 "
13 "	Austrian	30 "
27 "	Scandinavian	13 Aug.

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From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Philadelphia.
23 June	Manitoban	14 July
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Toronto....Thursday, July 28th.
Montreal....Thursday, Aug. 4th.
*Vancouver. Wednesday, Aug. 10th. Thursday, Aug. 11th
*Sarnia......Thursday, Aug. 18th. Friday, Aug. 19th.
*Oregon......Wednesday, Aug. 24th. Thursday, Aug. 25th.

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SS. "Wandrahm," from Hamburg about 5th August, and from Antwerp, about 12th August.
SS. "Kehrwieder," from Antwerp, about 25th August.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. "Cremon," for Hamburg, about 28th July.
SS. "Grasbrook," for Antwerp about 13th August.
SS. "Wandrahm," for Hamburg " 31st "

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SS. COBAN, on or about Thursday, July 28th.
SS. BONAVISTA, " " " Aug. 11th.
SS. COBAN, " " Saturday, Aug. 13th.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN, PICTOU AND ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
SS. BONAVISTA, on or about Thursday, Aug. 11th.
SS. COBAN, " " " Aug. 25th.
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*SS. Thanemore does not carry passengers.

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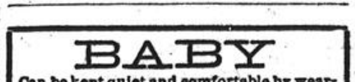

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LOST—WEDNESDAY 27th, ON BEAVER HALL, Craig or Charles Borromee sts., pair of gold spectacles. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 48 Cathcart st. 175 2

LOST—LEFT IN A CAB ON SATURDAY EVENING, a black lace parasol, return to 3 Wood avenue, and be rewarded. 173 2

LOST—STRAYED FROM LOT CORNER GUY AND Dorchester sts., a large, black cow, marked white on chest and belly. Finder please return to 1025 Dorchester, and be rewarded. 174 4

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BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE LARGE pleasant room for 1 or 2 young men, gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Address, "X 2153," STAR office. 174 3

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TEACHER WANTED — WITH Academy Diploma, by the School Commissioners of Sutton Village, P. Que. L. E. Dyer, Sec.-Treas. 162 13

WANTED, General servant. Apply. 136tf 2243 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED — TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. Apply MONTREAL FURNITURE CO., 173 6 973 St. James street.

WANTED FOR SABREVOIS COLLEGE, a male teacher holding a diploma. Apply to REV. D. LARIVIERE, B. A., Principal, 175 3 117 Chatham street, City.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAP LINING QUILTERS to take work home. Wm. Thomas & Co., 335 St. Paul st. 173 4

WANTED—A TEACHER, FOR No. 1 DISSENTIENT school, must be Protestant, state salary. Address, William Skene, sec.-Treas., Shigawake P. O., Bonaventure Co., Que. 174 4

WANTED—JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN. APPLY TO P.O. Box 1595, stating references, and salary expected. 174 3

WANTED—STEADY, HANDY MAN TO RUN small engine. Address, P. O. Box 538. 174 3

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WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL SERVANT, must be a good plain cook, willing to wash and iron, references required. 180 Mance st. 175 2

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE FUR trade, must reside with his parents. Silverman, Boulter & Co., 495 St. Paul st. 175 3

WANTED—PAINTER, ACTIVE STRIPPER AND scroller, good wages, steady work. P. O. Box 1333. 175 3

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WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WASHING and ironing at her own home. 17 St. David lane. 173 6

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WANTED—SITUATION AS STOREKEEPER, WAREHOUSEMAN, or general clerk, willing to make himself useful. Address, "W 2050," STAR office. 174 3

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 23, WELL RECOMMENDED, speaks 2 languages, situation as millwright in a manufactory, or as mechanic in a shop. Apply to Joseph Giroux, Hotel Bonsecours, Bonsecours st., 22, Montreal. 174 6

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WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, as carpenter's help, or willing to do anything. "W," 261 Aqueduct st. 175 3

WANTED—SITUATION WANTED BY A PRACTICAL watchmaker, late from England, good on general jobbing work and quick on turning. Apply W. Smith, No. 192 Bourgeois st., Pt. St. Charles. 175 2

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A SITUATION as storeman in a wholesale house, dry goods or fur preferred, can give good references, not afraid of work. Address, "E 2190," STAR Office. 175 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WORK by the day. 20 Busby Lane. 175 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS shipper or storeman, or any place of trust, in wholesale house preferred, grocery or provisions, or a counter hand in retail grocery, age 28, not afraid of work. Address, "G," STAR office. 144 8

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ROOM—ONE LARGE BEDROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, with use of bath, hot and cold water, 132 Peel st., 2nd door from Windsor Hotel. 171 6

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ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 8 Donegana st. 173 6

ROOMS—LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM TO let, with board. 78 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke street. 173 4

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES. 104 Union Avenue. 174 3

ROOM—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED AND NICELY situated, in first-class house, with modern conveniences, references required. 214 St. Denis st. 174 3

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ROOMS—DOUBLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ALSO table board. 20 Cathcart st. 174 3

ROOMS—2 WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board, at 201 Bleury st., above St. Catherine st. 175 2

ROOM—WITH BOARD. 58 CATHCART ST. 175 3

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN or married couple, b. and c., also single room. 77 Bleury st. 175 2

ROOM—AND KITCHEN PARTLY FURNISHED, TO let, cheap. Apply to Mr. Young, 2608 Notre Dame st. 175 3

ROOMS—TO LET, 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, USE of kitchen, bath and w. c. 2 Upper Charles Borromee st. 175 3

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ROOM—TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front room, with gas, etc. 53 Cathcart st. 175 2

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let. 22 McGill College Avenue. 175 2

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD, 57 University, and table board. 175 2

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WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, IN A GOOD LOCALITY, for a young French Canadian married couple. Address, "A 2142," STAR office. 175 3

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE,
Author of "Garth," etc., etc.
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CHAPTER XIII.—(*Continued.*)

Meanwhile Inspector Byrnes, ever since his first interview with this man on the day of the Manhattan robbery, had never taken his eyes off him. Patrick Shevelin was not, at first, considered to be so important an object of suspicion as some others; but that he was not entirely innocent seemed more than probable. Moreover, he was the only employe of the bank whose past history and antecedents did not improve upon investigation. The others, one after one, were relieved from suspicion and supervision; but the more of Shevelin's record that came to light the more cause there seemed to be to regard him with mistrust. His steps were constantly followed, and his every act and utterance, so far as was possible, noted and considered.

But though Shevelin's was a feeble nature he had the compensation belonging to most feeble creatures—subtlety and cunning. For the first few weeks after the robbery he was sedulously on his guard. He looked askance at any familiar face, no matter in how plausible or friendly a manner it presented itself; the course of his daily life was orderly and regular, and he avoided association with all suspicious characters. The detective ingenuity, which might have succeeded with much more able men, was for a long time employed in vain against Shevelin. He was inveterately suspicious of both men and women. And yet, as the weeks went by, and grew into months, the patient officer at the head of the Detective Bureau became more and more firmly convinced that this shambling and insignificant creature carried about with him the whole secret of the great robbery, and that if the mystery were ever to be solved it must be through Patrick Shevelin.

By and by, though very slowly, the Inspector's persistent policy began to bear fruits. It was observed that Shevelin had money in his pockets, the source of which was not apparent. A certain tawdry rakishness began to be perceptible in his appearance and demeanor. He visited shady liquor saloons, where he drank a good deal of whiskey; and while under the influence of this favorite tipple of his he would sometimes say things not marked by his usual reticence and prudence. Many of these utterances seemed to have reference to some secret transaction, and to indicate that Shevelin had some private reason for dissatisfaction. But they were still too incoherent and indeterminate to afford solid ground to go upon. One day, however, something a little more definite was reported. A detective, in the guise of a half drunken "rounder," followed the man to a liquor saloon in a low neighborhood near the North river, and while apparently collapsed in a toper's trance in a corner of the room he saw Shevelin speak to the bartender and receive from him a small package done up in brown paper. This package Shevelin opened; it consisted of a roll of bank notes. He took out a handful of these and thrust them into his pocket; and, folding up the rest in the paper, he returned them to the bartender, with an injunction to keep them until he called for them again.

Where did this money (which could not have amounted to less than several hundred dollars) come from, and how did Shevelin, with his few dollars a week salary, come into possession of it? There seemed to be no answer to these questions consistent with the fellow's honesty. The Inspector decided upon taking a new step.

The bank officials had been some time before apprised of the true character of their Sunday watchman and of the reasons for regarding him with distrust, and they had naturally been anxious to get rid of him forthwith. But they were requested, in order not to awaken his suspicion, to defer dismissing him until some time had passed, when they might do so on some pretext not connected with the robbery. He was therefore permitted to continue his duties though his movements were always under supervision; but the period had now arrived when he might be turned away without prejudice to the aims of the police. He was called up accordingly, his wages were paid, and he was informed that the bank had made arrangements which would compel them to dispense with his services.

This proceeding had the effect which the Inspector had looked for. Without putting Shevelin on his guard (for he had by this time become persuaded that he was safe from pursuit) it disturbed and angered him, and by way of easing his mind he began to drink to excess.

Every other devide of "shadowing" having been employed with indifferent results, a new experiment was now tried with successful results. The law followed Shevelin's footsteps in the shape of the ubiquitous urchin of the streets—the small boy with his careless whistle, his omnivorous curiosity, his roving disposition, his whip top, his marbles and his untrammelled habits. This scrap of humanity was instructed never to lose sight of the ex-watchman, and to report where he went, whom he met, and what he said. The commission was accepted with alacrity and discharged with good results.

Even the most depraved persons retain some instinctive confidence in the guilelessness of childhood and disarm themselves in its presence, and it might seem a pity to employ one of the best impulses remaining in a criminal to convict him of his worser ones. But the operatives of the detective police do not give much rein to sentiment. The boy brought in daily reports, and every day the net of evidence around the unconscious man was drawn a little closer. In his drunken seasons he had a perilous habit of muttering and talking to himself. From these mutterings it appeared that he considered himself wronged by some person or persons in a pecuniary matter. He had not been treated right; he had done much and they had treated him shabbily; they were "playing him for a sucker," but he would have his rights. Evidently the time was ripe for his arrest.

But the arrest was to be made less on Shevelin's personal account than as a means of getting at his accomplices, for it was the Inspector's belief that he had neither committed the burglary himself nor held in his possession any considerable portion of the funds; the main object in securing him was to induce him to give up the names of the active perpetrators. The possibility of bringing them to justice rested principally upon the contingency of Shevelin's turning State's evidence. Should he refuse to do this very little practical good would result from his capture. But Inspector Byrnes had taken the measure of the man's character and he believed he could influence him to make the desired revelation.

The arrest was effected on an evening in the latter part of February. Shevelin had by this time grown so confident of his safety that the rattle of the handcuffs on his wrists startled him almost as much as if he had indeed been as innocent as he protested he was. No noise or disturbance attended the capture, which was made without the knowledge of any one except the officers and the prisoner himself. The necessity for this secrecy was obvious. Were the fact that he had been taken into custody to leak out, either through the newspapers or otherwise, it would seriously interfere with the results which were hoped for from it. The thieves would take the alarm and decamp, and the police would be even worse off than before. It was indispensable, therefore, not only to arrest him quietly, but to keep the event a secret from every one until the expected confession was obtained.

But at this point a new difficulty was encountered. The law in relation to arrested persons is that no prisoner can be kept more than twenty-four hours without a hearing. How, then, was Shevelin to be taken into court without the reporters getting wind of the fact? After some consideration, Insp. Byrnes went to Jefferson Market Police Court and had a private interview with Justice Morgan. To him he confided the news of Shevelin's capture; and it was arranged between them that the prisoner was to be brought unostentatiously before the justice the next afternoon, apparently as a "simple drunk." The justice was to discharge him with a reprimand; but, once outside the door, he was to be rearrested and carried back to the Central Office. This process could be repeated day after day, as long as might be necessary; and no one would suspect that a culprit introduced in so informal a manner was the man who held in his hand the key to the most important mystery of the day.

This plan was punctually carried out. Every day Shevelin was taken before the magistrate, some unintelligible formula was gone through with, and reaching the street he was immediately joined by an officer, who escorted him to Headquarters. Meanwhile the Inspector held constant interviews with him in the privacy of his office, bringing to bear upon the ex-watchman's obstinate silence the strength of his trained mind and intelligence and keen insight into human nature. Had Shevelin been a man of more developed intellect he would more speedily have recognized the futility on his part of such a contest; but there is no doggedness so immovable as that of a person deficient in the rational faculty. But just when any other man than the Inspector would have given up the attempt in despair the Chief of the Detectives attacked him on the side of his envy and jealousy and won the victory.

He had divined that Shevelin felt sore on the subject of the division of the proceeds of the robbery; and one day he dwelt upon this point, and, speaking as if with full knowledge of the subject, pointed out to him the gross injustice with which his accomplices had treated him. But for him they would never have been able to lay hands upon a dollar of the Manhattan Bank's fund; by his means they got off with millions, which they were now enjoying; but as for him, having used him, they now thrust him aside and made game of him. "And I must say," added the Inspector, "that you are a very soft fellow to submit to being played with in that manner. You have given these men a quarter of a million or more apiece; and though a word from you would bring them to their deserts you choose to let them be free to laugh in their sleeves at you, and do as they please. And for all this what do you receive? A beggarly ten thousand dollars at the most!"

Shevelin's narrow, clouded face had been working nervously while the Inspector spoke; but the last words seemed to sting him beyond endurance. He jumped to his feet with an oath, convulsed by sudden passion.

"Ten thousand dollars!" he cried out; "no! nor nothing like it! As true as I stand here, Inspector, the most they ever gave me was twelve hundred; and then they came and made me give back the half of that!"

The Inspector leaned back in his chair and stroked his mustache. The hour that he had been awaiting so many months had come at last. Shevelin had broken down, and the veil of the mystery was about to be lifted. He touched the electric button behind his desk, and motioned the ex-watchman to resume his seat.

"It would have saved us both trouble if you had said so before," he remarked. "However, better late than never. The thing for you to do now is to sit down there and tell me everything you know about this affair from the beginning to the end. Whatever you keep back will count against you. Naxon," he added, to the officer who entered, "you will take down this man's confession in writing. See that we are not interrupted."

Shevelin dropped into his chair, completely subdued. His outbteak of passion had been unpremeditated, but it had opened the door to a complete revelation, and there was no drawing back now. In a broken voice he began his story, and, prompted now and then by a question or suggestion from the Inspector, he unfolded the inner history of the great Manhattan Bank robbery.

(*To be Continued.*)

WHERE TO GROW UP.

How a Poor Lake Sailor Founded a Town in Texas.

Thirty-three years ago this summer young A. E. Shepard, then a mere lad, shipped as an ordinary seaman on the Ashtabula lumber hooker. For 10 years he labored incessantly, laying by every penny of his hard-earned money. He then had saved sufficient to purchase a one-fourth interest in a little freighter.

On he plodded, laboring night and day. Soon he had bought his partner's interests. In 1871 he built the propeller "Fred. Kelly," selling his schooner to get the steamer off the stocks free of debt. Later on he bought the lake barge "M. R. Warner," as consort to the "Kelly." In the spring of 1881 Capt. Shepard's health began to fail him. He was finally told point blank, that his life would pay the forfeit if he continued on the lakes. He sold his floating property for $29,000, and with his wife and two sons located in Presidio county, Tex., and put every dollar in a small sheep ranch. As rapidly as a dollar was turned it was put into a section of land. His landed possessions grew with wonderful rapidity. Everything he touched appeared to metamorphose into gold.

In the private office of Wiley M. Egan at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, a big, healthy, sunburnt man, with high boots and sombrero came up and, proffering his tanned hands to Capt. Egan, was the man who, as a boy 33 years ago, had shipped from Ashtabula for $1.25 a day. As he stood there he represented $3,000,000. In the heart of Presidio county, near the Mexican frontier, is a town built by Shepard, bearing the given name of his wife, Marathon. A sheep ranch covering an area of 120,000 acres of land on which graze and thrive 32,500 head of sheep, are among his possessions. This garden patch is fenced in on three sides by forty-four miles of barbed wire and a mountain range forms the fourth side. Ten miles from here the captain owns another small slice of Texan territory—80,000 acres. This is reserved as a sort of stamping-ground for the wild Angora goat. Ten thousand of the latter live on this patch. In Captain Shepard's employ there are a 120 Mexican herdsmen, whose sole duty is to sit astride a mustang and corral the sheep. The captain is en route to Boston with 50,000 pounds of wool.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

BEFORE THE RAIN.

The blackcaps pipe among the reeds,
And there 'll be rain to follow;
There is a murmur as of wind
In every coign and hollow;
The wrens do chatter of their fears
While swinging on the barley ears.

Come, hurry, while there yet is time,
Pull up the scarlet bonnet.
Now, sweetheart, as my love is thine,
There is a drop upon it.
So trip it ere the storm hag weird
Doth pluck the barley by the beard.

Lo! not a whit too soon we're housed;
The storm which yells above us,
The branches rapping on the panes
Seem not in truth to love us.
And look where through the clover bush
The nimble-footed rain doth rush!

—*Amelie Rives, in Harper's Magazine.*

LEARNING TO SWIM.

How to Become at Home in the Water—The Science of Diving.

Swimming ought to be made a science. A great deal of unnecessary breath and muscular labor is expended by the unscientific swimmer in doing what would be much easier if done with intelligence and skill. In the course of twenty years' experience in swimming in all kinds of waters I have picked up a few points which may be useful to the beginner and here they are:

The natural tendency of the human body is to float, and if you let it alone it will do so. Lie down gently in the water on your back. Throw out your chest, and let your arms lie flat against your sides. Let your head be all immersed except your nose and mouth. You will find that your feet will sink very slowly, until your body assumes a nearly perpendicular position; and then if you keep your head and shoulders thrown back and your chest thrown out, your body will, nine times out of ten, remain floating in that position. Now raise your arms above your head and you will instantly sink. If you happen to be one of those happy mortals whose feet do not sink, you can float by the hour. If your feet show a tendency to sink, the gentlest kind of paddle with them will keep them afloat. Your head will not sink as long as your chest is thrown out. The reason why I mentioned raising your arms over your head is this; half the young beginners I have ever seen are constantly going under water because they try to stay

TOO FAR ABOVE THE SURFACE.

Be content with having your head out when you swim on your breast; don't try to get your shoulders out too. The more of your body you keep under water, the greater will be your tendency to float. If you go under water altogether and keep still you will come to the surface in spite of yourself.

One of the best places in the world to learn to swim is a shallow and rapid stream. The clear water with the bottom plainly visible within easy reach of the hand, gives the young swimmer confidence, while the current bears him along. Go into such a stream with a friend to hold up your chin. Lie down and strike out. You will sink at first, but you must not mind that. In the shallow water no harm can come to you. Let your friend tow you down-stream by the chin. It will not be long before you have confidence enough not to care whether he holds you or not. The victory is pretty nearly won then. Before long you will find the current carrying you a yard or two before you sink. Soon it will be five or six yards. Then you will suddenly awake to a consciousness that you are swimming. After that you will not care whether you sink or not. When you have reached that stage your troubles, so far as keeping afloat is concerned, are over. Confidence is the secret of swimming. Some people say: "Oh, I'm not a bit afraid of going under but that doesn't help me; I can't swim a stroke." They may not be afraid, but they enter the water confident that they are going to sink, and they do. As soon as a boy learns that he can keep afloat for two or three strokes he acquires

THE NECESSARY CONFIDENCE

in the water, and away he goes—a swimmer.

The swimmer usually enters the water with a dive; so let us consider diving. Stand with the feet together, and the body bent slightly forward. Place the hands together over your head, and plunge in head-first. As soon as you are under the water separate your hands and extend them in front of the head. They will thus meet any obstacle you may happen to encounter under water, and protect your head. Keep your feet close together and your legs straight in diving; and whatever other bad habit you may acquire, I beg of you never to draw your knees up in front of you just as you are about to strike the water. It is absurd and ungraceful.

If you want to go directly to the bottom when you dive, keep your body perfectly straight, and enter the water almost perpendicularly. As soon as your hands strike the bottom, bend your body forward at the waist, double up your legs in front of you, and your feet will come down to the bottom. Then rise to a standing posture, place your arms flat against your sides, and spring upward from both feet, straightening your legs immediately. In water of moderate depth this will send you well out. If you are in deep water, raise your hands above your head; put them together, palms outward, the back of the fingers touching; then sweep them outward and downward with all your force. Don't use your legs at all, but keep them straight up and down. Repeat the stroke till

YOU REACH THE SURFACE,

which you will do speedily.

If you wish to plunge in and come to the surface immediately, begin your dive in the same way as before, but strike the water at a greater angle. I need not tell you not to strike it flat on your breast, because after you do that once you will be careful. As soon as your head is under water throw it backward and upward, at the same time bending your back all you can; in short, perform that graceful feat known to all boys as "bending the crab." You will find that thus you will merely skim under the surface of the water, even if you dive from a height of five or six feet.

When you dive you do not always want to come up immediately, so you must learn to swim under water. In order to remain under water for any length of time you must learn how to hold your breath. Stand straight up and throw out your chest; then take two or three long breaths, drawing the lungs quite full of air and expelling every bit of it; after doing this, draw the lungs about half full, so that there is no strain upon them from their having too much air nor too little, and then dive. The lungs have been provided with clean fresh air, every bit of foul air having been blown out, and when you have hit the exact point at which there is no strain, you will be astonished to find how much longer you can hold your breath by this method than by going at it hap-hazard. I have known several swimmers who could not stay under water over thirty seconds learn

TO REMAIN IMMERSED

a minute and a half.

Always keep your eyes open under water. It is dangerous to do otherwise: you might swim head-first against a rock, stun yourself, and be drowned. Your eyes will speedily become accustomed to the water, and it will do them no harm, not even in the ocean. Do not dive with your eyes open, as their impact with the surface might hurt them, but open them as soon as they are under.

To swim about under water keep your head down. Strike out just as you would on the surface, but turn the palms of the hands up as they pass backward, so as to keep forcing yourself downward. If you don't, you will rise to the surface in spite of yourself.

Now let me give you a hint or two about swimming on the surface. A good swimmer needs strong shoulders; so use Indian clubs. Then go to work to acquire a full sweeping stroke. The greatest fault among young swimmers is that they end the stroke just at the point where it ought to be most powerful; that is, when the arm is extended at right angles to the body. Don't stop there, but keeping your arms stretched out at full length, and the palms of the hands perpendicular, sweep the stroke backward with all your power till your hands nearly touch your sides. Then turn the hands so that the palms are parallel with the bottom, bring them in under your breast, shoot them out ahead of you as far as you can, and repeat the stroke. In this way you will get all possible power into your breast stroke, and will make fine headway. The best way of using the legs is

THE OLD-FASHIONED METHOD

of the frog, which needs no description.

The side stroke is the best for speed. Lie on your right side, keeping your head down so that the water just touches your nose and mouth. Stretch the right arm out in front of you, with the palm of the hand downward; then sweep it downward and backward. While it is coming back throw the left arm forward above the water. Bring the hand down in front of your face and sweep it backward. The arms should move alternately, and the legs should be driven out behind at each stroke. When you become tired of swimming on the right side, turn over and swim on your left.

In learning to swim on your back study the different ways of swimming with the arms alone, the legs alone, or both together. You will find you can get along very fast by folding your arms and then drawing your legs up under you, kicking outward and backward, first with the left and then with the right. When you become tired of that, let the legs rest and then propel yourself with your arms. The best stroke is like rowing; lift the hands out of the water, and carrying them forward as far as you can, drive them backward

JUST UNDER THE SURFACE,

with the palms perpendicular.

You should learn to undress in the water, so that you may save your life if you ever fall overboard from a boat. Practice the following method in some old clothes: Swim with your right hand and left foot, while you take off your right shoe with your left hand; get the other shoe off in a similar manner. Always take your shoes off first as they are the greatest obstacles to swimming. Next turn over on your back and swim with your legs while you take off your coat and waistcoat. You will get a few mouthfuls of water while trying this, but don't mind that. Now roll your shirt sleeves up to the shoulder. Turn over on your breaat and roll up the legs of your trousers as far as you can, swim with one hand and one foot while you do it. You have not much more than a bathing suit on now and can swim along time.

It is not likely that as a new beginner you will ever attempt to save life; but when you do you must be cool about it. Try to get behind the drowning person and seize him by the collar; then lie on your back keeping him also on his back, and swim toward the shore. By swimming on your back behind him and partly under him, you can keep clear of his struggles, and see that his face is above the surface. This is the method approved by the Beckwiths and other professional swimmers.—*Youth's Companion.*

TIGERS LOOSE ON A SHIP.

How to Catch The Royal Beast and Return Him to His Cage.

I once saw three young tigers, larger than Newfoundland dogs, loose on the deck of a British India steamer, crowded with several hundred Mecca pilgrims. The cage in which they were confined was large and barred on each side with a partition running along its middle, which had a drop door. One morning the man who had charge of the animals neglected to put up the bars on the side he had finished cleaning, and so drove the tigers out of the opposite side of the open cage.

The animals on obtaining their liberty, took different directions, and, crouching in the nearest corners, lay snarling and exposing their teeth, showing unmistakable signs of nothing but fear—a most dangerous fear.

There was little confusion. The side of the deck was simply deserted, and the crowd gazed in interest at a respectful distance.

Mr. Fleuse, the third officer, myself and the keeper each placed ourselves before a tiger, barring their exit should they attempt to move away.

Fleuse enquired if the tigers had been fed that day. They had not; they had always been fed on living fowls. Fleuse called for three chickens from the hen coop. Taking these, he threw one in the face of each tiger.

The chickens seemed simply motionless, glued to the spot, so instantaneous was the fixing of teeth and claws. Fleuse then went deliberately up to a tiger, coolly took the loose skin of the back of the neck with one hand, and the root of the tail with the other, and putting out his full strength, dragged the heavy brute along the deck to the cage, and forced it through the open bars.

The chicken diversion acted perfectly. The brute had no object but that of retaining its prey. It growled fearfully; its eyes blazed; its teeth crashed through the chicken; its unsheathed claws clasped and pierced the quivering body. Redhot irons would hardly have made it loosen its grip on the bird.

Then the keeper and I helped Fleuse in carrying the other two tigers into the cage.—*Author of "Three Years of a Wanderer's Life."*

A KINGLY NURSE.

King Hubert Did What Many an Untitled Man Has Done Before.

Now that the cholera is said to be breaking out again in Italy it may be interesting to give the following story of the king of Italy, "better than any that got into the papers," which is incidentally told in the last part of Miss Alexander's "Christ's Folk in the Appenine," edited by Mr. Ruskin: "I saw a lady a little while ago, married to a Piedmontese, who was at Busca, just where the cholera was worst, last summer (1884), when the king went there, and she gave me an interesting account of it all. She said every one was in a panic and afraid to go near the sick people, but the king took hold as if he had been an hospital nurse, going always where the danger was greatest, sitting by the beds of the sick, administering their medicines, rubbing them with spirit when the chill came, giving food, advice, or money as they were wanted, sometimes sympathizing, sometimes laughing and jesting to keep up their hearts, until others came forward to help, just for shame. And in the evening, when he went to rest, tired out, and his servants came about to change his clothes and 'fumigate' him, he used to smile at their anxieties and then raise his eyes to heaven as if to say: 'There is where my safety comes from.' "—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

New York claims to be growing at the rate of 60,000 a year.

The convicts in the prison at Stillwater, Minn., are making arrangements for the issuance of a weekly newspaper to be called *Prison Mirror.* Lew Schoonmaker is to be the editor. He has edited a paper in Waupun, Wis.

In 1832 a girl who worked in a Lowell cotton mill put $40 in a savings bank. By the year 1852 she had increased the amount to $153. By 1875 that principal, with dividends, amounted to $1406. She has since drawn out $700, and her credit now is $1027. She is 80 years old. A small sum invested in youth may be an important help in old age.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who is a great admirer of the poems of Heine, on her journey to England made a considerable *détour* in order to visit Frau Charlotte Embden, the aged surviving sister of the poet. The Empress appeared at the door before Frau Embden had finished her toilet and waited graciously for the old lady; in the subsequent conversation she expressed her great admiration for the poet, evincing her thorough familiarity with his works. She concluded her visit by an examination of the Heine relics, such as letters, portraits, and manuscripts, in the possession of Frau Embden.

SEEKING SUNKEN WEALTH.

The Privateer "De Braak" and Her Cargo of Gold and Gems—Millions at the Bottom of the Sea Already Disposed of in Anticipation.

[New York Herald.]

LEWES, Del., July 25, 1887.—On a monument in the old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Cemetery here the following inscription is pointed out to summer visitors:

> Here rest the remains of Captain James Drew, who commanded His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war "De Braak" in which he lost his life when she foundered at the Capes of Delaware the 10th of June, 1798. He was beloved for his virtues and admired for his bravery. His affectionate relict has erected this monument to perpetuate his memory.

This epitaph, not unlike many others, fails to tell the truth as history has revealed it, for Captain Drew did not command His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of war when he lost his life at the Capes, but was on a privateering cruise, which was but little removed from piracy itself. England was coping with Napoleon both on land and water at that time, and George III was in dire distress for money. Hence he granted letters of marque and reprisal to all that asked for them. James Drew, who belonged to a bold but impecunious family of Irish sailors, secured such letters in January, 1798, and promptly sailed for the Spanish Main on the brig "De Braak," which was equipped with a dozen brass cannon and manned by thirty-eight officers and men. On May 25 the "De Braak" appeared of Cape Henlopen, having in tow the Spanish galleon "La Plate." She was bound for Halifax, the captain told Pilot Andrew Allen, of this place, who had been taken on board from the pilot boat "Friendship," but was constrained to come here for water. The captain was in a hilarious mood. He had had good luck, he said, and the pilot must drink to his health. But a storm was brewing in the south-west. Ominous clouds were looming up behind Rehoboth, and so, while the captain had gone down into the cabin for another bumper, Pilot Allen ordered the light sails clewed up. When the captain returned to the deck and noted what had been done he ordered the sails sheeted home again, and turning to Allen with an oath, said, "You look out for the bottom and I'll look out for the spars."

TO THE BOTTOM.

The "De Braak" was then rounding Henlopen; a minute later she was brought to and a boat lowered to allow her captain to go ashore. Several sailors had dropped into the boat and Captain Drew was about to step down when a furious gust of wind struck the sloop, threw her on her beam ends, and, the port holes being open, she filled and sank instantly. Pilot Allen sprang from the "DeBraak's" deck into the boat and broke his leg, but he lived many years afterward to tell this tragic story of the "De Braak's" disaster. Captain Drew, his lieutenants and thirty-eight men, including fifteen prisoners taken from the "La Plate," went to the bottom. Twenty-five men were picked up alive by other boats. The rescued men bemoaned the loss of the countless treasures of gold and silver and diamonds that had gone down with the "De Braak." They said that they had taken two Spanish galleons with millions of dollars' worth of precious metals, bound from Peru and Mexico for Spain. They paid their bills in half doubloons, of which they said they had many caskets full in the hold of the "De Braak."

The efforts to locate and recover this lost treasure have been many, and began seventy-five years ago. It is in the memory of some of our old people that just about the date of our second war with England an English frigate and a sloop came here and tried to raise the "De Braak." It is also said that this frigate "bridled the wreck with its stoutest hawsers and never budged her."

SEEKING THE LOST TREASURE.

Modern divers and section engines hope to have better luck. The story of the effort goes that about 1805 Gilbert McCracken, the chum of Pilot Allen, in company with his son Henry, "set the bearings of the wreck for the purpose of aiding some future effort." These bearings were, of course, faithfully recorded, and the document is in the possession of a grandson of one of them.

For the purpose of securing this sunken treasure the International Submarine Company, of Philadelphia, was formed some years ago. The bulk of its stock is owned at present by Dr. Samuel Pancoast, of Philadelphia, a gentleman about seventy years old, who is very sanguine of finding the "De Braak" and her valuable freight.

THE LATEST EFFORT.

The schooner "Orr," after much preparation, was on the first of this month brought down from Philadelphia by the tug "Startle." It had a working force of ten men under command of the doctor, pumping apparatus and a couple of expert divers. Everything was in readiness to begin work, as the doctor had located the wreck to his own satisfaction in the mouth of Delaware Bay. The bottom is covered with a semi-soft blue clay and ooze everywhere, except where a ten foot mound of sand has collected, covering an area of 100 by 50 feet, lying lengthwise from cape to cape. This is the mound of record. On it was found a dumb buoy, made of an ordinary nail keg, anchored by a galvanized wire, and a bit of "pig." Over the "mound" the water is about sixty feet deep, and this buoy floated about ten feet below the surface of the sea.

The divers have been at work on the "De Braak's" grave a great deal of late. What have they found? Handfuls of decayed wood. The washer is being industriously worked this week and the mound has been penetrated to a depth of half a dozen feet all over. Now a powerful suction pump will be put to work and will deposit the woody sand on the deck of the "Orr," where the doctor will sieve it carefully.

HOW THE TREASURE WILL BE REMOVED.

The doctor says the golden treasures were, when last seen, snugly packed up in heavy oaken iron bound boxes, about three feet each way. To remove these the Doctor has a large steam crane abroad. When the vessel sank she had a full armament of heavy guns. These will be presented to the Society of the Cincinnati. In fact the final disposition of everything to be found has been decided upon, even to the treasure.

"I expect to find from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 worth of precious metal," the doctor says. "Yet the amount depends upon the number of Spanish galleons captured by the "De Braak." A galleon usually contained some $3,000,000, and I estimate that during the last years of the last century Spanish America sent home not less than £36,000,000 annually."

One half of his "find" is to be his. Good luck to him.

Hearty Laughter.

A story from Springfield, Ohio, duly avouched, says that while returning from a party a few nights ago a party of young folks were laughing and having a good time, when one of the party, a young lady, laughed so heartily at some joke that she dislocated her jaw, says the Indianapolis *Journal.* A young man rushed for the nearest doctor's office and took the physician with him to set the jaw. This was done in an instant, and the doctor left.

He had hardly got out of sight when the young lady commenced to laugh again and dislocated her jaw a second time. The young man who had gone to summon the doctor then essayed to set it, and as a result he dislocated the other side. He grew more frightened than ever, and rushed off a second time for the doctor. The latter came in an hour, and the dislocation was corrected without further mishap.

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NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science,

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at the Institution, [illegible]

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, [illegible]

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, [illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

[illegible]

BLADDER DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, [illegible]

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ. [illegible]

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, [illegible]

pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

[illegible]

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. [illegible]

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels are treated with wonderful success. [illegible]

DELICATE DISEASES.

[illegible]

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

[illegible]

CURED AT HOME.

[illegible]

SURGICAL PRACTICE.

[illegible]

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

[illegible]

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. [illegible] Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson, [illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE MODERN GALILEO.

Another Glance Through the Opera Glass at the Wonders of the Heavens—Vega, the Northern Cross, Star Dust, and Other Phenomena.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—To continue my explanation of the Heavens, the first part of which appeared some weeks ago. Having studied the Dragoon's Head, look east of it and you will observe a large and brilliant star of a bluish color. This is Vega in the con. of "Lyra." A little to the north-east of *Vega*, you will find a small star. Examine it carefully with the naked eye; if you can see that it is a double star you have good eyesight for distant objects; if you cannot, then use your glass and you will find that it consists of two stars of nearly equal size. Below these stars another little one appears, forming a pretty triangle with *Vega* and the double star. This is also a double star, but it is more difficult to separate its components.

A short distance below this triangle are two little stars occupying the same relative position to each other that Vega and the lower star do in the triangle. Examine the upper one of these from night to night and you will find that for three days it increases in size and then decreases for three days, and it constantly keeps increasing and decreasing in this manner. When at its greatest brilliancy it is nearly equal to the companion star below it, and when at its least brilliancy it is about equal to a small star a little to the south of its position.

Below Lyra and a little to the left, as you face the east, you will find in the con. of "Cygnus," the swan, the figure of the great "Northern Cross." At this season it lies on its side with the head towards the north, and is composed of five principal stars and a number of smaller ones along its length. It is very conspicuous when the eye has once detected it. The star at the foot of the cross, immediately below the con. of Lyra, is a beautiful double, consisting of a large

YELLOW OR ORANGE STAR,

and a very small and deep blue star, but it requires a strong glass to separate them. Draw an imaginary line about the length of the cross down and a little to the south, and you will find three stars in a perpendicular line about equal distances apart. This is Aquila, the eagle; the large yellow star in the middle is called Altair. Below the eagle and a little to the right you will find four stars, which form an oblong diamond shaped figure with one end tilted up towards the west. Watch the two middle stars in the diamond and you will find that one of them is a "variable" star like the little one in Lyra; but that it decreases until it is almost invisible and then returns to its usual brightness, being then about equal to the other three in the diamond. It takes about a week to complete its phases, so to speak, and these changes are repeated *ad infinitum*.

Let us now turn to the south and examine two of the most interesting constellations in the northern hemisphere. These are Scorpio and Sagittarius. The name of a constellation is generally suggested by some supposed resemblance between the form of the group of stars and the object after which it is named. As you will have noticed in the case of some of the constellations you have examined, the resemblance is more imaginary than real; but in the case of Scorpio the resemblance is very remarkable. Not very high in the sky you will easily find a bright red star, with a star on each side of it, forming a slight curve; this represents the body of the scorpion. To the west of these, four or five stars represent the head. On each side of the head and body you will find an oblong square of little stars which very nearly represent the position and form of the claws or nippers. Now look below the last star in the body and you will find three stars in a perpendicular line, forming that part of the tail next the body. The star next to the body is sometimes difficult to see without the glass. Below these stars is still another and then one a little lower and east of the perpendicular line gives a curve to the tail, which is turned up again by two other stars, above which appear two bright reddish stars marking the sting on the end of the tail. Three of these lower stars, forming the bend in the tail, are very difficult to see unless you are on an eminence and the night is very clear and dark. But enough can be seen to show that the general resemblance of the group to a scorpion with his tail curved

READY TO STRIKE

over his head is very noticeable. When you have surveyed his general form, and duly admired his colossal size, take your glass and examine him in detail—dissect him as it were. After looking at his claws and head find the upper star in the head which has two very brilliant little stars hanging below it; then a little to the left and a little higher you will find a star which you must regard very attentively. You will find two very faint little stars one to the left and the other below him, forming a rectangular triangle. With a strong glass the principal star in the triangle is found to be a double star, one being orange and the other a blue green. Now turn your glass to the red star in his body, called "Antares," and notice how red it is. It is supposed to be only just red-hot and not white-hot, as most of the stars are. Hence its color. Now hold your glass so that you just shut out of the field "Antares" on the left, and the star to the right should be kept a little out of the field of view and just above it. Now search long and carefully, without moving your glass, and you will find a little flickering white spot just above a small star. If your glass is a strong one you will soon find small points of light flashing through this little white cloud, which is a star cluster. It is, in fact, a ball of stars, or suns like our own, though at such an infinite distance that its nature can only be known by the use of a very powerful telescope. There are thousands of these star clusters scattered through space; no less than between four and five thousand being already catalogued. This part of the heavens contains some of the more observable of these objects; all the others requiring a high telescopic power even to find their places in the heavens. Run your glass down the tail of the Scorpion, and you will find the third star below Antares a pretty double. To the left of this find the two stars which form the sting, and then a short distance to the left you will find a beautiful star cluster, and a smaller one a little above and to the right of it. Examine these closely, and you will see hundreds of flashing points, which are all stars or suns, but which are at an incredible distance from our system. The reader will, of course, not need to be told that our sun is also a star placed in a star-cluster containing all the stars we have been examining and thousands of others, most of which are invisible to the naked eye. Between our cluster and those you have been looking at there is

A VAST VOID,

the extent of which is quite beyond our present means of estimation or calculation.

To the left of the Scorpion lies the constellation of Sagittarius, the last we shall examine. Try if you can find the "Milk-dipper," a figure somewhat like the Great Bear, but having only six stars instead of seven. The Dipper is open toward the west, and the handle stands nearly upright. If you find it, look to the right of the star in the end of the handle, and you will find a curious object, which is a combination of a nebula and a star cluster. It resembles a small white cloud, and can be easily found with the naked eye, if you should fail to discover the Dipper. Your glass will reveal the flashing of hundreds of distinctly visible stars, while the nebula seems to change and shift its light like a "will-o-the-wisp." Several small stars of our system are superposed upon the cluster, and appear as very giants in comparison with the twinkling points of the distant cluster. Next turn your glass to the left of the star in the Dipper, and you will see another star cluster similar to the two near Scorpio. Look above this last cluster, and you will find three nebulous spots above each other; the second or middle one is the great "Horseshoe" nebula. And now I must leave the student to shift for himself in his further researches. A few hints, however, may be useful. Always find the constellation you are going to examine with the naked eye first and study its general form, and ascertain the relative positions of its principal stars before you use the glass upon any of them. You will then be able to find

ANY PARTICULAR STAR

more readily than if you were unacquainted with the general form of the constellation. Study the position of each constellation, relative to all the others, so that you may easily find any of them by knowing where the others are. When looking at any very small or faint object, don't rest the eye directly upon it, but circle around it varying the distance from it, now nearer, then further; or swing the eye slowly across it to and fro. You are thus constantly exposing a fresh and more sensitive spot on the retina of the eye to the image of the object observed. If you look directly at the object, the eye soon becomes jaded and dulled, and vision is imperfect in consequence.

The reader who is desirous of still further assistance in his early studies should procure a copy of the June number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, where he will find an excellent article with star maps, entitled: "Astronomy with an Opera Glass." In this letter I have endeavored to give nearly the same information in such a manner as would enable the student to dispense with maps. He might also get the April number of the above named magazine, which contains a description of the stars of spring by the same writer, who promises another article on the stars of autumn, which will doubtless be followed by another on the stars of winter. The student should get copies of all four numbers of the magazine containing these articles. He will then have maps of the principal stars and constellations for the whole year. But it is a better plan to draw his own maps from nature, as this fixes everything more firmly in the memory, and makes one independent of maps and other artificial aids.

Yours truly, W. A.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Suppé, the composer, is in private life a quiet man and loves solitude. He lives in a villa in a romantic and sequestered spot near Vienna. He is a native of Dalmatia, and retains a strong love for that land and all its products.

Etelka Gerster, now on her vineyard and olive estate at Sasso, in Italy, has been engaged for a winter concert tour in the United States. The rumor that she has been mentally ill is unfounded. She has amicably separated from her husband, Signor Gardini, to whom she makes an allowance, she retaining the custody to her children.

Mme. de Melcy, née Grisi, after her separation from de Melcy, married the tenor Mario. She was walking once in a garden near St. Petersburg with her two little girls, when the Emperor Alexander II passed along, stopped and said: "What charming children: they are your little *grisettes* I suppose?" "No, your Majesty, they are my little *marionettes*."

A portrait displayed in New York of the Italian danseuse, Antionetta Bella, who is to dance in "Dolores," shows her to be a most beautiful woman. Jet black eyes and hair, a bewitching head poised on robust shoulders, and a figure splendid in symmetry and contour make—these are some of the prepossessions of the great Milenese dancer.

It is stated that Mme. Adeline Patti has arranged a match between her niece, Miss Caroline Patti, whom she adopted during her last visit to this country, and Nicolini's eldest son by his former wife. It is the diva's intention to leave to them the bulk of her immense fortune. The young people have never seen each other, but that is the way such things are managed in France. Young Nicolini will probably not object to his future mother-in-law's millions, nor will Miss Caroline refuse aunty's diamonds.

It is instructive to note that the coming season's chief stage amusements will be presided over by such stellar back numbers as C. W. Couldock, aged seventy-four; Boucicault at sixty-seven, Joseph Jefferson at fifty-eight, Mrs. D. P. Bowers at fifty-seven, Mrs. John Drew and W. J. Florence at fifty-six, Maggie Mitchell at fifty-five, Edwin Booth at fifty-four, Stuart Robson at fifty-two, Lawrence Barrett at fifty-one, Frank Mayo at forty-eight, Louis Aldrich at forty-four, Lotta at forty, and Fanny Davenport at thirty-seven.

It is well known that violinists are extremely anxious about their favorite instruments. Howard Paul tells a good story of Nettie Carpenter, who is playing with Patti in London. She was to play at a concert at St. James' Hall, and finding that her services were not required until the second part, she left the hall to pay a visit in the neighborhood. Before going, however, she locked up her violin in its case, then deposited it in a cupboard, which she also carefully locked, then placed her maid to guard her cupboard, and desired Mr. Howard Paul to keep an eye on the maid to see that she did not desert her post. A well-watched instrument that.

M. Coquelin will, it is said, rejoin the company of the Theatre Français after his return from his American tour. He means to spend the next few months in some quiet spot in the country, and to devote himself to the composition of the treatise on acting, which he has long been meditating. "L'Art du Comédien" (The Actor's Art) as it is to be called, will contain everything that the actor's experience and his "constant and passionate study of the masters" have taught him; and he starts with the assumption, which it will be the main object of the work to establish, that acting is a purely conventional art. Among other illustrations which he will cite in support of his thesis will be found a rather amusing one, derived from a recent experience of his own. He was playing the part of *Annibal*, in "L'Aventuriere," in a provincial town, some little time ago, and when he came to the scene in which *Annibal* is supposed to fall asleep, the actor, who happened to be extremely tired that evening, fell asleep in good earnest. He slept heavily and "snored like a bellringer." When he took up the local papers next day, he found that while praising his performance in general, they all condemned his simulation of the phenomena of sleep as ridiculously stagy and unnatural. This incident is furnished by the Paris *Figaro*.

College songs are distinct from any other class of vocal music, possessing a style and sentiment peculiarly their own. They are not heard much, as a rule, except in college towns; and their rarity elsewhere makes them all the more enjoyable when heard. Another reason why they amuse is the fact that the words are almost always humorous, and they seem all the more ludicrous because sung by a lot of dignified, scholarly young men. Take, for instance, a dozen or a score of students who have just been to recitation, and whose minds are burdened with the thought that Boscovich's ratio and the eccentricity are equal, or who have spent an hour pondering over the infinitesimal increment of the variable; and watch the change that comes over the spirit of their dream, as they issue from the class room. Gathering together and straddling the campus fence, they break forth into song with "Old Mother Hubbard," "Three Little Piggeis Lay Under the Straw," "Bull Dog on the Bank," "Upidee," or some similar ditty. Now, most of these college songs, though melodious and catching, are becoming staler and staler, year by year; and no new airs seem to spring into being by way of re-inforcement. Music ought to be taught in every college. It ought to be in the curriculum of every academic institution of learning and every university, but it isn't.

T. R. Ilsley, Lawrencetown, N. S., according to the Annapolis, *Spectator*—owns the smallest dog in the world, a thoroughbred rat terrier, which weighs only three ounces

WORDS FOR WOMEN.

The Fashions, the Health and the Household.

HINTS ABOUT RIDING.

How to Mount a Horse—Gaining the Horse's Affection.

Most riders are enthusiastic about the exercise and declare there is nothing equal to it for gaining health and giving pleasure. One does not, however, become a fine horsewoman with the mere wish or after a single trial; perseverance is necessary, and the old advice as to "a steady seat and brave heart" should not be lost on beginners. The chief requisite for pleasure as well as skill in riding is a good horse—one that is kind and gentle, and a good traveller, but not a racer. A wise rider always establishes a friendship with her horse, for when once you possess the creature's affection you are sure of his behaviour and the whip becomes merely an ornament. The rider can persuade him that locomotives should not be the cause for bolting, nor a regimental band provocative of anything but harmony in movement. Naturally this state of affairs is to be reached by womanly methods in the way of caresses and lumps of sugar or whatever may be the pet's special weakness. Every good riding-master acknowledges the

POWER OF THE RIDER'S INFLUENCE

especially if the hand that holds the reins be a woman's.

The saddle in vogue just now are the English leaping saddle, and that which is simply known as the English saddle. They are shown in plain and fancy leathers and various mountings, but those of oak-colored leather are most fashionable. The leaping saddle affords a wonderfully secure seat; it has a third horn over which the left leg passes, and by this device both limbs are held in position with equal steadiness. The pommel is very low and the mount is easy; and this feature, together with the fact that it is considered very safe, renders the saddle a favorite for the use of timid or inexperienced ladies and also for children. The English saddle is without the third horn, and is made without a horn on the pommel, the reason for its omission being that it catches in the habit, pulling it out of place.

The Pelham bit is quite popular; it is pointed and not so stiff as the old curb bit; however, a horse that will not wear a curb of some style must be forced into a snap bit. All the trappings are of oak-colored leather—a shade that wears and looks well. Occasionally all-black or all-white trappings are seen, but they become tiresome, as

DO ALL THINGS CONSPICUOUS.

The whip question greatly agitates the feminine mind. Shall a whip or a crop be carried? The last, by all means, is more graceful, and the loop at the end permits of just flecking the horse, which is all a good rider needs to do. All conceivable modes of decoration are shown on crops; a very plain one may be carried, but it seldom is, as the article is usually the gift of an appreciative friend. Silver handles with hunting scenes etched upon them, handles of ivory showing a monogram or a motto, and gold handles beautifully chased are noted. A pretty caprich is a crop with an ebony handle in which is set a tiny watch.

In mounting a horse, if you have not perfect confidence in the skill of your escort, choose the groom, or take the less elegant but safer course of mounting from a high step. The person who assists a lady to mount her horse, unless experienced, may cause her to be awkward, no matter how thoroughly she may understand the art of riding. An authority on the subject of mounting says, "Take the reins and whip in your right hand and lay the fingers of this hand firmly upon the top of the up-pommel—grasping it in fact; then with your left hand gather your skirt away from your left foot and place this latter in the hand of your assistant, bending your knee as you do so. When you feel that his palm is firmly supporting the sole of your foot, take your left hand from your habit-skirt and place it on his left shoulder—he being in

A SLIGHTLY STOOPING POSTURE

all the time. Then give him the signal; any pre-arranged word will do—'Ready!' 'Go ahead!' 'Now!' or, in short, anything you may choose. As you say the word, straighten your knee and make a slight spring upward, your cavalier at the same instant raising himself to an erect position, without letting his hand drop in the very smallest degree. By this arrangement you will reach your saddle with comfort and expertness." The same wise monitor reminds that women sometimes when mounting touch the horse with the whip, an action to be guarded against, as it will almost invariably make him start and the result may be serious.

A good seat is desired by all riders, and this is gained not simply by practice but by a confidence in yourself that enables you to sit well and easily. Care should always be exercised that the stirrup-leather be of a comfortable length; and, by-the-bye, do not make the mistake of expending nervous force in pushing the foot far down in the stirrup. When a gentleman is riding with a lady he takes the right side, which is called the "off" side, while the left is denominated the "near" side. Naturally the whole art of riding, like that of conversation, can only be learned by practice, and even after proficiency is attained the pupil may feel certain there is always something more to learn.—*The Delineator.*

SUMMER WORK.

How the Housekeeper's Work May be Lightened During the Hot Weather.

It is the duty of every housekeeper to lighten her work during the summer by all the various means which skill or invention has introduced into the modern kitchen. The harvest fields of every intelligent farmer are replete with a variety of mowing machines, reapers and other labor-saving contrivances, which he cannot afford to be without. It is economy to supply the house as carefully and generously. A little skill, a little forethought will save an immense amount of work. Plan the work carefully each day and arrange to cook enough meat one day for the next day's dinner. Prepare desserts early in the morning, or at some odd time, when you are not hurried with dinner. Cold desserts are much more wholesome and delicious than

HOT PUDDINGS FOR SUMMER.

When a hot dessert is served it can often be got ready early in the morning and simply put aside till the time of cooking. Any contrivance which lessens the work in the heat of the day is of great value. The rest-hour should never be forgotten, as only those who are exceptionally strong can bear the continuous work of a day without rest. Ten minutes sleep at noon will give the worker renewed strength to bear the burden of work during the rest of the day. If this rest is taken systematically, it need not occupy fifteen minutes of time. Few women born in America can afford to give this rest up; it will save them from wearing out before their time and add years of health and enjoyment to their lives. As a nation we think too much of the present gain,

FORGETFUL OF FUTURE LOSSES.

If the house is closed during the middle of the day, open in the morning and evening to let in the air, it will be cooler. The kitchen fire need not be used after noon-day dinner. It is a saving of coal and heat to let it down at once, not let it die out. A kerosene stove is so inexpensive a luxury that one should be in every family. Tea-biscuit can be baked, tea or coffee made, and considerable fancy cooking done on an ordinary oil stove at small expense. All cooking which should be done in the summer after dinner can be readily accomplished with an oil stove. Ironing and washing days are exceptions to this rule. Preserving and canning should be done in the morning when the worker is fresh and clear-headed. Do not undertake too much; this is the secret of successful work. The work of the jaded, nervous hand is seldom a success. There are many minor contrivances like steamers, jelly-presses and apple-peelers which should be in the kitchen as well as much more important articles like wringers. There are a great many so-called modern improvements which are not improvements but miserable frauds, and all such inventions must be guarded against.—*N. Y. Weekly Tribune.*

HOW TO SAVE BOYS.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vain ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitements, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that your homes are associated with the repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in any measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public house at first for love of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they find does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, then, that their homes compete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires by night. Illumine your rooms. Hang pictures upon the walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dulness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make their home delightful fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boyhood, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions, depends on you. Do not blame miserable barkeepers if your sons miscarry. Believe it possible that with exerrion and right means a mother may have more control of the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.—*Anon.*

JULY WORK IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

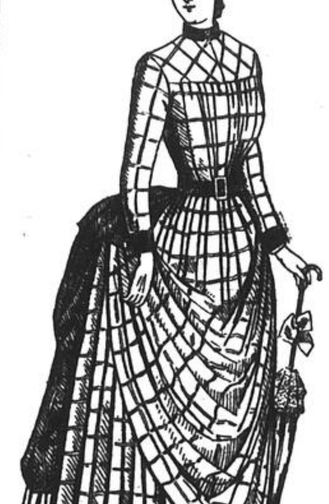
Weeds, which grow apace, need to be thinned out, borders pruned back and many minor matters attended to about the flower garden this month. July is especially the time when cuttings for winter plants should be taken, in order to secure vigorous plants, for the window garden. Slips should be started in gray sand in a shaded place. It is best to have a box of sand for this purpose. Geraniums, coleii and other plants will root with astonishing rapidity in this way. As soon as they all are well rooted, put them into little thimble pots. Practical florists say that nearly all amateurs over-pot plants. As soon as the roots show at the bottom of the pot it is time to re-pot the plant, not before. It is interesting to sink a begonia rex leaf or some similar leaf in the sand and watch the tiny plants which will form on the edge, sending down roots to meet the earth. Cut all slips as near the earth as possible. Some cuttings will not root unless under glass. It is a help to have a small box, the size of an ordinary window pane. Fill this box with sand, have a deep cover and set a window pane on the top. Plants which are most difficult to root may be started in this way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FASHIONS.

SOME DETAILS OF MIDSUMMER STYLES.

Belts of velvet made over stiff and properly curved linings are popular for wear with all sorts of gowns.

Separate high standing collars of velvet, and cuffs more or less broad, and also turn-over collars and collars with lapels of the same fabric, are made up in sets to put on at pleasure.



PLAID GINGHAM DRESS.

The model illustrated is made of grayish-blue gingham cross barred with white and dark blue lines. The skirt is plaited in wide kilt plaits. It is in straight breadths, five yards and a quarter wide before plaiting, and is hung on a plain foundation skirt two yards and a third wide. The plaited skirt reaches to the band on the right side only, and is some inches shorter on the left; it is completed by a long over skirt. The blouse waist is made on a tight waist lining, and has collar and cuffs of dark blue velvet. The front is fastened with buttons and button holes on a concealed fly, and the bottom of the blouse is worn inside the skirt, the band of the latter being covered by a blue leather belt fastened with a buckle. Hat of gray-blue straw trimmed with blue silk and white lace. Gray gloves; dark blue parasol.

Pongees in natural colors are being used for morning-gowns. A bit of color may be imparted by detachable ribbon bows. Such a gown is good economy, as pongee washes as easily as cotton and is much more durable.

Lace mittens, without fingers, are again fashionable.

Short wraps of grenadine and jet are very popular, and will be worn as late in the season as the weather permits. Long strings of jet falling on the arms from beaded epaulettes are liked for these wraps.

Softly draped loose vests or plastrons and puffed sleeves are seen on very many summer dresses.

Full vests seem to be endless in their resources as regards material and arrangement; and as they need not resemble the rest of the gown, much latitude is allowed in the choice of a fabric for their construction.

The fashion of wearing loose or partly loose sleeves is a delightful liberty to many people, and they are especially becoming to ladies with thin arms.

The full bishop, or Marguerite sleeve, gathered at the top and bottom, has a close wristband which makes a lining unnecessary if the dress is for warm weather uses, but permits it if required.

Poppy red and pale fawn in stripes are fashionable for blouses to wear with any skirt suited to the breakfast hour. The skirt-band is concealed by the drooping of the blouse.

Changeable silks are very popular for sun umbrellas and for linings of wraps and jackets.

High collars continue the vogue, and they may or may not be decorated; if of fancy fabric they should be untrimmed, but when of plain goods, ribbon, lace, embroidery or braid may be used on them. Such trimming is flatly applied and follows the shape of the collar itself.

Full waists with pointed yokes make up charmingly in flexible goods of every kind, whether cotton, wool or silk. With full apron draperies and bishop sleeves, they are popularly developed in suitable fabrics for breakfast and home toilettes, and in silken tissues form bodices for young girls' evening dresses.

The fashionable surplice waist is often made up with the outer folds of a different and more ornamental color than the remainder.

Folds of ribbon, usually of gauzy texture in cream-white and with a satin edge, form the favorite neck-finish on gowns that do not permit the wearing of a linen collar. The ribbon is simply put in and does not show a loop finish at the ends.

The half-loose or mandarin sleeves are being made in wraps, and really are a form of decoration. No matter how rough may be the cloth chosen a fancy lining is added to the sleeves. The dark browns, blues, invisible checks and plaids chosen for long wraps and ulsters have sleeve-linings of bright red, heliotrope or golden-brown silk or satin, or gay *glacé* silk.

THE WORK TABLE.

SOFA BOLSTER.

Make a round pillow or bolster of suitable length; fill it with down or balsam-fir needles, and cover with light brown cashmere sixteen inches long and nineteen inches wide. A band of fawn-colored plush or velvet, nine inches wide, is placed around the middle of the bolster for embroidery, to be worked on canvas and then drawn out. The ends of the bolster-case are covered with crochet work seven inches wide, and tied close to the bolster with a brown cord ornamented with colored tassels or pompons. The ruffle made by tying is lined with cashmere.

Take light brown single zephyr and a medium-sized steel hook. Make a chain of 126 stitches.

1st row.—(*) Miss 1 loop, insert the needle in the 2nd and draw the wool through; wool over hook, draw through one loop; wool over, draw through two loops on the needle. This treble stitch though slightly varying from the usual treble gives quite a different effect to the work; repeat from (*) to end of row; turn.

2nd row.—(a) 10 ch, take up all the loops on the needle; catch the wool and draw it through all the loops at once, and finish with a chain stitch. These form a shell; turn it down on the back part of the work which is the right side; miss 2 stitches of the previous row, wool over hook, put it under the third loop from the back and draw the wool through the loop; wool over, draw through one loop, wool over, draw through two loops—second two loops: repeat from (a) to end of row; turn.

Repeat these two rows alternately until there are seven in all. In repeating the row the worker must crochet in constant alternation, thus: 1 treble in the small loop formed by the one chain stitch; 1 treble in the long loop of shell, and one treble in treble between two shells. Care should be taken when working the shells to turn them down at the back of the work. When the chrochet work is finished, it is sewn together on the wrong side, slipped over the ends of the bolster and fastened to the cashmere lining with a row of shells, edging the ruffle. A row of shells is also crocheted separately and sewn to the upper edge (reversed) for a heading around the plush or centre of the bolster. A thick cord is added to hang it over the sofa.

CHILD'S KNITTED AFGHAN.

This pattern is an easy and effective one for a carriage afghan. It may be worked in two colors, in stripes or in blocks (alternating the colors), or one stripe may be white for embroidery and the other any suitable color. Germantown wool can be used, or zephyr, which is lighter somewhat and softer, but more expensive. Take two No. 12 knitting needles and cast on 20 stitches.

1st row.—S 1, o, k 7, n 2, k 7, o, k 1.

2nd row.—Purl to end of row.

Repeat the first and second rows for the length required. The afghan should be about three-quarters of a yard long and five-eighths in width before the border is added.

For the border: Crochet a row of shells on the two sides and across the top; finish the bottom with a deep fringe of the two colors in the afghan.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

GOOSEBERRIES.

GOOSEBERRY TART.—A very good short crust for any kind of fruit tart is made with one pint of flour, 6 oz of butter, a dessert-spoonful of sugar, and a little cold water. Rub the butter into the flour, add the sugar, and mix the whole into a stiff paste with half a cup or so of cold water. Roll out 2 or 3 times, folding the paste over each time, and it will be ready for use. With a pair of scissors cut off the tops and tails of three cups of gooseberries; put them into a deep pie-dish, pile the fruit high in the centre, and put in sugar to taste; line the edge of the dish with a strip of paste, put on the cover, and ornament the edges of the tart; bake in a good oven for about 3-4 hour, and before being sent to table, strew over it some fine-sifted sugar. A jug of cream, or a dish of boiled custards, should always accompany this dish.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.—Pour a quart of boiled milk over a slice of bread, crumbled so that it may become thoroughly softened by the milk. Beat in it the yolks of four eggs, add a cup of flour beaten with some of the milk to a batter, a quart of gooseberries, just before they become soft or ripe, and last of all the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Put in a greased pudding mould and boil steadily for two hours. Serve with caramel sauce. This is a delicious pudding, but success depends on its careful preparation.

CARAMEL SAUCE.—Make a syrup of 3-4ths cup of granulated sugar and a cup of water, add the juice of half a lemon, a tiny bit of cinnamon stick, a clove and a piece of lemon peel. Boil together for ten minutes. Put in a saucepan a quarter of a cup of white sugar, stir till it turns quite brown, then add the boiling syrup, stirring till the whole is a clear, brilliant golden color.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.—To every lb. of fruit allow ¾ lb. of granulated sugar; currant juice. Gather the gooseberries in dry weather, when quite ripe, without being too soft. Weigh them; with a pair of scissors, cut off the tops and tails, and to every 6 lbs. of fruit have ready ½ pint of red currant juice, drawn as for jelly. Put the gooseberries and currant-juice into a preserving pan; let them boil tolerably quickly, keeping them well stirred; when they begin to break, add to them the sugar, and keep simmering until the jam becomes firm, carefully skimming and stirring it, that it does not burn at the bottom. It should be boiled a rather long time, or it will not keep. Put it into small jam pots or glasses; let it get perfectly cold; then cover the pots down with papers cut to fit and oiled with salad oil, and over these put tissue paper, brushed over on both sides with the white of an egg. Store in a dry place.

RASPBERRIES.

RASPBERRY TART is made like the gooseberry tart, with the addition to the raspberries, if liked, of a few ripe red currants.

RASPBERRY CREAM.—One cup of milk, one cup of cream, one ounce of gelatine, sugar to taste, raspberries. Boil the milk, cream, and gelatine together until the latter is dissolved, and strain it into a bowl. Let it cool a little, then add the sugar and half a cup of raspberry juice (obtained by mashing the fresh fruit, upon which a little sugar has been sprinkled, with a wooden spoon, and squeezing the juice from it). Stir well till all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed, then whisk it with a cream-whipper until nearly cold, put it into a well-oiled mould, and set it in a cool place until perfectly set.

RASPBERRY JAM.—Use three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. First boil the fruit alone a few minutes, then add the sugar. Boil three-quarters of an hour, stirring well. Fill little jars or glasses while the jam is boiling hot; when the glasses are cold, cover them first with papers soaked in sweet oil or brandy, and then with second papers moistened with the whites of eggs, and pressed against the sides of the glasses to exclude the air.

RASPBERRIES are specially nice canned.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Queen Victoria's gold service dines 130 persons.

Mrs. Kendall, the English actress, earns about $40,000 a year on an average.

Blondin, of tight rope fame, will return to America next summer after an absence of over twenty years.

G. E. Campbell of Lake Weir, Fla., has shipped 125,000 orange trees to California, in the past ten years.

The States of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi and Tennessee employ women as librarians.

The Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece, is said to be greatly in love with one of his cousins, a daughter of the Prince of Wales.

The Princess Helene d'Orleans, daughter of the Count of Paris, is to be married to Prince Pierre, grandson of Dom Pedro of Brazil.

Queen Victoria recently slept in camp at Aldershot, which was her first camping experience since the return of the English troops from the Crimean war.

Mrs. Henn is so thorough a sailor and so fond of the "Galetea" as her home that she has been ashore but four times since April. Her diversions are fishing and training a pet raccoon which she caught in Florida.

Mrs. T. F. Johnson, wife of an Iowa, physician, is a money-maker. She is raising 200,000 silkworms at her home in the central part of the State, and runs an incubator which has this season hatched out 700 dozen chickens.

Aimee, in a Boston interview, declares that every woman, pretty or plain, ought to habitually smile, talk and eat before a mirror, in order to correct grimaces. She thinks an agreeable smile and graceful carriage can be attained only by careful training.

Edison, it seems, has a lively young rival in the electric field in the person of Frank E. Fisher, manager of the Detroit Electrical Works. Fisher is only twenty-seven years old, a native of Detroit, and has turned out over fifty ingenious and useful devices, the latest an electric motor now in use in that city.

The people of P. E. Island have nearly two million dollars on deposit in the savings bank at Charlottetown. They increased the amount in the last twelve months by about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

That Nine Letter Puzzle.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—May I ask whether any correct solution was ever given of the "Nine Letter Puzzle"? In the last note in the STAR you stated that the perfect solution, viz.: eight words of three letters each, seems never yet to have been attained." Was the whole thing a hoax?

Yours,
QUERIST.

In answer to my clerical correspondent, I may say that no solution which perfectly answers the conditions of the inventor has ever been received by me; but at the same time, I believe that the puzzle is no "hoax," and the character of the inventor was vouched for in a long article about the nine letters in the *New York World*. I do not know that I can do better than reprint part of what I wrote on the subject in the STAR of November 3, 1883.

The Nine Letter Puzzle.

DEAR SIR,—I think I remember seeing a reward of $50 offered in the "Notes, Queries and Replies" column of the STAR for a correct solution of the nine letter puzzle. Will you be kind enough to let me know whether this offer is *bona fide* and is still open? Who makes the offer, and what is his object in doing so? Is it possible to solve the puzzle? I hope an answer to this will not cause you too much trouble. Believe me yours respectfully,

CHAS. G. D.

In view of the fact that I have received more than fifty letters on the subject of this puzzle, in which I am not interested, I must positively decline to have anything more to do with it for the future, and refer all competitors to the inventor in New York, whose address appears below. In the meantime, to oblige numerous correspondents, I again publish the

LETTER FROM MR. SYDNEY A. PHILLIPS, INVENTOR OF THE NINE-LETTER PUZZLE.

446 Brome Street, New York.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of informing you that that portion of your nine-letter puzzle article, which appears in the issue of April 14 of the Montreal Daily STAR, and reads, "the solution is too easy to be called a puzzle" emphatically echoes my sentiments. I have persistently claimed that the real merit of the puzzle lies in the non-apparent fact that the nine letters constituting the puzzle "are the most complete set possible." Will you, in view of this claim—so that the well-informed readers of "Notes, Queries and Replies," may all have a chance of testing its truthfulness, and also of winning $50—kindly revoke your decision, that the puzzle should not again be "alluded to in this column," and publish the enclosed offer of reward. Please accept my sincere thanks for condescending to notice the "Nine Letter Puzzle."

Yours respectfully,
SYDNEY A. PHILLIPS.

$50 REWARD

Will be paid by me to the first person who will, from one set of nine different English letters, form 8 different English dictionary words. The letters, while forming the required number of words, are to also constitute a complete square. Words are not read from the right. The combinations must be made from top to bottom vertically; from left to right diagonally, and from left to right horizontally. The letters constituting "The Nine Letter Puzzle" are not to be used. Words are to contain more than two letters.

SYDNEY A. PHILLIPS.

I may add that (according to the New York *World*) the nine letters which are not to be used are P, L, O, C, I, A, D, Y, R. Whether it is quite fair for Mr. Phillips to monopolize four vowels out of six, leaving only E and U to his victims, it is not for me to decide.

I then mentioned the solution sent me from Vermont by a young lady, and recommended her to write to Mr. Phillips. I concluded thus:

My other numerous correspondents, who have all gone lamentably astray, will, I am sure, accept my condolence with them, and excuse me for not mentioning their names. Farewell, so far as I am concerned, to the "Nine Letter Puzzle."

The following solutions, incorrect (probably because they had failed to read the conditions, and unwittingly used some of the forbidden letters) were sent to me a long time ago:

From Two Little Boys.

LAMBERTON, Minn., April 3rd, 1883.

SIR,—Will this do for your wonderful nine-letter puzzle?

WILLIE.

P U T
E R R
A N Y

If that won't do, how will this do? WALLIE.

A T E
W I N
L E D

We are twins, ten years old next Tuesday.

WILLIAM PORTER.
WALLIE PORTER.

I wish that each of the twins had been successful. No doubt their ingenious efforts cost them many a weary hour, and puzzled their ten years old brains dreadfully. It will be noticed that each boy has formed eight words, in the required position, out of nine letters; but each has employed some of the letters excommunicated by the artful Mr. Philips.

Nevertheless, the ingenuity of some boy will yet baffle the New Yorker. What may not be expected from boys who can form magic squares like the following? Six words are discovered, such that if arranged in a square, they will appear correctly in the same order, both horizontally and perpendicularly. For instance:

F A R M E R
A R O U S E
R O A S T S
M U S C A T
E S T A T E
R E S T E D

Here the words, farmer, arouse, roasts, muscat, estate, and rested, appear one after another, both across and downwards. If proper names were not excluded by rule from these squares, the six words, matter, arrive, tropes, tipple, Evelyn, and resent, would suit equally well. Three other specimens of words that suit may be mentioned, viz., castle, astral, strand, trance, lances, and eldest, or, amends, minion, enable, nibble, dollar and sneers, or (last, but not least), meagre, eagles, aghast, glance, rescue and esteem. On March 26, 1883, a correspondent, R. S. T., wrote to me as follows: Dear Sir,—In an old print (of Albert Durer, 1514,) in my possession, appears a tablet which bears the numbers from 1 to 16 inclusive, so arranged, that counted by fours in any direction, horizontally, perpendicularly or diagonally, they amount to 34. My correspondent wished to know if it had any significance, but I was unable to inform him. Here is the diagram:

16	3	2	13
5	10	11	8
9	6	7	12
4	15	14	1

A Lady's Complaint.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—We would ask the able Editor of this column to exert his influence to correct an abuse of the Queen's English which is fast becoming general. We refer to the improper use of the *adverb* instead of the *adjective* in conjunction with such verbs as to look, to seem, to feel, to appear, etc. For example, in the sentence "your friend *looks badly*," one is led to suppose that the speaker intends to convey the impression that the friend squints, while all the time the latter stands in need of our active sympathy because he *is ill*—and looks it; or in the sentence "those oysters *smell badly*," thus implying the possession by these bivalves of features and faculties hitherto unsuspected. The mistake lies in *modifying the verb* and rendering it active, when the sense requires that the *subject be qualified*.

Even the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" falls into this kind of error when he speaks of certain buildings as looking "formidably."

It is an Americanism, which is fast becoming naturalized here.

Yours obediently, LINDLEY.

A Window Poem.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Among your numerous correspondents in "Notes and Queries" I hope one will be found who will give me, through this department, the whole of a poem which appeared, as far as I can remember, in a window illumination in Glasgow on the 1st August, 1838, on the occasion of the passage of the Negro Emancipation Act (the city was in full festivity). That great event was one of the crowning glories of this reign, and it is singular that it was not once alluded to during the recent festivities.

The poem was much longer. I give all I can recollect. I think it was in a small volume of poems by James Lemon, a letter carrier in Glasgow, published at that time, price one shilling.

"Sisters, as we ourselves are free,
And our birthright is liberty,
So let the negro stand."

And again—

"She boasts her British subjects free
As their encircling wave,
And shall she cross the unfettered sea,
And stoop in other lands to be
The monarch of a slave?
No, she who sits on Britain's throne
Must rule the free, the free alone."

Yours truly, R. D. MACPHERSON.

Montreal, 4th July, 1887.

I have no knowledge of the verses in question, but hope that some Glasgowian who may read the foregoing letter will be able to oblige my correspondent with a copy of the poem.—[ED. of *N. and Q.*]

HOW THE QUEEN TRAVELS.

Extraordinary Precautions for the Safety and Comfort of England's Ruler.

The English press, in referring to the extraordinary precautions observed in connection with the recent journey of the Czar to the Don Cossack country, comments on the unfortunate state of affairs in Russia which renders the adoption of such measures necessary.

From this it would appear that they are ignorant of the fact that almost identical regulations are in force whenever Queen Victoria travels through any portion of her dominions, no matter whether it be from Osborne to Balmoral or from Windsor to London. Indeed the precautions for her safety are very elaborate and will

SURPRISE MOST PEOPLE.

The regulations for Her Majesty's journey fill several foolscap pages, including the time tables, which occupy two pages. The times of departure and arrival having been mentioned, and the metals on which the train will travel specified, the regulations provide:

1. For a pilot engine, accompanied by the locomotive superintendent of the particular district travelled over, and by a guard, with lamps, flags, and fog signals. The engine precedes the royal train at a uniform rate of speed, and is always fifteen minutes in advance of it.

2. The drivers and firemen, as well as the engines for the royal train, are specially selected. Telegraph men accompany the train under a superintendent; and brakemen, fitters, lampmen, and greasers travel in the train all the way, keeping a constant watch. At stopping places they must alight and examine the train and grease the axle-boxes.

3. A lookout man is placed on the tender of the engine, and seated with his face toward the train, observes any signal that may be given by the occupants. This position is by no means an enviable one, as may be imagined, particularly at night, when more than

ORDINARY VIGILANCE IS REQUIRED.

The above are a few of the precautions which the railroad companies adopt to secure Her Majesty's safety, and her comfort is no less carefully studied. For thirty minutes previous to the Queen's coming no train nor even a light engine—by which is meant an engine without carriages attached—or any kind of vehicle, is permitted to proceed upon or cross the main line—the pilot engine alone excepted. Not only are all these regulations enforced on the down line, but on the up line also it is commanded that drivers must reduce their speed to ten miles an hour and on no account open the whistle when passing Her Majesty's train. Furthermore, no passenger trains are permitted to arrive or even pass through the stations while the Queen's train is stopping at such stations for refreshments, or to change engines.

The passengers arriving at Perth after travelling all night are frequently detained for over half an hour on a siding outside the depot while the Queen is breakfasting, before they are allowed to alight. Not only are these rules expected to be, and are, strictly conformed to, but all goods trains are examined to see if anything is projecting which might strike the royal train. No driver is permitted to allow his engine to blow off steam or to permit any smoke to escape, or whistle while on the siding near the Queen, or while she is passing. The facing and other points are properly secured and bolted before the royal train passes; the gates or level crossings where there are no gate-keepers are locked an hour before the Queen comes, and a long line of plate-layers are stationed at stated intervals and within hail of one another

LIKE A ROW OF SENTRIES

to guard the permanent way.

Special telegraphic signals are employed. The public are excluded from the stations, and the servants of the company must perform all their duties silently and without noise.

The Queen's saloons are in the centre of the train, and these commodious carriages, fitted for day or night travelling, Her Majesty occupies with Princess Beatrice.

There are two beds in the sleeping apartment which opens from the day saloon. The beds are simple, matching the green and gilt furniture and fittings, and are something like elaborate cots in shape; and generally the interior fittings of the train leave nothing to be desired. The floors are carpeted, the ceilings padded, the wide windows curtained, and the lamps deeply shaded. Electric bells communicate with the attendants or the officials, and by pressing a button at the end of a long variegated cord or bell-pull, the alarm is sounded in the guard's van. A separate electric button is fixed in each side of the sleeping apartment, by which the attendants may be summoned; another button, when pressed, will cause the train to stop as quickly as may be.

The usual furniture is comfortable but simple, and a lavatory is included in all the Queen's saloons. There are hooks and racks for parcels, wraps, bird cages, and small bundles, of which the Queen and the Princess

CONVEY A GOODLY SUPPLY.

The late John Brown used to occupy a seat in the royal day saloon, back of the engine as the train stood, and facing the Queen's apartments, so as to be within call at once.

The royal saloon devoted to Prince Henry of Battenberg, who is temporarily separated from his wife, is the one formerly used by the Prince of Wales, and is fitted with a smoking cabinet, a bedroom with two beds, a lavatory, and a stove.

The Queen's carriages are warmed in the usual way with hot water. Nothing is wanted to render the journey as little irksome and as little fatiguing as possible. The carriages exteriorly are bright and clean and always freshly polished.

The Queen is supplied with a special time-table, printed elegantly in mauve on thick white paper, bordered in gold and surmounted by the royal arms. The time-table shows the hours of arrival and departure, the duration of each stoppage and the distance between the stations. The time is regulated by her Majesty's wishes, signified beforehand.

It may be added that in no other European country excepting Russia are so elaborate regulations in force concerning the railway journeys of the sovereign.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A few days ago a Philadelphia Grand Jury found an indictment against one Louisa Erbeline for "eaves-dropping." Should she be found guilty, it will be difficult to determine the degree of her punishment, as it is not probable that the offence, as such, is specially designated in the statutes of Pennsylvania.

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INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Where epidemic diseases prevail, such as Fevers, Dysentery, Influenza, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and other malignant diseases, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.

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R. R. R. not only cures the patient seized with Malaria, but if people exposed to the Malarial poison will every morning take 20 or 30 drops of Ready Relief in water, and eat, say a cracker, before going out, they will prevent attacks.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER—DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 37 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton (a patient)*:—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." [illegible] Great Jones St., N.Y. [illegible] Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. [illegible] for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE WINE,

The only one recommended by DR. CORVISART, and approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris. This Wine, of a very agreeable taste, has been used with the greatest success for 30 yrs. in cases of

Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Want of Appetite, Disgust at Meals, Slow and Painful Digestion and other troubles of stomach.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE (in Powder) is also recommended in some cases.

PARIS: HOTTOT-BOUDAULT, 8 rue Dauphine
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COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD. MONTREAL.

PILULES DEHAUT

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

Price in France, 5frs. and 2frs. 50c.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

The Daily Star.

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

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

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

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

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR
for week ending July 23, 1887.

Monday	26,666
Tuesday	26,511
Wednesday	26,608
Thursday	26,442
Friday	26,268
Saturday	28,526
Total	161,021

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE
For Week ending July 23rd, 1887,
26,837.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

Parties removing to the seaside or other resorts during the summer months, can have THE STAR sent to them by leaving their orders at THE STAR Office, 165 St. James street.

THE FRESH AIR FUND

Toiling in the Sweltering Heat

ANOTHER WEEK OF WORK AND GLADNESS, WORRY AND SADNESS.

Since last Saturday's report, the committee have been battling with a thousand difficulties in the practical execution of the "Fresh Air" work. Every forenoon has been taken up with the investigation of reports, suggestions and complaints. After the meetings all day long the drudgery of the work has been done, searching the lanes, examining the homes, many of them dark, dank, death dealing hovels. The result of the work has been the despatch of upwards of 100 children and mothers to the homes; sadly enough some of the poor applicants have died before they could be got off by the train or boat, emphasizing the need of urgency and discrimination. Sad scenes have been witnessed that would perhaps have softened the hearts of the professional fault finders who know nothing of the distress and suffering which the Committee are trying to relieve, or the almost overwhelming difficulties in securing absolute satisfaction in all the details of the work. There is harmony and discipline to be maintained at the homes, imposition to be guarded against, quiet, retiring poverty to be sought out and administered to, labor that cannot be done without giving the looked for opportunity to the expectant carper.

Through good and evil report the Committee have kept right on in their work, listening to complaints, trying to remedy them, but wavering not for one moment in the determination to carry out the work to the best of their ability to get the maximum of good.

Many cases of really wonderful recovery have been reported and abundant evidence that a vast amount of good is being done. Mothers and children have come forward to thank the hundreds of generous, kind hearted people who have given the money to supply the boon.

They have manifested a curiosity to see the names of the contributors, and a gentleman interested in the cause has volunteered to present each one of the children and mothers with a little souvenir of their visits, giving the names of the contributors to the fund.

Mrs. E. J. Bone sends five dollars in cash and two parcels of clothing, and toys for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"C. M. C." sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. E. K. Greene sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"S. M. K.," Beggsbow, Ont., sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"No Name" sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Master A. E. Foulds, Abenakis Springs, sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

A purse found by a young lady containing two dollars and twenty-seven cents, and for which she could get no owner, is sent in for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"W. S." sends three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Judge Johnson sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Little "V" sends two dollars and a bundle of illustrated papers for the Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Mrs. R. S. Weir sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. C. P. Hebert sends Arbitration fee, amounting to five dollars, for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. McCulloch sends a nice supply of clothing for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

A nice parcel of clothing collected in the *Gazette* office is sent in for the children at the Fresh Air Homes.

Mrs. Hogan sends a parcel of hats for the use of the women and children at the Fresh Air Homes.

"A Friend" sends a large parcel of nice clothing for the children at the Fresh Air Homes.

Mount Royal Vale Sabbath School sends a parcel of reading matter for the use of the children at the Fresh Air Homes.

"A Friend" sends a parcel of Baby's clothes for the children at the Fresh Air Homes.

Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., send a donation of necessities for use in the Fresh Air Home at Varennes.

Mr. S. R. Parsons sends a parcel of fans for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

"G. B. McG." sends a parcel of clothing for the use of the children at the Fresh Air Homes.

Messrs. Boxer Bros. send a quantity of crockery for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

Mr. W. D. McLaren sends some baking powder for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

Mr. Wm. F. Smardon sends a large parcel of boots for the children in the Fresh Air Homes.

Mrs. Slessor sends a parcel of beautiful clothing for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

Mr. Bird sends a parcel of books for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

Mrs. Hogan sends a nice parcel of clothing and books for the use of the women and children in the Fresh Air Homes.

The Cheesborough Mfg. Co. send a large supply of fans for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

Ichi Ban sends a parcel of fans for use in Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Messrs. Geo. Childs & Co. send one case matches for use in the Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Mr. Henry R. Gray has kindly offered to supply medicines or anything in his line free of charge for the Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Messrs. Willis & Co. have offered the use of a piano free of charge, including transportation, and accompanied by a player, for the Fresh Air Excursions, and also a very kind letter expressing their warm approval of the movement and offering to do anything for the committee that lies in their line.

Miss Sarah Kyte, 20 Plateau street, and a few of her music pupils send as follows:

Miss Sarah Kyte	$1.00
Josie and Arthur Macartney	.25
Mary and Libbie Willis	.50
George and Amy Freeman	.25
Annie Davidson	.10
Nettie Brundage	.05
John and Robert Willis	.15
Lizzie Millard	.10
Maud Finnie	.10

amounting to two dollars and fifty cents for the Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Messrs. Thos. Leeming & Co. send two dozen large tins of Nestle's food for the children in the Fresh Air Homes.

The McClary Mfg. Co. send two dozen japanned candlesticks for use in the Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Messrs. Euard & Macdonald send a donation of tinware for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

"S. S. S." sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Workman, St. Lambert, sends a baby's perambulator for use in the Children's Fresh Air Homes.

Mrs. Philip de Gruchy sends a baby's carriage, a most acceptable gift. Will some other kind ladies send perambulators. When the tired-out mothers, burdened all day with infants in arms, see a perambulator coming, there is great joy amongst them.

MUCH has been said in regard to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway is the shortest route across the continent, but probably nothing more apt than the following by Dr. James Edmund has been recorded.

> "The Canadian Pacific Railway route to the East travels, as it were, round the neck of the world, instead of round its chest, and, therefore gets from one side of the world to the other by a shorter line."

PATRIOTIC Canadians who read Mr. Goldwin Smith's pessimistic predictions regarding the future of the Dominion may find some consolation in the fact that the opinions of this clever Englishman are not the result of years of observation in Canada. Mr. Smith made up his mind that the manifest destiny of British America was annexation to the United States before he came to Canada, and he has always taken a pessimistic view of everything Canadian.

THE policy which the Salisbury Government is pursuing with regard to the Land Bill is giving dire offence to some of the Irish landlords. One of them, Mr. Agar Ellis, voices the opinion of his fellow landlords in an emphatic and indignant protest, of which the following is an extract:

> "These amendments to the Land Act mean no more nor less than the cessation of rent in Ireland for three years. In a very short time the whole country will be in a state of chaos. There can be no business transactions where the most solemn undertakings are set at naught when the exigencies of place and party step in. I can see no reason why I should move a finger for this Government. They are bent on ruining my country, but so was Gladstone. I think he would do it quicker, and therefore more mercifully."

TORONTO is to have a summer carnival and the papers there begin to talk of rivaling Montreal in this line. If Toronto could give us an ice carnival during the hot weather it would undoubtedly rival Montreal, and could count on thousands of visitors from all parts of the continent. But Toronto only proposes a water carnival, a procession of boats illuminated with colored lights, fireworks, etc., on Toronto bay in front of the city. It will take place during exhibition week. Something of the kind was attempted during the semi-centennial celebration in that city several years ago, and it was not a shining success.

IT is reported that a number of Mormons are about to settle in the Canadian North-West. Canada wants all the good immigrants that can be induced to settle in it, but in view of the trouble the people of the United States have had in suppressing polygamy in Utah the immigration of Mormons should be discouraged. Any attempt to establish polygamy in the Canadian North-West must be met with the utmost severity by the Dominion Government. It will be much easier to deal with this evil at its inception than after it has become firmly established. The Mormons if they come must be taught to respect Canadian law.

THE recent settlement of the Afghan frontier dispute is said to be favorable to Russia. Concessions have been made which brings Russia a step nearer to Herat. The possession of that city whether by negotiation or by force is the object at which the Czar is at present aiming. The Ameer is reported to be dissatisfied with the result of the conference between the two great powers. He appears to be quite alive to the danger he is in from Russian encroachment. He regards the steady advance of Russia with distrust, and is perfectly aware of his inability unaided to put a stop to it. He has more than he can do to keep his rebellious subjects in order. Just now he seems to have got a little the better of them, but there is no knowing how soon they may recover from their late defeat and be in the field again as strong as ever. What with the Russian on his frontier and the insurgent tribes within his territory the unfortunate Ameer has his hands full.

MUCH has been heard of the progress of the Southern States and of the peace and harmony which prevail in that part of the Union. But there are indications that the feeling between the whites and the negroes is not quite so cordial as it might be. We read of negroes being denied the privilege of riding in cars with their white fellow citizens, although they had honestly paid for the privilege, and now we see that there is a bill before the Georgia Legislature making it an offence, punishable by chain gang for one year, for a teacher or trustee of a public or private school to allow white pupils in a colored school or colored pupils in a white school. The introduction of this absurdly unjust measure shows that the antipathy felt by the whites of the South against the blacks is as strong as ever it was, and it is likely to be productive of mischief before very long. The negroes are becoming alive to their rights as citizens of the republic, and are beginning to assert them. It is not likely that they will long quietly bear the injustice with which some overbearing whites attempt to treat them. Unless a stop is put to the exclusiveness which drives the negro out of the first class railway car, and which will not permit him to study in schools supported by the people's taxes, there will be trouble in the Southern States.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LINE.

The idea that all the farmers in all the States of the Union are infinitely more prosperous than the farmers of the different provinces of the Dominion is not entertained by the Canadians who live in the United States and enjoy the opportunity of making observations on the condition of its citizens. Many Canadians resident in the States do not believe that the average Canadian has any reason to envy the lot of the average citizen of the United States. The Boston *Provincialist* commenting upon the rose-colored pictures drawn by orators in Canada of the condition of the American farmer says:

> "What advantages are there in the New England States over Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and P. E. Island? We see the statement made, that the young people leave their provincial homes by the score to seek employment in 'the States.' But to these young people 'the States' mean a very few centres of business, and outside of these centres there are as many deserted farms and tenantless houses, and as great a dearth of young people, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and other New England states, as can be found in the Maritime provinces, in proportion to the population. Take Massachusetts even—the Mecca for most provincials—and two evils are met by all—intensely close competition in the cities, and 'no business' in the country. The exceptions to this are about the same in the two countries under comparison. Let any who doubt this take a trip to Cape Cod, or down New Bedford way, or through the central and western counties of the State. Who has not read of Fairhaven and Nantucket, the once greatest whaling ports in the world, but now almost unknown? And wise people say that Gloucester and Provincetown and other such places are going the same way. There are thousands of deserted farms in New England to-day—the owners having moved to Boston or other large cities."

So the "exodus" of which we hear so much is not confined to the Dominion.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee is modest. It asks the City Council to delegate to it the power to award contracts. It is notorious that the Road Committee does not exercise the powers that it already possesses wisely and for the benefit of the citizens, still it has the assurance to ask for greater power in order, we suppose, that it may have the opportunity to abuse that also. It is impatient of control and desires to have the only check upon it taken away. Aldermen Jeannotte and Villeneuve did what was right and no more than their duty in opposing the delegation of the Council's power to award contracts to the Road Committee. Whatever the City Attorney's opinion on the subject may be the Council should retain that power in its own hands. All the members know that the Committee does not perform its duties in such a way as would justify them in giving it full control of the money appropriated to the Road Department. To delegate their power to give contracts to the Committee would be to open the door wide for favoritism and jobbery and corruption of all kinds. The virtue of some of the men forming the Committee is not so strong and undoubted that it would be wise to throw temptation in their way. Instead of giving the Road Committee greater powers, the Council would do well to restrict the powers that it already possesses and to exercise over its acts the strictest and most vigilant supervision. It appears to us that the Council does not act up to its privileges and powers in this direction, that they allow the committees to have too much of their own way, that in fact many who compose it think that their sole duty as councillors is to confirm and record the action of the different committees. This is far from being right or safe. The Council should hold the reins and hold them tightly. All the committees need a check now and then, and none of them more than this same Road Committee that is asking to do as it pleases with the money which the citizens place under the control of the City Council.

PROTECT THE BABIES.

Although the city's easy-going and not too intelligent medical health officer thinks that the public have no right to enquire into the manner in which infants are treated by those to whose care they are entrusted, there are places in which the public do concern themselves about the helpless little children and make laws for their protection. No further away than the State of New York a law is in force to check just such abuses respecting the treatment of children by nurses as have been shown to exist in this city. There, no person can take charge of little children without being licensed by a competent authority to do so, and the houses in which the children are kept must be open to inspection by representatives of the public. The following is the New York law with respect to baby farming, and the sooner a similar one is enacted by the Provincial Legislature the better for the interests of humanity and the credit of the Province:

> "Any person other than a Superintendent of the Poor, or a Superintendent of almshouses, or of an institution duly incorporated for the purpose, who receives, boards or keeps any nursing children, or any children under the age of 12 years, not his relatives, apprentices, pupils or wards, without legal commitment, or without first having obtained a license in writing so to do, from a member of the State Board of Charities, or from the Mayor, or Board of Health of the city or town wherein such children are received, boarded, or kept, or who violates the provisions of such license, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Such license must specify the name and residence of the person so undertaking the care of such children, and the place and number of children thereby allowed to be received, boarded and kept therein, and shall be revokable at will by the authority granting it, and such person shall keep a register wherein he shall enter the names and ages of all such children, and the names and residences of their parents, as far as known, the time of the reception and discharge of such children, and the reasons therefor, and if he neglects or omits so to do, he is guilty of a dismeanor, and it shall be lawful for the officers of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children at all reasonable times to enter and inspect the premises wherein such children are boarded, received or kept, and also such register and children."

We trust, too, that before long a society for the prevention of cruelty to children will be established in this city. It is quite evident that they need some more efficient protection than that supplied by the constituted authorities.

BLUSTER VS. COMMON SENSE.

The capture of American fishermen in the very act of stealing fish in Canadian waters is made a grievance of by some of the organs of public opinion in the States. They, without enquiry, take it for granted that the men have been unjustly taken and cruelly detained. The *Mail and Express* says that "These men are suffering for the common necessaries of life, and yet the Dominion authorities refuse to permit the American consul to send them to their homes, on the ground, apparently, that the shipment of sailors by an American fishing vessel in a Canadian port is in violation of the treaty of 1818." This is pure nonsense. There is no fear of the men remaining in want of the necessaries of life long in a place like Prince Edward Island, and if the men really want to get home they can be sent there any day much more speedily and comfortably than by taking passage in a fishing schooner. There is a line of steamers constantly plying between the Island and Boston, and there is also daily steamer and rail communication between it and all parts of the continent. The complaint about the hardships endured by the captured men and about their detention on the Island is therefore utterly groundless, yet on the strength of this trumped up grievance and because the Canadian authorities have not allowed American fishermen to take mackerel within the three mile limit, the *Mail and Express* calls upon the President to take steps to issue his proclamation of non-intercourse with Canada!

There are, however, American newspapers that look upon this fishing business in the right light. The New York *Star* is one of these. After some chaff about the fuss that is being made about the arrest of the poachers, and the seizure of a vessel by the Canadian Customs authorities, it says:

> But, seriously, isn't it about time we had done with this pitiful nonsense? There is no good reason why this country should work itself into a fever of excitement every time a New England fishing smack is libeled for violating the laws of a friendly power. If a British vessel were to enter New York or Boston harbor, and, while withing the jurisdiction of the United States, deliberately violate its laws, our authorities would at once apply the penalty as a matter of course. It would not for an instant occur to the officials of this government to wink at a breach of regulations they were appointed to enforce, nor would any responsible or representative voice in Great Britain be lifted in protest against a proceeding so obviously just and proper.

The *Star* concludes its excellent article with the following sensible remarks:—

> There is but one logical position for the United States in this controversy, and that is one of acquiescence in the proposition that Canada may regulate her own affairs within her own territory. We claim that right for ourselves: in common decency we should concede it to others.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Midsummer Advice.
[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

Keep clear of extremes. Too much ice water or too much fire water are equally bad.

Dr. McGlynn.
[New York Graphic.]

Dr. McGlynn will flourish for a brief season as a result of a very cheap article of notoriety and then will pass out of sight to return no more.

Effect of a New Law.
[Boston Globe.]

The new law in Texas against carrying deadly weapons has, according to the Texas papers, diminished the full-dress weight of the average Texan by six pounds.

Better Recall the Man From Maine.
[Alta California.]

The ear which was cocked to hear the shriek of anguish from the British lion when Blaine stepped on his tail is the weariest ear on earth.

Hard on the Congressmen.
[Atlanta Constitution.]

English writers want an international copyright. So do American writers; but before that is brought about the North will have to elect Congressmen who know something about literature.

Still Another Accomplishment.
[Hartford Times.]

Mrs. Cleveland's endurance of reception hand shaking is such that observers ascribe it to the use of dumb bells. She is said to be a graceful gymnast and very fond of calisthenics.

One Result of the Strikes.
[Savannah News.]

During the last three years the strikes of American workmen have resulted in bringing 1,000,000 foreign workmen to this country to fill places and earn wages. "It is an ill wind that that blows nobody good."

Where the Walking Delegates Are.
[Philadelphia North American.]

Walking delegates are now for the most part rusticating with their families at their favorite summer resorts. By stirring up a little trouble in the autumn they will probably be able to get through the winter in equally good style.

Americans in Hawaii.
[Springfield Republican.]

It is estimated that Americans in Hawaii pay fifty per cent. more of the taxes than any other nationality on the islands. This is one reason why the United States Government is keeping an eye on the movements there during the present crisis.

A Maritime Threat.
[Toronto Mail.]

Intelligent observers in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick say that, should the United States Government offer unrestricted reciprocity in full settlement of the fishery dispute, those three provinces will insist upon the acceptance of the offer; and, if it is rejected, will go out of Confederation.

The Cost of Two Armies.
[London Economist.]

The British Government is certainly not a modal of economy in military expenditure, and we hear a great deal about the advantages which accrue to the United States, because they are not burdened with the heavy cost of keeping up an army. The fact, however, is that, including the pensions, the expenditure of the United States in connection with the army is distinctly greater than that of this country.

The Best School of Journalism.
[Journalist.]

The only really successful school of journalism is hard work on a real newspaper, and the earlier in life such training is begun, and the lower down on the ladder the student commences, the better are his chances for ultimate success. Yet, after all, the schools of journalism do no harm. They will, at least, teach the young writer how to spell, how to word a sentence grammatically and punctuate it properly, and for this the overworked "copy-chopper" will rise up and call them blessed.

The Naval Review.
[For the New York Star.]

The line of these floating wonders near Spithead was four miles long. Never on any water-way has so much destructive power been concentrated. That the wonderful display passed off in perfect order and without the slightest accident is immensely to the credit of the British naval control. No other country could have furnished such a spectacle. Those foolish critics who have found fault with the Secretary of the Navy for resorting to England for plans for American battle ships will find in the account of this unrivaled naval review the reasons why, seeking to build the best fleet that can be floated, Mr. Whitney, after competition open to the world, found reason to prefer the design of England's foremost builder of ships of war.

No Ground of Complaint.
[New York Times.]

As nothing has been heard at the State Department of the reported seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters, it is not likely that the case has any of the elements of "outrage" in it. If reports are true, the fishermen, in their eager pursuit of the lively mackerel, have been enticed within the three-mile limit, and have taken the risk of casting their seines in the prohibited waters. If they have done this knowingly and have been caught, they have no ground of complaint. That they have no right to catch fish there is admitted, and they have professed to have no desire to do so. They seem to have been abstaining from the privileges which they claimed last year and which the Government sustained them in claiming. If now they are really trespassing in the prohibited limits, they will have to take the consequences, besides strengthening the contention of Canada as to the value of the inshore fisheries and the disposition of Americans to encroach upon them.

FRENCH PRESS.

Against Commercial Union.

Le Canadien says that certain papers are forever discussing the question of commercial union between Canada and the States. Strange to say, what they care for the least is what our neighbors may think of this project. After all, the American Republic has something to say about this. It would be better not to get too excited before knowing what the Americans propose seriously to do in the matter.

Some of the defenders of the idea of commercial union fall into the most flagrant contradiction with their past. The Toronto *Globe* distinguishes itself most in this fashion. It seems to have completely forgotten its theories on Free Trade and Protection.

For the last eleven years the National Policy of Canada has been discussed in all its aspects. The adversaries of a protective tariff have always combated the system with the pretention that the duties thereby imposed for protection have been paid by the consumers.

How often has it been tried to make them admit that interior competition having lowered prices, foreign producers have often been obliged to assume these charges in order to gain access to the market. It was of no use. They would not budge from their principle, which the *Globe* has affirmed thousands of times.

But now everything is changed since commercial union is on the *tapis*. The great Toronto paper sees things in a different light. It argues lengthily to prove to the farmers and the lumbermen that with the system it favors, they will benefit by the whole amount of duties now levied by the Government at Washington on articles exported to the United States.

On the one hand, they say that the protective duties of the American Republic are paid by the foreign producers. But when on the other hand Canada is in question, it is no longer the same thing; the protective duties are paid by the native consumers.

There is a good deal of contradiction in these two views, and it is not probable that the partisans of commercial union will much advance their lobby by such arguments.

Not to the Corporations.

Le Canadien says that whether the right of the provincial legislature to raise revenues by taxing commercial corporations is exercised or not, it is eminently satisfactory that the Privy Council has recognized it as belonging to them.

LACHINE BRIDGE.

Opened This Morning. Regular Traffic Begins Aug. 8th.

The opening of the C. P. R. bridge at Lachine took place this morning in an informal manner. A special train, conveying Ass't-General Manager Shaughnessy, Mr. Peterson, the C. P. R. chief engineer, Mr. Reid and other contractors, left Dalhousie station at ten o'clock and crossed the bridge, running out as far as St. Johns.

The opening of this bridge gives the C. P. R. an American connection over the South Eastern system, making them independent of the G. T. R. The line runs from Lachine via St. John's to Farnham where connection is made with the South Eastern.

Regular passenger trains will run over the bridge, beginning August 8th, when the South Eastern trains will leave Dalhousie Square station instead of Bonaventure, as heretofore. Robbins' circus is expected to come in over the bridge to-morrow. This is their only means of access by train to the city, as the Grand Trunk, by an arrangement with Barnum, in recompense, it is said, for the death of Jumbo, have agreed to transport no circus but Barnum's.

THE DEFAULTER PARENT

Arrives from Chicago Last Night.

The defaulter Parent, late of the Bank of Hochelaga, arrived in custody of an American police officer last night by the C. P. R. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, who prosecutes, and Mr. St. Pierre, who defends, arrived at the same time. In waiting on the platform was Constable Champagne, who went on the train and took charge of the prisoner. The proceedings were very brief. The prisoner was not handcuffed or in any way restrained, and carried his portmanteau to the cab, in which the party drove at once to the gaol. There were a number of people gathered in the depot, friends and acquaintances of the culprit, but he was not spoken to or in any way recognized in accordance apparently with his own desire. Parent will be charged before the Police Magistrate on the next stage of the proceedings. It is stated that Parent has been very severely dealt with in the State of Illinois, having been incarcerated with the lowest kind of criminals in the common prison at Chicago, and the kind of prisoners that city produces can easily be imagined. No privileges were granted him and he had to live on the common prison fare. He was compelled to consult his lawyers through the bars of his prison door. It is not thought any defence will be offered and that the prisoner will plead guilty.

CABLE JOTTINGS.

Latest Items of Interest from the Old World.

At the annual meeting of the flax societies at Belfast it was announced that trade was now in the most favorable condition since 1881.

The woods behind Mount Pentelicus, Greece, are on fire. A hurricane is blowing enormous volumes of smoke far over the sea. A detachment of troops has been sent to arrest the progress of the flames.

In the House of Commons last night, numerous amendments to the land bill being disposed of, clauses 7 to 18 inclusive were agreed to without discussion. Clauses 19 and 20 were eliminated. The consideration of clause 21, dealing with the remission of rates, was postponed.

It is officially announced that the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph will meet at Gasetin on August 6th.

The Methodist conference now in session at London has appointed Rev. Chas. Kelly as delegate to the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in America.

M. Ferry's friends in Paris avow that he will not accept General Boulanger's challenge. M. Ferry considers that he has not exceeded the right of one politician to criticize another.

TO FIGHT TO THE BITTER END.

The Red River Valley Road Proclaimed a Public Work.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WINNIPEG, July 30.—The Government has prepared an extra of the *Official Gazette*, proclaiming the Red River Valley Road a public work, and under the public works act of 1885 special powers, such as expropriation, are conferred upon the Department. Legal men declare that the proclamation will effectually bar any injunctions. There is no doubt that the members of the Government are fully aroused, and recognizing that they are in direct opposition with the Dominion Government, they are bound to fight the matter to the bitter end. Members state that they see plainly they have justice and the people with them, and they are bound to build the road, injunction or no injunction. It has been intimated to the contractors that they need pay no attention to the service of an injunction, as the Government would stand between them and injury, paying all expenses and loss.

TWO LESSONS.

A plant in the window grew and grew,
But it yielded naught that was fair to view;
Its form was ugly, its leaves held stings
That pierced and tortured like evil things.

And daily and yearly it seemed akin
To a life of selfishness, hate and sin,
And on blazing sunshine it joyed to feed,
As if gathering fire for deadliest deed.

But at last, one day, a rich perfume
Rose incense-like, till it filled the room.
And lo! on the plant, a flower most fair,
Like the spirit of purity resting there.

Then I thought how the years had dragged apace,
Ere the birth of that bloom of marvellous grace,
And I saw in the flower so wondrously planned,
Two beautiful lessons, simple yet grand:

The ugliest shape may be found to hold
A soul of the purest, loveliest mold—
And blossom-time comes, be it soon or late,
For him who has patience to work and wait.

EMMA C. DOWD

DENOUNCED.

Scathing Remarks Against the Road Committee.

Ald. Villeneuve Says the Committee is Unworthy of Public Confidence—His Remarks Cause a Sensation.

There was somewhat of a sensation yesterday afternoon at the City Council meeting. It was brought about by the report from the Road Committee asking power to grant contracts without having to refer back to Council provided the amount of the contract did not exceed the amount of the appropriation.

Ald. Laurent moved that the report before the Council be adopted.

Ald. Grenier said he was glad to see that the Road Committee had taken the proper action after finding out their mistake. He might say that the Finance Committee in future would not agree to any contracts that were one cent over the appropriations.

Ald. Jeannotte strongly opposed the idea of giving the Road Committee any powers to sign or award contracts. The Committee by its actions did not merit such confidence. It was the

WORST MANAGED COMMITTEE

in the city, and it was high time that a stop should be put to their methods of proceeding.

Ald. Laurent urged the adoption of the report.

Ald. Villeneuve denounced in the strongest terms and with great force the attempt of the Road Committee to obtain such powers. He reviewed the action of the committee in regard to the sewers for St. Jean Baptiste Ward, and said that if the committee had persisted in its action his ward would certainly have seceded from the city. The public had no confidence in the Road Committee as it was composed to-day, and it was time that it should be reconstituted. It would be dangerous in the extreme to give it the power asked for. It would not do for him to say that there was anything actually wrong with the members of the committee, but their actions were very strange. Some of the members had done all they could to assist the contractors.

Cries of "Name! Name!"

Ald. Villeneuve said he would mention no names, but it was a well known fact. He hoped the Council would not concur in Ald. Laurent's motion.

Ald. Malone at this stage rose excitedly amid cries of "next, next" and took exception to Ald Villeneuve's remarks. It was he claimed, the duty of the City Survey or to have informed the committee that the price was too high. He demanded that Ald. Villeneuve should name the members to whom he alluded. He knew nothing about any of the contractors and he did not think it was right to make such sweeping accusations against members. Perhaps some of the members might be guilty, with all respect to the chair, who was a very good man, (laughter). If there was any "boodle" about the matter let it be brought out (Hear hear.)

Ald. Laurent said there was no occasion for so much fuss. The report was only to authorize the Committee to give contracts according to appropriations previously sanctioned by the Finance Committee. Ald. Villeneuve had no right to make such statements as he had, and

IF HE WERE A GENTLEMAN

he would have demanded an investigation, instead of doing as he had done. Let him come out openly and say whom he meant.

Ald. Villeneuve—I say it to your face. Did I not tell you yourself, Ald. Laurent, that the prices were exorbitant. I say that you, Ald. Laurent, Chairman of the Road Committee, did wrong in consenting to a contract being given at nearly double the price of the estimate. There is the accusation which I make to your face. (Hear, hear.)

Ald. Laurent said this was always the tenor of Ald. Villeneuve's remarks.

Ald. Grenier said he agreed with Ald. Villeneuve as to the injustice of the case, but he would not like to impute bad faith to the members of the Road Committee.

Ald. Villeneuve, however, was entitled to the thanks of the citizens for his stand in the matter. In respect to the report before the Council, he might say that the Finance Committee had first to sanction all appropriations for drains, etc., and now all that the Road Committee asked was to complete the contract.

Ald. Jeannotte did not think that even this power should be given to the Committee. He believed that Ald. Villeneuve was perfectly justified in his remarks, and that it would be dangerous to entrust further power to the Committee.

LEGAL DOUBTS.

Ald. Archibald said it seemed to him that it was exceedingly doubtful if the Council could delegate such power. He moved an amendment to the effect that the question be referred to the City Attorney to ascertain whether the Council could delegate its powers in this respect. Ald. Archibald's amendment was agreed to and the subject then dropped.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The report of the Dyke Construction Committee, embodying the suggestions of the Mayor, which were published in full in last evening's STAR, was then read and unanimously adopted. The Mayor was authorized to sign all contracts in connection with the Inundation Committee.

A report from the Dyke and Finance Committees for an appropriation of $33,000, the difference between the estimated cost and the contract price of the levee was unanimously adopted.

The following letter from the Governor-General was read:

OTTAWA, July 18, 1887.

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to convey to you and through you to the aldermen and citizens of Montreal the Queen's thanks for their beautifully illuminated address, and her appreciation of their loyal congratulations.

I have the honor, etc.,
CHAS. J. JONES,
For the Governor-General's Secretary.

THE BOODLE INVESTIGATION.

The question of a commission to investigate the boodle charges, to which reference was made in last evening's STAR, was left over till next meeting. The remainder of the business was of an unimportant nature.

Redemptorists' Centenary.

On Thursday next the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists) throughout the world will celebrate the centenary of their founder, St. Alphonsus de Ligouri. The first members of the society to establish themselves here, came in 1841. Quebec was the first Canadian city in which they took up their work; they came there in 1874, taking charge of St. Patrick's church. They are now established in Montreal, St. John, N. B., and St. Anne de Beaupre. The Congregation is under the govermen of a Rector-Major, elected for life by the general chapter and assisted by six consultors. His residence is in Rome. The Superior in the various provinces and of their houses with their consultors are appointed for three years by the Rector-Major. They have a convent here adjoining St. Ann's church, which will eventually be the mother house of their community in Canada. The rector, Rev. Father Catulle, is held in high esteem. Pope Leo XIII, in honor of the centenary of St. Alphonsus, has granted the special favor of a solemn *triduum*, or three days' celebration, in commemoration of his death.

The Panic on the "Canada."

Mr. McGuirk states that he went down to the "Canada" with his two little brothers on Thursday and one of the latter began crying as he saw the boat moving off. A bystander seized the youngster and attempted to pass him on board when he fell into the water. Mr. McGuirk jumped in immediately to save him and the youngster clung to his neck. Mr. McGuirk was never in danger of drowning as he is an excellent swimmer. He has nothing but praise for Myles, who so bravely jumped to his assistance when the accident first occurred.

Miss Healy writes that she is very sorry that her name was mentioned in connection with the conduct of the people during the panic on the steamer "Canada." The STAR reporter was misled entirely by the person interviewed, and the mistake is regretted.

A Tough Couple.

The case of Edouard Gourdeau and his alleged wife, Mary, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 379½ St. Dominique street, was concluded yesterday afternoon before the Recorder. Three lawyers had been engaged on the case, two for the prosecution and one for the defence. The Recorder sentenced Gourdeau to one month in gaol and $10 or two additional months, and suspended Mrs. Gourdeau's sentence. The pair, though Catholics, had been married some time ago by a Protestant minister. Mary, however, had been married to another man before, but ceased to live with him and married Gourdeau. The Recorder held that the second marriage was void.

Prof. Proctor asserts that 100,000,000 people lived and died in America before Columbus' discovery. No wonder old bones are dug up once in a while.

BOULANGER AND FERRY.

Prospects of a Duel Taking Place Between the Soldier and the Statesman.

LONDON, July 30.—General Boulanger's challenge to M. Jules Ferry has created a great sensation in Paris and is much talked of in London. The prevailing belief in both capitals is that M. Ferry will refuse to fight on the ground that it would be against public policy for him to engage in a combat with an officer as peculiarly situated as is General Boulanger. It is not easy to see, however, how he can take refuge behind this specious plea. M. Ferry is himself a discredited man, and the circumstances of his retirement from the office of prime minister are immeasurably less creditable to him than the series of incidents which led to the banishment of General Boulanger are to that officer. M. Ferry was forced into retirement by his own acts. General Boulanger was driven from office and consequently from Paris by the acts of men who were jealous of his growing popularity and consequent increasing strength. There does not seem to be any way by which M. Ferry can avoid a meeting with General Boulanger except through an ample apology to the man he has gratuitously insulted, or a tacit admission that he is a coward. M. Ferry went a long distance out of his way to insult General Boulanger in his speech at Epinal, and even the enemies of the latter recognize the justice of his prompt demand for satisfaction.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—The news from the northern fisheries are encouraging. The Skeena River pack will be the largest ever known. There are 52,000 cases already. At Alert Bay the fishing is good. At River's Inlet there is a poor run.

Montreal Water Works.

COAL.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Coal" will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to noon of Tuesday, August 9th, 1887, for 4,000 tons of soft steam coal to be delivered free of charge at the Wheel House of the Montreal Water Works, in the course of the summer, provided the whole is delivered before the 1st November next.

The coal to be weighed at the place of delivery. The ton herein mentioned to be 2240 lbs.

No tenders will be entertained but those from principals, or those of agents endorsed by their principals.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and reserve the right to accept the whole or any part of the coal tendered for.

By order
LOUIS LESAGE,
Supt. of M. W. W.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, July 28th, 1887. 174 3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

CLOSE SEASONS.

HUNTING.

(47 Victoria, ch. 25
50 Victoria, ch. 16).

1. Caribou and deer, from 1st January to 1st October.

2. Moose (male and female) at any time, until the 1st October, 1890.

N. B.—The hunting of moose, caribou or deer with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited.

No person (whitemen or Indians) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than 3 caribou and 4 deer.

After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

3. Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November.

4. Hare, from 1st February to 1st November.

5. Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinongé, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier), from 1st May to 1st April following.

6. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind from 1st February to 1st September.

7. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind, (except sheldrake and gull), from 15th April to 1st September.

And at any time of the year, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed, during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc.

N. B.—Nevertheless in that part of the Province to the East and North of the counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, the inhabitants may, at all seasons of the year, but only for the purpose of procuring food, etc., shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 7.

8. Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, king-birds, warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, whippoorwills, finches (song-sparrows, red-birds, indigo birds, etc.,) cow-buntings, titmice, goldfinches, grives (robins, wood-thrushes, etc.,), kinglets, bobolinks, grakles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cuckoos, owls, etc., except eagles, falcons, hawks and other birds of the falconidæ, wild pigeons, king-fishers, crows, ravens, waxwings (*récollets*), shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrows and starlings.

(*From 1st March to 1st September.*)

9. To take nests or eggs of wild birds, at any time of the year.

N. B.—Fine of $2 to $100, or imprisonment in default of payment.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, nor in that of Ontario can, at any time, hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.

FISHING

1. Salmon (angling), from 1st September to 1st May.

Salmon (angling, Restigouche River), from 15th August to 1st May.

2. Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from 1st October to 1st January.

3. Large grey trout, lunge and winninish, from 15th October to 1st December.

4. Pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May.

5. Bass and Maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th June.

6. Whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December.

Fine of $5 to $20, or imprisonment in default of payment.

N. B.—Angling by hand (with hook and line) is the only means permitted to be used for taking fish in the waters of the lakes and rivers under the control of the Government of the Province of Quebec.

No person, who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can, at any time, fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a permit to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is valuable for a fishing season and is not transferable.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 20 May, 1887.
E. E. TACHE,
Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N.B.—All persons obtaining convictions for infringements of above laws will be rewarded on reporting and explaining case to the Secretary of the Fish and Game Protection, of Montreal. P.O. Box 1808. 144 law tf

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TO THE ELECTORS
—OF THE—
South Riding of Renfrew

GENTLEMEN:—

Having accepted the nomination as candidate for the House of Commons of the South Riding of Renfrew, of friends irrespective of party, as well as the nomination of the Liberals, I desire to state briefly that I think the most important matter for Canada at present is the establishment of better trade relations with the neighboring countries.

I shall, therefore, should I be elected, use my utmost efforts to obtain and extend Reciprocity in Natural and other Products with the United States, keeping in view mainly the welfare of Canada, while endeavoring to sustain close relationship with the Trade and Commerce of the Mother Country.

The public expenditures, in my judgment, should be limited as much as possible to the absolute requirements of the country, and I shall urge greater Economy in the Civil Service.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
1725 DUNCAN McINTYRE.

The Victoria Coffee and Chop House,
167 McGILL STREET.

This house has been re-fitted and painted throughout, and we are now prepared to guarantee satisfaction for your money. Terms—6 tickets, $1.25. Weekly and monthly boarders at reasonable rates. Open on Sundays.
1705-law B. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Meetings and Amusements.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
Chambly Canton, P.Q.

An ENTERTAINMENT will be held in the Music Room of the above hotel, Saturday Evening, July 30th, given by the children in aid of the Children's Fresh Air Fund, Montreal. A very pleasant evening is expected.
1752

Montreal Dispensary.

A General Meeting of the Governors of the Dispensary will be held in the rooms, No. 133 St. Antoine street, on TUESDAY, August 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. Business:—To elect two assistant physicians.

Applications for the position of Assistant Physician may be sent to the undersigned up to the hour of meeting.

1753 THOS. D. REED, M. D., Hon. Sec.

Grand Moonlight Excursion,
—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE—
Young Peoples' Association of St. Luke's Church.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4th, 1887.
The Steamer "CHAMBLY" will leave Bonsecour Wharf at 8 p.m. Refreshments, &c., to be on board. Oddfellows' Band will be in attendance. Tickets, 25c. 1704 law

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Moonlight Excursion!

Under the auspices of
The Young People's Association of Calvin Presbyterian Church,
TO LAKE ST. LOUIS,
Will be held on Thursday Evening, August 4th. The Str. "Princess" will leave St. Gabriel locks at 7.30 (weather permitting).
Tickets, 25 cents. 1728-1aw

The Annual
Moonlight Excursion

Under the auspices of Court Allan's Pride, No. 5774, Ancient Order of Foresters, will take place on Monday, August 1st, 1887. Str. "Berthier" will leave Island Ferry Wharf at 8.15 p. m. McKee's String Band and Piper for dancing. Refreshments at city prices. Tickets, 25 cents. S. GRAY, Secretary. 173 2-2aw

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MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

1.—The Brigade order of 6th instant to return into store all uniforms, &c., is hereby cancelled.

2.—Officers commanding Batteries and Battery Sergeant-Majors will meet the Quartermaster at the Armory on Wednesday next, at 7.30 p.m.

3.—Uniforms will be served out on the following Thursday and Friday evenings.

4.—The Annual Matches of the Brigade Rifle Association will be held at the Ranges, Point St. Charles, on Saturday next. Band will attend at 1.30 o'clock.

By order, D. STEVENSON,
171 5 Capt. & Actg. Adjt.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Prize Meeting will be held at the Point St. Charles Ranges on SATURDAY, 30th July, commencing at 8.00 a.m. Members must appear in uniform.

The open match will start at 2.30 p.m.

Extra series open to all from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

JOHN OGILVY, Lieut., Secretary.

Only D. C. Ammunition to be used. 1732

GREAT RACES
At St. Vincent de Paul (Laval County), on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 3rd of August, AT PARK RECTOR.
Entries, 25c.
H. Lussier, President; Dr. M. H. B. Gaudet and C. Bisson, Secretaries. 1762

CRYSTAL RINK.

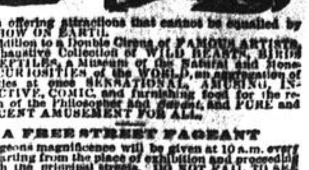
Remember the Concert and Dance this (Saturday) Evening, at which every lady will receive a FAN on entering.
ADMISSION AS USUAL. 1761

COMING!
To Please, to Sensationalize, to Delight and Instruct.
FRANK A. ROBBINS'
DOUBLE CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE
—AND—
TRAINED ANIMAL PARADOX.

This ALL NOVELTY absorbing combination of UNPARALLELED FEATURES will exhibit in
MONTREAL,
On the Late Montreal Lacrosse Grounds,
For TWO DAYS ONLY, commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST
Introducing for his first time
CHEVALIER IRA PAINE
In his marvellous exhibitions of skill with Rifle, Shot Gun and Pistol which has gained for him the title of the
MASTER SHOT OF THE WORLD!
A DANCING HERD OF ELEPHANTS!
Forming and dancing the full figure of the Lancers.

CHAS. W. FISH
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Charles W. Fish,
The Champion Bareback Rider
Of two hemispheres; without a rival or equal in Europe or America.
The Beautiful and Talented Sisters,
LINDA AND ELENA JEAL, And their artistic acts, including the great BOUNDING JOCKEY AND HURDLE ACT by LINDA JEAL.
WM. AND LUCY DAVENE, The wonderful Aerial Artists and Champion Gymnasts.
THE WONDERFUL
$125,000 ELEPHANT BAND!
OF PACHYDERM MUSICIANS,
Who excite the wonder of all who behold them.



Thus offering attractions that cannot be equalled by any SHOW ON EARTH.

In addition to a Double Circus of FAMOUS ARTISTS, an Exhaustive Collection of WILD BEASTS, BIRDS and REPTILES, a Museum of the Natural and Monstrous CURIOSITIES of the WORLD, an aggregation of Novelties at once SENSATIONAL, AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE, COMIC, and furnishing food for the reflection of the Philosopher and Savant, and PURE and INNOCENT AMUSEMENT FOR ALL.

A FREE STREET PAGEANT
Of gorgeous magnificence will be given at 10 a.m. every day, starting from the place of exhibition and proceeding through the principal streets. DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT, as it costs nothing.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P.M.,
Which gives a full hour for seeing the many interesting wonders in the Museum and Menagerie before the Circus performances begin.

Admission to All, - - - - - 50 cts.
Children Under 9 Years, - - 25 cts.

Will also exhibit at—Sherbrooke, Monday, July 25. Stanstead Plains, Tuesday, July 26. Waterloo, Wednesday, July 27. Cowansville, Thursday, July 28. Sorel, Friday, July 29. St. Hyacinthe, Saturday, July 30. Lachute, Wednesday, Aug. 3. Ottawa, Thursday, Aug. 4. Kemptville, Friday, Aug. 5. Prescott, Saturday, Aug. 6. Pembroke, Monday, Aug. 8. Renfrew, Tuesday, Aug. 9. Almonte, Thursday, Aug. 10. Smith's Falls, Friday, Aug. 11. 467 4 law

THE OKA INDIANS

Refuse the Terms Agreed to by the Seminary—No Prospect of a Settlement—What the Superior Says.

The misunderstanding between the authorities of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the Indians at Oka may, it is feared, degenerate into a question of creed. A great pow-wow of the Indian Council was held on Wednesday night, and it was decided to reject the proposals for evacuation. These proposals were not made by the Seminary, but by a well known citizen of Montreal, who takes a great interest in the question. He was of the opinion that the question might at any time break out into a series of dissensions at Oka and complicated relations between Catholics and Protestants in Montreal. In general terms the proposition was that every Indian adult should receive a farm of 100 acres in any part of the public lands of the District of Muskoka; that the land should be good for agricultural pursuits, and fit for settlement; that a committee of three should be appointed to decide upon the quality of the land, one member representing the Seminary, another the Indians, and a third acting as umpire. It was also proposed that for the improvements any of the Indians may have made in the land they now occupy, that the Seminary should pay $10 per acre; that the same institution should pay for every house relinquished by the Indians, and for all their property they cannot carry away; that the Federal Government by a vote during the last session having set aside $5000 for settling the Indians upon the new location, the Seminary should add $5000 more for the purpose of building houses on the new farms. The Seminary should also pay all expenses of the transport of the Indians and their families to the lands to be selected.

These terms were

ACCEPTED BY THE SEMINARY.

It may be added that the leaders of both parties in the House expressed their belief that it was better for the Indians to move, inasmuch as the law officers of both the MacKenzie and the Macdonald Governments had expressed their opinion in writing that the Indians can never have any real title to the lands they occupy, but that they are and have been the absolute property of the Seminary.

"Consequently," said a gentleman quite conversant with the whole matter, to-day, to whom the above was referred, "the Indians are wasting their time in working on lands belonging to others and it will certainly be better for them to enfranchise themselves and become free citizens of Canada rather than to live on forever as wards of the Government and never possess anything which they can really call their own."

REV. ABBE COLIN,

P. S. S., Superior of the Seminary, stated that it was to be regretted that the Indians had taken such an unwise determination. They were being ill-advised by some one whom he did not know. The Seminary wished to act with moderation in the matter, but they had resolved to safeguard their rights. If the Indians would promise to act in the future as law abiding citizens they would be allowed to remain in Oka, but one main condition would be that they should not erect a Protestant Church. What would be done now, the reverend gentleman was unable to say.

A CENTENARY.

The Redemptorists Preparing for the Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of St. Alphonsus—A History of the Saint.

On Tuesday next, August 2nd, the Redemptorists celebrate the centenary of their founder, St. Alphonsus de Liguori, and the disciples of his order in the city are preparing to do honor to the occasion. A solemn *triduum* is to be observed, as follows:

Sunday, 31st July, 10 a. m.—Solemn High Mass with sermon by a Redemptorist Father; 7 p. m., Vespers, sermon by Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, and Benediction.

Tuesday, 2nd August, 9 a. m.—Pontifical High Mass, by the Bishop of Sherbrooke, with sermon, by a Jesuit Father; 7.30 p. m., Rosary, sermon by an Oblate Father, and Benediction.

Sunday, 7th August, 10 a. m.—Pontifical High Mass, by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal; 7 p. m., Vespers, sermon by Rev. Father Kiernan, of St. Anthony's, and Benediction.

During the Octave of the Feast (August 2nd to 9th inclusive), there will be every evening at half-past seven Rosary, short instruction and Benediction.

A Plenary Indulgence can be gained on the Feast, or during the Octave, by all who receive the Sacraments and visit the St. Ann's Church.

The life of Alfonso Maria de Liguori is an interesting example of a strong vocation. He was born in the suburbs of Naples, on the 27th September, 1696, and died on the 2nd of August, 1787. He practised at the bar for a while, giving promise of a brilliant career, but at the age of twenty-seven he abandoned the law for the ecclesiastical state. He first wished to join the congregation of the Oratory, but his father opposing this, he devoted himself to evangelizing the poor in the city of Naples, especially feeling a strong desire to succor the rural populations. With some companions he resolved to devote himself to the most neglected and forsaken souls, and the work was begun at Scala on the 9th of November, 1732. After encountering innumerable obstacles, he succeeded in establishing several houses in Naples and Sicily, and before his death his institute has spread in the Papal States and beyond the Alps. Pope Benedict XIV, who approved the rules, himself gave the order the title of the Most Holy Redeemer. Besides the three single vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, the Redemptorists bind themselves by a vow of perseverance until death, confirmed by a promissory oath. They are bound by their vow of poverty to refuse all benefices, offices or dignities outside their congregation. Thus a command of the Pope was necessary to make the Saint himself accept the bishopric of St. Agatha of the Goths.

Pope Gregory XVI issued the decree of canonization on the 26th of May, 1836.

Since the death of the founder, the order has spread through most of the countries of Europe, in north and South America, the West Indies and Australia. They have found an important sphere of action in the United States. In England they entered in 1843.

In 1874 they were called to Canada and placed in charge of St. Patrick's, Quebec. Since then establishments have been opened in Toronto, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, St. John, N. B., and Montreal.

The Fathers have an imposing convent in Montreal where they settled in 1884. This adjoins St. Ann's church, which they are in charge of, and will be the Mother House. The religious here are the rector, Rev. Father Catulle, and Fathers Strubbe, Caron, Godtz, Capel, Mussely, Malengier and Hendricks. There are two Canadians in the Novitiate, Mr. John McInerny, son of the sexton of St. Patrick's, and Mr. Frank Scanlon, son of Mr. Scanlon, of the Dominion SS. Company. Four others intend to apply, and four of the lay brothers belong to the parish.

Federal Mortuary Statistics.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—The statement of one of your contemporaries with regard to the Ottawa mortuary statistics is entirely false. It is true as stated that outside municipalities bury in both the Cote des Neiges and Mount Royal cemeteries, but not a single death, except those of foundlings, taking place outside the limits of the city, is entered in the Ottawa returns. Neither do the still births appear in those returns. The discrepancy between the Ottawa and the city reports is due to the number of foundlings not appearing in the city report. There were during the first six months of the present year 306 deaths of foundlings from the hospital of the Grey Nunnery and 21 from the Hospice de la Misericorde, giving a total of 327 not entered in the city report (2527), which total of 327 being added to that report would give 2854 deaths, that is two less than the Ottawa report (2856).

I have carefully revised the certificates of deaths from 1st Jan. to June 30th, and I am free to state that the employé of the Fabrique, who fills up the Ottawa blanks from the well kept Fabrique register, is a man of experience, who has done the work with care for a long time.

With regard to the mortuary statistical department at Ottawa, of which your contemporary complains, it suffices to know that this department is under the able direction of Dr. J. C. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, whose reputation as a statistician is not only well established in Canada but also in Europe and in the United States. The scheme at present in operation was prepared by Dr. Taché himself, and approved of at the sanitary convention which was held in Ottawa on the 7th Dec., 1882.

There were present at that convention the most prominent medical men, mayors and representatives from the Boards of Health of the principal cities of the Dominion.

This scheme is to be gradually extended to the other municipalities of the Dominion.

In order to complete the system I would recommend that the number of population and the births of each city reporting to Ottawa appear in the tables. These two items are absolutely necessary to obtain accurate statistics and in order to get an exact idea of the sanitary condition of the country.

A. B. LAROCQUE, M. D.

The Ice Delivery.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Your influence is earnestly invoked towards having a better service rendered by the Ice Companies to their customers. The principal annoyance at the present time is, that there is so much irregularity in the hours of service; the ice is subjected to a melting process on the sidewalks for a long while before it is discovered. A remedy for this can be easily applied by the carters being instructed to give notice of the delivery by a pull at the house bells. It is to be hoped that the dealers have a sufficient care for their own interests not only to inaugurate this arrangement but to make the service as little annoying as possible to the public.

RESIDENT.

Technical Education.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Though only a poor and poorly educated man, I know that you like to know the opinions, wants, etc., of all classes of your readers.

Thus I feel encouraged to ask you to help us (the thousands of young working men, without a trade,) who are working for a paltry wage as assistant storemen, etc. Situations where, however much we may try to give satisfaction, we are liable to be thrown out of employment at a moment's notice, for the most trivial offence, our services can easily be replaced.

Now, Mr. Editor, if we only had a chance this coming winter to attend a school, similar to the New York trades school, where we might learn in a practical manner a good trade, such as plastering, bricklaying or plumbing; not drawing or modelling, our hands are too heavy and our skulls too dense for those, how very thankful we should be to those who, by aiding us to do this, would give a fresh interest in life to many discouraged brethren who are vainly trying to live and take an interest in this great country of ours on a precarious salary of $5 per week or thereabouts.

That you may see your way to help us in this our earnest desire, is the fervent prayer of a

WOULD-BE RATEPAYER.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

General Notes.

Wallace Ross has challenged Joe Laing to row three miles or more the last of August or 1st of September for any reasonable amount.

The club races of the Longueuil Boat club this afternoon are as follows:—

1. Double scull (boys), quarter mile.
2. Single scull, one mile.
3. Tandem canoe race, half mile.
4. Single scull (married men), half mile.
5. Double scull, one mile.
6. Canoe race (single), quarter mile.
7. Swimming race.
8. Tub race.

The regatta will be held later in the season.

The St. Lambert Boat Club hold their regatta next Saturday. One or two unique events are on the programme.

The Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association has decided to call for tenders for the construction of a combined gymnasium and club house.

The Montreal Juniors were to play a practice match with the St. Charles club.

Mr. G. H. Matthews writes of doré as follows:

"Large numbers of these fish are taken through the ice in March and the beginning of April, the close season only lasting one month, viz, from 15th April to 15th May.

The first outing the angler gets is a day at the doré, and though not nearly so active or game a fish as the bass, yet being as it were, the first flower of spring, he is highly esteemed by the fraternity; his capture requiring a good deal of skill and a very light touch.

"In the early season he is generally found in eddies about rapid water, lying close to the bottom, and in all parts of the eddy from the eye where the water may not be over eighteen inches to the foot, where he may lie in fifteen or twenty feet. A heavy fish once allowed to brake from the eddy to the current will give an angler all the work he wants, to get him back. It often happens that he has to run him some distance to a lower pool. He bites very warily and the keenest touch and finest tackle brings home the heaviest basket. The best bait is a live minnow, used with a four-foot single-gut leader below the lead sinker, which may be from ½ to 2 or even 3 ounces, according to the under current, but which must feel the bottom all the time, allowing the minnow to swim above at the end of the cast. The best fishing is to be had between the 15th April and 20th June, after which they leave the rapid water. In weight the doré occasionally runs up to 10 lbs, though the majority are under two. A very favorite lay of his is on the lee side of piers, breakwaters, wharves or any crib work placed in a current that will form an eddy."

The Stanstead Lawn Tennis club will hold their second annual tournament at Stanstead Plain, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 17th and 18th, open to everyone. There are to be first and second prizes for Gentlemen's Singles; first and second prizes for Gentlemen's Doubles; and first and second prizes for Ladies' and gentlemen's doubles. The entry fee will be, Gentlemen, $1.00; Ladies, 50 cents. Any gentleman entering in two or more of the contests the fee will be $2.00. Entries to close Monday, August 15th next.

It must be understood that twelve entries are required for the singles, with eight to play: for gentlemen's doubles, eight couples to enter and six to play; for the mixed, six couples to enter and four to play. The Tournament will be played under the rules and regulations of the National Lawn Tennis Association of the United States. Mr. C. W. Colby is the secretary.

The steam yacht "Ourda," of New York, owned by Mr. Benedict, is making a trip up the St. Lawrence from the Gulf; Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett are on board as guests.

The St. Anne's boat club give a bonnet hop next Friday.

The Montreal Lawn Tennis Club's annual tournament will be held at the club grounds on Tuesday, the 2nd August next, and following days:

The competitions will be as follows:

1. Gentlemen's Singles. Entrance fee, $3. Doubles, $2 each.

The Montreal Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup (solid silver, value $100), for single matches, will be offered for competition at this meeting, under the following conditions:

1. The Cup shall be played for at the Annual Tournament of the Montreal Lawn Tennis Club, on their grounds in Montreal, and shall become the property of the winner in two successive or any three competitions.

2. The Cup shall be held in trust by the M. L. T. C., as trustees for the winners until finally won, and a suitable prize will be presented to the winners for each competition.

Prizes will be offered for a handicap match (single), open to lady members of the club, and also for a separate handicap open to gentlemen.

The San Diego Sun says: "About eighteen months ago Gen. T. T. Crittenden purchased eighty acres of land on the mesa back of the Florence for $4000 and three months since sold it for $100,000. It is now valued at $150,000."

The Palouse (W. T.) *Gazette* is responsible for the following statement: "Whitman county has the smallest woman living. She besides three miles from Pine City, is 27 years old, twenty-nine inches high, and weighs thirty-three pounds."

There are still 9,000,000 acres of public land in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 41,000,000 in Utah, 20,000,000 in Washington Territory and some millions of acres in other States and Territories.

The Buda-Pesth *Tagblatt* furnishes an account of a Hungarian of the name of Francis Nagy who is said to be over 130 years of age, and still enjoys comparatively good health and the full use of his mental faculties. He lived a shepherd's life until he joined the army in his twentieth year, and in 1813 fought at the battle of Leipsic. He was taken prisoner by the French, but succeeded in regaining Hungary in 1815. He now lives on the charity of the inhabitants of his native place, Csotnya, in the county of Somogy. Nagy does not remember ever to have suffered a day's illness. In his sixty-eighth year he gave up smoking for economical reasons. His hair and beard are yellowish white and singularly thick, and he still retains a few of his lower teeth. He eats but once a day and lives very temperately. He was never married.

THE CHURCHES.

Religious Services in the City To-morrow.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Christ-Church Cathedral.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher: Rev. Canon Norman; 4.15 p. m., Choral Litany; 7 p. m., Evening prayer, preacher, Rev. H. Kittson, M. A. Daily service at 5 p. m. The Church will be closed on the two first Sundays of August.

At St. George's Church, there will be divine service at 11.05 a. m. and 7.05 p. m. The preacher at both services will be Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. Holy Communion will be administered after the Evening service. All strangers and non-seatholders will be shown to seats.

At Trinity Church, St. Denis street, divine service will be conducted by the Rev. John Gemley, rector of Simcoe. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. as usual.

St. Matthias' Church, Cote St. Antoine. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7.30. Holy Communion is administered at 11 a. m. on the first and third Sundays in every month and at 8.30 a. m. on all other Sundays. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.45 p. m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Rev. J. A. Newnham, rector.

St. Stephen's Church, Inspector, corner of College street. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class at 3 p. m. Devotional meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A., rector.

St. Luke's church (Episcopal, seats free), Corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Rev. George Rogers, B. A., rector.

Divine service will be conducted at St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, by the rector, Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's Church (Reformed Episcopal), Beaver Hall Hill. The Right Rev. Bishop Ussher, M. D., rector, services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. M. N. Suckling will preach at both services. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. A. W. Parsons of Knox church, Toronto, will preach in Erskine Church tomorrow and the following Sunday.

Rev. John Williamson will conduct Divine service in the lecture hall of St. Andrew's Church; entrance by Palace street.

At St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John Nichols the pastor, will officiate at both services, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p. m.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. Aaron Matthews of London, England, will preach at both services.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urbain street. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A., rector. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. 9 a. m. Holy Communion. 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and sermon. 7 p. m. Evening Prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector.

At the American Presbyterian Church Rev. Dr. Hawes of Burlington, Vt., will preach at both services to-morrow.

At Calvin Presbyterian Church the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of New Glasgow, will preach at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

Rev. Dr. Wolff, of Illinois, will conduct divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. at St. Gabriel church. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

UNITARIAN.

At the Church of the Messiah Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach in the morning. There is no evening service during July and August.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

"The Hope of Israel," will form the subject of discourse by Wm. W. Robertson, at the Advent Christian Church, Lecture Hall, 2204 (new number) St. Catherine street, at 7 p. m.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

Montreal Sailors' Institute, 219 Commissioners street. To-morrow, 31st July. Divine service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Service of song at both. Bible reading at 3 p. m. "Where art thou," at 7. All sailors' friends are cordially invited.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. H. Ongerth, pastor, will preach in the German St. John's Church, 131 St. Dominique street, at 10.30 a. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church. The Rev. D. H. MacVicar, LL. D., Principal of Montreal Presbyterian College, will preach at 11 a. m., and Prof. James Robertson at 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

In Zion Church, 2268 St. Catherine street, service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. The Rev. Prof. K. M. Fenwick, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

To-morrow the feast of St. Ann will be celebrated in St. Ann's Church with unusual pomp. High Mass will be said by the Vicar General, Rev. Mr. Marechal, and at the evening service at 7 o'clock a sermon will be preached by the Rev. James Callaghan.

A novena to prepare the faithful for the feast of the Assumption will be begun in the Cathedral on Saturday and held every evening at seven throughout the following week.

An ordination service will be held at Grand Mass in the Gesu to-morrow.

A religious profession will be held in the convent of the Providence on Tuesday.

Religious professions will be held in the convent of the Holy Name of Jesus on Friday and at the Grey Nunnery on Saturday.

Archbishop Fabre will consecrate a new church bell at Oka on Thursday.

Next Sunday, feast of St. Ignatius, Founder of the society of Jesus. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will officiate at High Mass in the Gesu.

A Panegyric of the Saint will be given at 7.30 p. m.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Passengers Per SS. "Vancouver," From Liverpool.

RIMOUSKI, Que., July 29.—List of saloon passengers per Royal Mail Steamer "Vancouver": Rev. H. Armstrong, Miss Bagley, Miss M. Bagley, Dr. Bell, Rev. W. Bevan, Mrs. Bevan, Master Basil Bevan, Master Theo. Bevan, Master Harold Bevan and maid, Mr. A. Branchard, Mr. H. H. Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. H. Clarke, Hon. Senator Lacoste, Mr. W. H. Dingle, Captain S. A. Dennison, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Geo. Dennison, Miss E. B. Dennison, Miss M. Dennison, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Dewing, Miss Dewing, Mrs. Dow and infant, Mr. E. B. Edwards, Mrs. E. B. Edwards and infant, Miss Minnie Ellaby, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mr. W. T. Fisher, Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Miss Fox, Mr. G. Fraser, Mr. Rathan Green, Mr. G. H. Gregory, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss F. Hall, Miss A. Hall, Mr. Theo. Jordan, Mr. J. R. Kenny, Mr. F. A. Lockhart, Mr. J. Lowe, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Miss A. McDonald, Mr. J. A. Mackreyd, Dr. R. J. Massiah, Mr. J. C. McLemont, Mr. F. M. Muirhead, Miss Patterson, Mr. A. S. Pennington, Miss Plumb, Mr. J. R. Rhind, Mrs. J. R. Rhind, Mr. S. Richards, Mr. C. W. Ricketts, Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. W. M. Robertson, Mr. H. Ross, Miss Lilian Rush, Rev. G. J. Salton, Mrs. Salton, Mr. Jack Samuels, Mr. D. L. Simmons, Mrs. D. L. Simmons, Miss Simmons, Mr. Skrini, Mrs. Skrini, Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. R. Shringett, Mr. W. A. D. Steven, Master Thompson, Mrs. H. Wallis, Mrs. Weston, Mr. H. J. Williams, Mr. P. W. Wood, Mr. G. W. Yarker, Mr. Geo. Younger and Mrs. Younger.

THE LAND BILL DEBATE.

Mr. Dillon Moves the Rejection of Clause Four, But the Clause is Carried.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons this evening, on a motion that clause four as amended stand as a part of the land bill, Mr. Dillon moved its rejection. He said if the rest of the bill was altered so as to do substantial justice to the tenant, the objections to the clause would to some extent be met, but the Parnellites had no assurance that this would be done. Much had been said about the bill taking away the stock in trade of the agitators. He would rejoice to see that happen, for a more thankless, cruel, wearing life than that of the agitators had not yet been discovered.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt considered it a pity that when a message of peace was sent to Ireland the Government chose to infuse into it this drop of bitter. The clause in question was designed to make ejectment easy. It was a blemish on the bill and the Government would be wise even now to remove it.

Mr. Balfour thought the Government had done everything they could in equity to prevent evictions being harsh or cruel. If the clause assisted in checking the monstrous system of intimidation which now prevailed in Ireland it would be a blessing and a source of contentment and prosperity to Ireland.

The motion to retain the clause was carried by a vote of 143 to 111.

Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons this evening that the Government had proclaimed Dublin only under the section of the Crimes Act dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Appointments—Imperial Despatches—Naturalization Law—Gilchrist Scholarship—Letters Patent.

Ottawa, July 29.—To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain the following appointment: James E. Robertson, barrister, of Osgoode Hall, to be deputy judge of the county of York until the 10th September; Patrick O'Toole, of Louisbourg, N. S., and Robert Kirkpatrick, of St. Stephen, N. B., to be sub-collectors of customs; Jas. P. Bixley, of St. Stephen, N. B., to be preventive officer of customs; Lieut.-Col. Herchmer and W. M. Herchmer to be commissioners of police under the preservation of the peace act.

A circular despatch from the colonial office will be published to-morrow, containing the prospectus of the proposed Centennial exhibition at Melbourne, Australia, next year; also a circular despatch containing copies of Imperial orders-in-council under the foreign jurisdiction act relating to the Ottoman Empire, China, Japan and Corea, Siam, Zanibar, and West Africa.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Justice an order-in-council has been passed amending the regulations made under the Naturalization act of 1881. The amendment refers to the North-West territories only and provides for oaths being taken before and certificates of naturalization issued by the judges of the Supreme court, and a record of naturalization kept by the clerks of the Supreme court.

A despatch will be published to-morrow giving notice that the Gilchrist trust has decided to withdraw the Gilchrist scholarship, heretofore open to competition, from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Valiant Butterfly company of Toronto gives notice of application for incorporation by letters patent with a capital of $100,000. This company gave notice about a month ago. This second notice is given because it is desired to reduce the capital from $400,000 to $100,000.

An order-in council has been passed amending one of March 3rd last with reference to the close season for lobster fishing by extending, for the present year only, the fishing season in the counties of Guysboro, Richmond, Cape Breton and Victoria, province of Nova Scotia, until the 15th of August.

Notice is given of changes in the lights at Penetanguishene and St. Mary's canal.

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to the High River Horse company and the Sarnia Tug and Transit company.

The annual general meeting of the Winnipeg & Hudsons Bay Railway and Steamship company will be held at Winnipeg on the 1st of September next.

A PRIEST IN TROUBLE.

Charged With Altering the Marks on Logs, and Forgery.

OTTAWA, July 29.—Rev. Father Paradis, parish priest of Mont Cerf, fifteen miles from River Desert, up the Gatineau Valley, appeared before Recorder Champagne of Hull, this morning, charged by the lumber firm of Gilmour & Co. with removing the firm's marks from their logs and substituting therefor the mark of another party to whom he sold the logs. The case was adjourned till Monday. To-morrow Father Paradis will appear before Recorder Prentiss, of Aylmer, charged by J. R. Tremblay, of Mont Cerf, with forgery. Tremblay is an employé of Gilmour's. The reverend gentleman states that the logs he sold were all cut on the lots disputed by Gilmour & Co., and which he claims were indisputably the property of the Colonization company which he is directing. With regard to the charge of forgery, it is based upon Father Paradis having endorsed the name of Major White, of Aumond, on a cheque for some payment in connection with the disputed lots. Father Paradis does not deny the endorsation, and says he had full authority to use Mr. White's name. He is out on bail in two sums of $400 each.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

How the Crew of an Infected Ship are Treated at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The steamer "Farnmoor," Capt. Gray, from Santiago de Cuba, arrived at the lazaretto station yesterday morning, and when Dr. Brusstar inspected the vessel and found that she was from an infected port he directed that the crew, under the rules of the Board of Health, would have to be vaccinated. Capt. Gray ordered the men to submit to the orders, but several of them refused to be vaccinated under any circumstances and threatened trouble if an attempt was made to enforce the rule. Dr. Brusstar telegraphed to the Delaware Harbor police, and the tug "Samuel G. King" steamed down to the quarantine station. On arriving there it was found that all the crew, with one exception, had undergone the treatment of vaccination. The man was transferred to the police tug and brought to this city, where he was locked up to await the action of the health authorities. The Board of Health to-day directed Health Officer Patterson to have the man detained in prison for five days as a punishment, and not to allow his release until he submits to vaccination.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The German Press Still Vigorously Denouncing Russian Credit.

BERLIN, July 29. —The Berlin *Zeitung* which has up to this time tried to allay the suspicion which has arisen against Russian credit, says: It would have been better if the *Journal de St Petersburg* in its article on the crusade of the German press against Russian securities had been able to state that all rumors regarding the negotiations of Russia for a new loan were incorrect, but this declaration was cautiously avoided like the well grounded complaints of Russia's hostile attitude toward Germany. The Frankfort *Zeitung* has advices from St. Petersburg which reaffirm the reports of the endeavor on the part of Russia to negotiate a loan in Paris. Other Russian advices refer to a proposal to promote the production of gold and arrest the depreciation of Russian paper. They also allude to a scheme to prevent commercial travellers doing business in Russia, and assert that this measure is directed principally against the Germans, who are the chief competitors of the Russians.

COPPERS FOR GOLD.

The Remarkable Boodle of a "Travelling" Merchant from Montreal.

TORONTO, July 29.—A dust-colored, slow-walking peddler yesterday called at the *World* office enquiring for a broker to change a number of bags of coppers and small coins he carried in his hands, the weight of which was apparently considerable. He was taken to Lounsborough's, where he made his deal. He produced bag after bag of coppers, nickels and small coins. Of coppers alone he had about thirty dollars worth, and altogether he changed $150, getting American gold. He is accompanied in his travels by his son. They have a horse and waggon and left Montreal in March last with a full pack of odds and ends. He is now working his way homewards and expects to reach his commercial Mecca again in about three months. In Montreal he has a wife and four children. He is a French Canadian. From the time of his leaving Montreal till his return is a period of eight months—a pretty long trip to make.

PRINCE FERDINAND

Expected in Sofia Early in August to Take the Oath of Office.

LONDON, July 29.—Prince Ferdinand, the newly elected prince of Bulgaria, is expected at Sofia early in August to take the oath of office. The Bulgarian Government has sent to the officials of the various towns through which the prince will pass orders to receive the new ruler with due honors.

SOFIA, July 29.—No official knowledge is possessed here confirmatory of the rumor that Prince Ferdinand had decided to come here and assume possession of the Bulgarian throne to which the Sobranjé elected him, and not wait for the powers to confirm his election. The rumor is at least premature.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—While the Government steamer was engaged this morning in repairing a buoy on Brotchie's ledge, the buoy, which had a hole stove in, suddenly sank, taking the boat's crew with it. Two of these were drowned, Thos. Stratton and Douglas Booth. The bodies have not been recovered. The other three had a narrow escape.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

Its Magnificent Site—What is Being Done to Beautify and Adorn It—More Money Needed—A $20,000 Restaurant Talked Of.

A visit to the Mount Royal Park just at the present time proves that the city has the material for, if not the finest, at least one of the finest parks in the world. It has this advantage, of which it is greatly to be hoped it will never be deprived, that of being largely in a state of nature. This in the Central Park, New York, once held up as the most attractive public resort in the vicinity of any city, has been for the most part destroyed and artificialism is rampant. Mount Royal Park in this respect is in marked contrast, and the fact favorably impressed one of the officers of the "Galena," who remarked to a representative of the STAR that he had never seen so beautiful a public park although he had travelled in most countries. The idea of making this splendid addition to the city's attractions was at first deemed in certain quarters an impossible project, but the result has proved that all expenditure that has been made has been more than justified. The only pity is that more funds cannot be spared for the completion of the works which are slowly progressing. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the work is being forwarded with as much speed as is practicable. A representative of the STAR visited the park this morning and found that though it is a thing of beauty and charming in the extreme much of the work which ought to be pushed on is unluckily suspended for want of funds. This is to be regretted the more as at present with the exception of about 100 feet the main drive is practically completed. The blasting of this rock is stopped and a side road through the bush has to be used which, though very pleasant in appearance, and delightfully shady is

ALTOGETHER TOO NARROW.

The total amount of the new road made in the Park this year is about 1000 feet. The cost is $5000 per 1000 feet. New fencing is about to be put up between the Redpath and Frothingham estates and some more of the thirteen miles of planned footpaths are to be extended to the cemetery. The forge in the park is kept busy making frames for the seats to be erected. A new restaurant to cost $20,000 is projected, and this, if not built by a private company, may, it is alleged, be taken in hand by the Windsor Hotel. The public interest has been furthered by the stoppage of the old road, the opening of the new one rendering this superfluous. This old road cut through one of the most enticing parts of the park, and the public can now enjoy this with their children without fear of being run over or disturbed by the "Jehus" who sometimes show off on Sundays and holidays. A pathway which is to run under the "look out" only needs money to complete it. Altogether the park is on its way to completion and the increase in the public attendance shows how much its beauties are appreciated. Enquiry at the elevated railway shows that the number of passengers is daily on the increase, though at the present the average is not sufficient to make it profitable. But on Saturdays and Sundays this is made up. The number taken up on Sundays during the busy hours from about one to three, amounts to about 2500 on an average, and on Saturdays to about half that number. It is nothing to run up a

THOUSAND PEOPLE PER HOUR.

On the day of the Queen's Jubilee a larger number of passengers was carried than on any previous occasion. Not fewer than 1000 people having made the ascent between the hours of one and three, and then the rush was checked by the rain. It is observable that not more than half of those who ascend go down again finding a road out elsewhere. It is claimed that many more would use the elevator on week days if there were better approaches from Bleury street.

The ground belonging to the residence of Mr. McGibbon, the superintendent, are at present resplendent with flowers raised for the public parks, and many visitors sit on an elevator a little way off to view. What is one of the sights of the park.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The August *Magazine of American History* presents as its leading paper one that will attract many readers. It is an account of the "Presentation of the Arctic ship "Resolute" to the Queen of England by the President of the United States," in the year 1856, written by Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, Secretary of the Expedition. It includes important information on many points concerning Arctic explorations, together with the story in detail of the finding of the "Resolute" as it drifted on the iceberg to which it was frozen, and the succession of events that culminated with the gift to the Queen. The presentation scene is given both in the graphic language of an eye-witness, and through an exact copy of the famous historic painting in the Crystal Palace, made at the time by direction of the Queen from instantaneous photographs and careful portrait studies. There is, besides much else interesting, a pleasant chapter by the Editor: "A Love Romance in History."

Ill Temper

Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn, and the impulse to strike is strongest. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing them, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of substitutes. "Putnam's," sure, safe, painless.

After a lynching bee in Texas, a couple of men hung about unable to leave the scene.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

A school caught fire, and as the boys watched it, one in another school said enthusiastically: "Johnny, don't you wish it was ours?"

Ten drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent malaria and summer diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world renowned Angostura, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert, Sons.

Wants the earth—a ship-wrecked mariner.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

In Nervous Prostration.

Dr. O. C. Stout, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have no doubt of its efficacy in all cases of nervous prostration. I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business; as he explained it, his brain was 'tired and confused' upon the least exertion mentally. Immediate benefit followed the use of the Acid Phosphate, and he owed his recovery to it."

A man stopping at a certain Adirondack hotel, on the top floor, says the altitude is so great that he is obliged to close the windows at night to keep the clouds out of his room.

Chester G. Parker, of Oneida, N. Y., was entirely cured of an affection of the throat and lungs, accompanied by a severe cough of several years' standing, by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It may sound like an anomaly, but the man discovered in crookedness is in a strait.

Fretful Infants

are not so because of their depravity, but because they are not properly fed. Many of the so-called "foods" serve more to irritate than nourish the little ones. Lactated Food, however, is a perfect nutrient, and can be depended upon to make the babies healthy and happy.

The man who is awfully urbane to his wife before strangers is often also "her bane" behind their backs.

The public will have them—the pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pens Co.'s make, and all stationers are ready to supply them. 1

Why are pawnbrokers like pioneers of progress—Because they are always ready to make an advance.

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and cure you.

Special Notice.

In Good Repute.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

A Source of Danger.

The frequent source of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and autumn is the liability to check the diarrhœa too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

SKIN TORTURES
That defy all other Remedies
Speedily Cured by
Cuticura.

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.
MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
BROAD BROOK, CONN.

SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured.
HERMAN SLADE.
120 E. 4TH STREET, NEW YORK.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED.

CUTICURA stands at the head of its class, especcally is this the case with the CUTICURA SOAP. Have had an unusually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of Itch through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES proved satisfactory.
W. L. HARDING, Druggist.
UNIONTOWN, KY.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 75 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.50; SOAP, 35 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip and Kidney Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Cannot fail. At druggists, 30 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. 173 2 2aw

Wood Mantel Pieces
MADE TO ORDER.
TILES AND GRATES supplied and set.
Drawings and Estimates for Mantels and Furniture given.
W. SCOTT & SON,
Fine Art Dealers & Furniture Manufacturers,
1739 NOTRE DAME STREET. 176*1

THE GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING the Sale of the above
GOLDEN STAR OIL STOVE

Warrants us in recommending it as the best Oil Stove in the market. Many makers have copied it, but we advise all in want of a good Stove to get one from us, that is made in Cleveland, Ohio.

Over 27,000 Sold last year.

The makers have requested us to allow our wholesale customers a liberal discount off last year's prices. Please call and examine our stock.

R. & W. KERR, 1895 Notre Dame St.,
Opposite Balmoral Hotel. 174*3

THE BIBLE HOUSE,
40 VICTORIA SQUARE.
25 LARGE CASES OF BIBLES JUST RECEIVED.
The Queen's Jubilee Bible.
Reference Bibles (Russia binding).
Teachers' Bibles. Tourists' Bibles.
Presentation Bibles. AT LOWEST RATES.
170 5-law

BRASS EASELS!
Suitable for Drawing Rooms,
—JUST RECEIVED AT—
SCOTT'S, 1739 Notre Dame,
IMPORTERS OF
PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS.
FINE FRAMES
Of all descriptions made to order. 176*1

Relief and Comfort
--FOR--
THE DEAF.
The Deaf made to hear by the NEW IMPROVED ART EAR DRUM.
Audiphones, Ear Trumpets and Conversation Tubes.
Call and examine my stock.
F. GROSS,
176*3 2aw 690 CRAIG STREET.

FOR HOUSEWORK
—USE—
MORGAN'S SAPOLIO.
Price, 10 Cents.
EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,
Wholesale Agents. 176*1

Fine Note Papers!
FROM 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE.
VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED or PRINTED from PLATE.
THE
Geo. Bishop Engraving & Printing Co'y
(LIMITED),
167 & 169 St. James Street. 175*tf

Condensed Coffee!
REINDEER BRAND.
IS PERFECTLY PURE.
W. T. Costigan & Co., Agents,
MONTREAL. 176*1

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

FOR SALE—AT POINT ST. CHARLES, the self-contained house, No. 45 Congregation street, in perfect order and garden with 21 eight year old grape vines. Apply on the premises or to Thos. J. Potter, Auctioneer, 180 St. James street, old Post Office corner.
172 5

A. Marcotte & Co's. Sales.

AUCTION SALE
WEDNESDAY, August 3rd,
at Our Rooms,
95 St. James street, Montreal.

We have received instructions from interested parties, to sell absolutely without reserve the following goods, viz.,—One complete stock of READY MADE CLOTHING to the amount of $1795 60. One Bankrupt Stock of Groceries. One Bankrupt Stock of Hardware. One large lot of Fancy Goods. 50 Chests of Tea, Japan and Gunpowder, 100 Cases of Laundry Soap. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE at 10 a. m. LUNCH at 1 p. m.
MARCOTTE & ECREMENT,
176 3 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re CHARLES O'REILLY, Chambly Canton Que.

Will be sold by auction at our Office, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on
MONDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1887,
at ELEVEN o'clock,
the following parcels of Real Estate.

1. A lot of land situate at Chambly Canton, 31.11 x 127.8 in depth, with house thereon erected, being subdivision 11 of cadastral No. 107 for the village of Chambly Canton.
2. A vacant lot in Chambly Canton, 53.3 x 127.8 in depth, being subdivision 13 of cadastral No. 107 for the village of Chambly Canton.

These lots will be sold subject to all mortgages and other charges affecting same at this date.
KENT & TURCOTTE,
Curators.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
127 10 law Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

The undersigned will sell by auction, at their office, No. 7 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1887, at eleven o'clock, the book debts belonging to the following estates:

Ludger Bayer, tailor, Montreal	$1229.28
Victor Aubut, general store, Arthabaska	240.27
J. A. Landry, hay dealer, Montreal	356.67
	$1826.22

The lists are on view at our office.
For further information apply to
KENT & TURCOTTE,
7 Place d'Armes,
Montreal.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
174 3 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of BEUTHNER BROS., Insolvents.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, 8th August, at noon, for the purchase of the following assets of the Estate at a Dollar rate as per Inventory:

Tweeds, Hosiery, Laces, Ornaments and Fringes.	3,199.33
Acids, Colors, etc.	185.33
Furniture and Fixtures	215.00
Book debts	14,334.82
	$17,934.48

Unexpired lease of premises to 1st May, 1888.

Tenders may be made for the Assets en bloc or for any of the separate items as above. Inventory and list of debts may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Terms Cash.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. F. RIDDELL,
Curator,
22 St. John Street.
Montreal, July 29, 1887. 176 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the Matter of A. FORTUNE, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of Huntingdon,—AN INSOLVENT.

Tenders will be received by F. Stafford & Co., 160 McGill street, Montreal, for the stock of the above Insolvent, at so much on the dollar, until the 3rd of August next. The Inventory can be seen at M. S. McCoy's, Huntingdon, and F. Stafford & Co.'s, Montreal.
174eod2 J. B. PARADIS, Curator.

MACHINERY.
IRON & WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Drilling Machines, Iron Planers & Shapers,
LATHES,
CUTTING OFF MACHINES,
MILLING MACHINES, BOLT CUTTERS,
Steam Engines and Boilers,
Steam and Rotary Pumps for every service,
FORGES, BLOWERS, SHAVING EXHAUSTERS, EMERY WHEELS, BELTING HOSE, &c.

1 Screw Cutting Gap Lathe, 18 ft. long, 40 inches in gap, only been in use about two months; will be sold cheap for cash.

Agents for John Bertram & Sons, Dundas.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS.
THE
Machinery Supply Association
General Machinery Dealers,
669 Craig Street, - Montreal.
116*tf

MOTT'S BROMA.
COMFORTING.
STRENGTHENING.
NOURISHING.
One of the Choicest Preparations of the Cocoa Bean.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
167*3aw

W. SCOTT & SON,
NEW PREMISES,
1739 NOTRE DAME ST.
MANTELS, GRATES and TILES, FIRE PLACE BRASSES, ANDIRONS, &c.
MANTELS designed to order and kept in stock
AN INSPECTION INVITED! 176*1

CASTOR-FLUID (Registered)—A Delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer, 144 St. Lawrence Main street.

Water, Powder & Paste Dentifrice
—OF—
DOCTOR PIERRE,
Of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.
8, Place de l'Opera, PARIS.
For sale by all Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers and Hairdressers.

Parent Bros's Sales.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE
—OF—
CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTIES
—AND—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT,
—ON—
MONDAY, THE 1st OF AUGUST
In Our Rooms,
No. 46 ST. JAMES STREET.

Nos. 1612, 1614, 1616 Notre Dame street, and 44 and 46 St. Gabriel street.

This property is a most desirable corner, three-story stone building, 45 feet front by a depth of some 74 feet, covered by a substantial block. Capitalists seeking an investment are requested to examine into this property as presenting great inducements to purchasers. It is well rented and pays a profitable income. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

Nos. 1618 and 1620 Notre Dame street.

This property joins the preceding one, and is a first-class three-story stone front office building, fitted in thorough modern style and rented to first-class tenants. It is 28¼ feet front by about 65 feet in depth. None better can be had in the city. Terms easy. Titles perfect.

Nos. 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999 Notre Dame street, and 2 and 2½ St. David Lane.

Most substantially built property in dressed stone, comprising three stores, four stories in height, with dwellings, and a cut stone front double tenement fronting St. David Land. The whole of this property has first-class tenants, and is situated in the very best and most increasing part of Notre Dame street, almost opposite the Balmoral Hotel and near Chaboillez Square. A property of this class is seldom put on the market. This being sold to settle an estate. Terms easy. Actual rents, $2700 per annum. Area of lot, 7046 feet.

Nos. 4, 4½, 6, 6½ St. David Lane.

Two very substantial stone front double tenements, most centrally located, near Notre Dame street, and rented for $800 per annum. This is a desirable investment, as these houses are always well rented. Very easy terms. Area of lot, 50½ x 77½ feet.

St. Denis street.

Three very fine Buildings of 25 x 135 feet each, adjoining No. 386, on the north. Each lot will be sold separately. This is one of the finest spots in the East End, within 30 feet of St. Louis Park. Intending builders should not miss this chance.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
PARENT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
170 7 46 St. James street.

LOANS,
IN LARGE SUMS, ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, AT 5½ PER CENT.
PARENT BROS.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Agents,
170 7 46 St. James St.

WANTED.
Parties having Properties for sale will find prompt purchasers by placing their buildings in our hands.
PARENT BROS.,
Real Estate and Loans,
170 7 46 St. James Street.

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

TO THE WHOLESALE FUR TRADE.

The subscriber will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, "For account of whom it may concern," at his rooms,
322 ST. JAMES STREET,
ON TUESDAY, 2nd AUGUST,
At 11 a.m.,
9 Bales Selected Persian Lambs, each 300 Skins.
4 Bales Selected Half Persian Lambs, each 200 Skins.
2 Bales Selected Grey Lambs, each 300 Skins.

To be sold in bale lots, for net cash and immediate delivery. On view day before sale.
W. E. SHAW,
170 8 Auctioneer.

EXPRESS SALE—BY ORDER OF D. T. Irish, General Agent for the Canadian Express Co., the National Express Co., the American Express Co., proprietors of the United States and Canada Express. A large quantity of old unclaimed express packages will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, by the undersigned, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at his sales room, 322 St. James Street, on Thursday, August 25th, 1887. Sale to begin at Ten o'clock a.m.
170 8 law W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

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

PRIVATE SALE—241 & 243 ST. JAMES STREET.
SPORTSMEN.
Racing Shell, Skiffs, Bicycle, Double Barrel Gun, Fishing Rod, Reel, Can, Basket, Hooks, etc., etc., for sale at a bargain.
J. S. THOMSON & CO.,
172tf Auctioneers.

William H. Arnton's Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF
Unclaimed Freight and Baggage.

The Subscriber, instructed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, will sell at the Stores, corner of Wellington and Colborne Streets, Montreal, on
Tuesday, 2nd August, 1887, at 10 a.m.,
and following days, till the whole is disposed of,

A large quantity of Unclaimed Freight and Baggage consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries Glassware, Machinery, Drugs, Paints, Agricultural Implements, Household Effects, and other sundries, &c.

Particulars in catalogue which may be had on application to the undersigned.
WILLIAM H. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
Deposits required. 172 6

J. O. Weilbrenner's Sales.

WHARF PROPERTY & STEAM TUG
FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT SOREL.

That magnificent Wharf, at Sorel, belonging to the Wurtele Estate, will be sold by auction,
On Wednesday, the 3rd August next (1887),
on the premises, at one o'clock p.m.

Terms—one-third cash, balance by yearly instalments, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

This desirable property is 100 feet wide on Queen street and runs out about 175 feet to deep water on the River Richelieu; is advantageously situated near the centre of the business part of the town and the principal market place, and adjoins the celebrated Brunswick Hotel.

Also, will be sold immediately after the above.
THE STEAM TUG "THE B,"
As she now lies, on the stocks, in the ship yard, nearly opposite the above wharf, where she can be seen and examined by intending purchasers. Terms: cash; without reserve.
J. O. WEILBRENNER, Auctioneer.
Sorel, 12th July, 1887. 152 6 2aw

No More Dyspepsia by Using
FRY'S { COCOA EXTRACT, MALTED COCOA.

To Invalids and to all those possessed of Weak Digestive Powers, it supplies a Delicious, Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon or Supper.
Sold by All First-class Druggists and Grocers.
WHOLESALE BY
HERRY, WATSON & CO.,
244*1aw-3 MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son, Frederick H. Smith.
CHAS. F. SMITH, 103 St. Hubert street.
July 23rd, 1887. 171 6

AMID THE BREEZES.

In Search of Rest and Pleasure by Land and by Sea.

The Flocking to the Summer Resorts, and the Number of Tourists and Pleasure Seekers still very Large.

At Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, July 28.

The Salvation Army camp meeting has been in progress at the camp ground for the last week and not a few of the susceptibles have been led into the fold. Their uproarious music and hilarious services attract hundreds of the curious, and several thousands have congregated there on certain afternoons.

Old Orchard Beach is somewhat of a prohibitory resort, and we have

BUT FEW VISITATIONS OF THE SEA SERPENT

during the season. But for small fry, for cunners, mackerel, cod, hake, haddock, and crustaceans we are not to be excelled. And for those who delight to fish from rocks, there is no better place than the lighthouse end of Wood Island, about five miles from Old Orchard. The piscatorial devotee can sit here for hours and haul in cunners as fast as he can bait his hook. The waters intervening between this island and Biddeford Pool abound with cunners. While it was geese that saved Rome, it was cunners that caused the down fall of the Pool as a summer resort. At this resort there was once a large and pretentious hotel. The proprietor was young, inexperienced, and parsimonious. It was designed for a fashionable hotel, but it was run on a system of rigid economy and in supplying the table there was a heavy draw on the cunner supply.

It was cunners for breakfast, Blue Perch for dinner, and fish *a la Ctenolabrus* for supper. And yet it was the same identical little cunner travelling around under a fancy *nom de plume*. While the guests appreciated the fact that fish was good for the brain, they didn't care to become too intellectual and this unceasing diet of ocean fruit caused many to leave ere the season was half over. More left and still more, and the profits of the season were perceptibly diminished. It was a failure, and in the wane of the season the hotel was devoured by flames under suspicious circumstances. The Pool, by the way, was once a flourishing resort. It is situated five miles south-east of Old Orchard, and was formerly known as Fletcher's Neck. It is a peninsula, and is connected with the main land of Biddeford. In its palmiest days it contained three sizable hotels. Only one is now standing, and on the burning of the other two, the light of the resort went out. Apart from a few cottages, one hotel, a brief beach, one tree, some picturesque rocks, and a few lobster traps, it is a wild waste of sterility.

The ball rooms connected with the various hotels are now in full blast. The Ocean House gave its opening hop last Saturday evening. The hall was prettily decorated and although it was not a dress occasion, it was a most successful social affair. The Old Orchard House and the Sea Shore House give impromptu hops nearly every evening. The Lawrence House opened the festivities of the season with an elegant ball last Wednesday evening which is seldom equalled and never excelled at this early part of the season. The ladies from Canada and the West would seem to have the preponderance in numbers if not of beautiful costumes. The following are the costumes worn by the Canadian ladies:—

Mrs. H. M. Welsh, Montreal—black Spanish lace, diamonds, natural flowers.

Mrs. J. H. Grose, Montreal—white watered silk and diamonds.

Mrs. J. N. Fulton, Montreal—white moire silk with diamond girdle.

Miss. P. Hadrill, Montreal—black satin, with jet ornaments.

Miss E. H. Clendinneng, Montreal—pink surah silk, pond lilies.

Mrs. A. L. R. Clendinneng, Montreal—pale blue satin, and diamonds.

Mrs. A. M. Featherston, Montreal—black silk and jet, diamonds and natural flowers.

Mrs. A. B. Cherrier, Quebec—lavender satin, and lace, natural flowers.

The guests at Old Orchard will be pleased to learn that the leading hotels at the beach have combined to employ an experienced detective who will be stationed here this summer, and will keep an open eye for all crooks and suspicious looking characters.

I met John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, at the Dover depot recently, en route for his summer home near Alton Bay, N. H. I had the honor of grasping the hand that wrote Maud Muller, and quite an honor I considered it. Despite the newspaper reports to the contrary, he is looking remarkably well, and his tall, straight frame and elastic step bore evidence of much remaining strength and vigor. I forgot to tell him that I thought I could write poetry faster than he could. But such things will keep, and I will try and see him on his return.

ZEPHYRS.

Old Orchard glories in the fact that it has no undertakers.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Patterson of the millinery firm of Patterson, Kissock & Co., of Montreal, is at the Everett with her child and nurse.

Five members of the Woodbine Society club, of Montreal, are expected shortly at the Everett.

Prof. Charles Ganalt of the Brantford Ladies' Seminary is a guest at the Bay View House. He has contributed musically to the success of the many entertainments at the hostelry.

A seal which came in with the tide was captured alive by a party on the beach Friday night.

Capt. T. B. Gibbons, a resident of Bath, Me., and commander of the "J. E. Kelley," the largest American sailing vessel of which we have any knowledge, is sojourning at the Fiske House for a few days.

Miss Gooderham of Toronto, who was one of the belles at the Old Orchard House last season, is welcome once more.

The weekly sacred concerts to be given at the Ocean House were inaugurated last Sunday.

Robert Henderson of Montreal, who has been stopping at the Lawrence cottage, has returned home. His family remains. Mr. Henderson will be in the bosom of his family at the beach again in August.

No more welcome guest has arrived at the Atlantic House this season than Rev. Prof. K. M. Fenwick of Montreal.

I. H. Thompson of the Bank of Commerce in Montreal is anchored at the Aldine House for the season.

Mr. Clendinneng, the iron founder, of Montreal, is at the Aldine.

The undisputed belle of Old Orchard is Mrs. Brooks of New York city.

The following is the Old Orchard House programme:—Morning concerts at 10 a. m., and on Sunday evenings at 8 p. m. by Aubrey's full orchestra, a grand ball every Tuesday evening, a full dress hop every Saturday evening, and informal hops every evening but Tuesday and Saturday from 8.30 to 10.30 p. m. On Saturday at 3 p. m. there will be a matinee ball for children.

There are quite a number of good lacrosse players at Hotel Everett and efforts are being made to bring about a match game.

Rev. F. M. Dewey, pastor of the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church of Montreal, is stopping at the Atlantic House.

James R. Murray, John H. Robertson, and M. Ernest Arthur, members of the Montreal Bicycle Club, are at the Ocean House.

Most of the vocal music at the beach, both socially and sacredly, is under the management of H. K. White, who is stopping at the Sea Shore House.

E. P. Hannaford of Montreal, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk railroad, is at Old Orchard House for August and a part of September.

Mr. Charles Cassils of Montreal is at the Old Orchard House with his family.

The following are the Canadian guests who have registered during the past week:

OLD ORCHARD HOUSE: M. S. Foley, wife and maid, Bertha Foley, Master Eddie Foley, Percy Foley, Arthur Foley and nurse, Mabel Foley, Miss Macdougall, E. P. Hannaford and wife, Miss Hannaford, H. C. Burket, James McKeady, C. J. Murphy, G. F. Fogarty, S. St. Onge and wife, Mary Dupries, Charles Cassils and wife, Agnes T. Cassils, Amy G. Cassils, Edith Cassils, Charles W. Cassils, Grace Cassils and nurse, R. Macculloch, Alice L. Patterson, L. Barbeau, Montreal; Alex. Hardy and wife, Quebec; G. W. Kelly and family, Toronto; SEA SHORE HOUSE: Mrs. E. R. Watson, Miss J. M. Henderson, Master J. Henderson, I. A. Beauvais, wife and daughters, N. Larivee Mrs. Larivee, Miss Larivee, W. O. Buchanan and wife, Lucy W. Lancaster, Stephanie S. Lancaster, Margaret I. Lancaster, I. C. Hodgson and family, P. E. O'Brien, N. J. Martin, Montreal; George Goodwin, wife, three children and nurse, Miss Goodwin, Ottawa; Allan McNab, H. T. Canniff, E. A. Reid, J. B. Wallwin, Harry Symonds, wife and two children, Susie Smyth, Toronto; S. E. Henderson, Belleville; N. Kent, wife, family and servant, Mrs. Hartley, Mary E. Hartley, Julia Hartley, Kingston.

HOTEL FISKE: J. H. Sheldon, H. H. Seeley Charles P. Herbert, wife and son, Mrs. A. T. Fitzpatrick, Montreal; E. H. Walkins, wife and child, Hamilton; Mr. G. E. Henderson, Belleville; N. Kent, wife, three children, and nurse, Mrs. James Harty, Miss Harty, Miss J. Harty, Kingston, Ont.

OCEAN HOUSE: Joseph Adams, M. C. Mullarky, Graham, Brosson, Mrs. M. Phelan, Michael Phelan, Montreal.

HOTEL EVERETT: Mrs. A. W. Patterson, nurse and child, Mrs. T. I. Winship, John Slattery, Dr. Gurd and wife, C. A. MacDonald, Max Murdock, A. Guilbault, Mrs. A. Williams, Colin McArthur, Mrs. C. McArthur, Montreal; Rev. E. Favolle, Peterborough; Mrs. J. F. Gibbons and two children, J. W. Meikle, Morrisburg.

ATLANTIC HOUSE: K. Fenwick, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. J. C. Hodgson, two children and nurse, J. C. Hodgson, Rev. F. W. Dewey, Montreal; William Brown, wife and three children, Caledonia, Ont.

BAY VIEW HOUSE: Mrs. L. N. Rodger, Miss Hart, Miss Irving, Montreal.

HOTEL BELMONT: M. Phelan and wife, T. J. Stephens, Montreal; H. Hellyn, Ottawa.

GORHAM HOUSE: Alex S. Robertson, Montreal

ALDINE HOUSE: J. Roy, Miss Roy, Miss Moss, M. Clendinneng and wife, Miss. R. A. Clendinneng, May Clendinneng, G. D. Clendinneng, Montreal.

IRVING HOUSE: Clara L. Mouney, Sherbrooke.

LAWRENCE HOUSE: John. A. Grose, Montreal.

STAPLES COTTAGE: Mrs. B. Hawley, Montreal.

PINE COTTAGE:—John Meagher, Sr., Lydia Meagher, Margaret Meagher, Estelle Farrell, Minnie Farrell, Robert Mills, Kate Mills, Montreal; Mrs. M. C. W. MacCraig, G. M. Green and wife, Rev. W. J. Muckleston and wife, Ottawa.; Miss A. Muckleston, Kingston, Ont.

GIDEON STEPHENS.

Seasonable Fun at Metis.

LITTLE METIS, July 28.—There never was a lovelier time than is now being enjoyed here. Everybody seems perfectly happy, as indeed they well may be, enjoying the blessings of cloudless days, and starry nights, with health giving breezes, yet so soft as scarcely to ruffle the sparkling deep or stir the canvas of homeward bound timber ships drifting indolently by.

The amount of driving done lately surpasses anything I ever saw. Buckboards, carriages and the jolting hay cart roll by incessantly. We boast of views well worth visiting, and owning the advantage of contrast. You can drive five miles along bays like vast mirrors, with the shadow of cliff and tree deep down, or turn inward and admire the falls, second only to Niagara, and surrounded by romantic scenery, or follow the River Metis southerly as it winds through fragrant meads of clover, with a hedge of willow and hazel to the blue hills in the far South.

The boarders from Turriff Hall and cottagers in its vicinity visited the Falls *en masse* yesterday and spent a delightful time, returning in the dewy eve.

Mr. Goodhue, who occupies Mr. McEwing's comfortable cottage this season, gave a tea party the other evening, with a bonfire to wind up.

The ladies at the Cascade House have issued invitations for a bonfire and dance, which promises to be the greatest event so far of the season.

Mrs. and Miss Galt, of Toronto, are at the Seaside House. Mr. Baynes, advocate, and family, also from the Queen City, arrived at the same hotel on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Russel and family, Miss Evans, Mrs. Baylis, Mr. Baylis and the Misses Baylis, Mr. Hersey, Mrs. T. Laing, Mrs. J. Laing and Mr. W. Anderson are guests of the Cascade House.

The health of our visitors is insured by the presence of Dr. Rankin Dawson, son of Sir William Dawson, and made doubly sure by the advent of Dr. Nichol, of Lennoxville.

Mr. S. H. Ewan has rented for the summer the commodious cottage opposite the Presbyterian church, occupied for several seasons by Mrs. Wilson, of Montreal.

Sir George Stephen has returned to his fine country residence, accompanied by Mr. Stirling.

Turriff Hall is overflowing with guests, and the bathing beach is bright at high water with picturesque costumes, and resonant with cheerful voices.

Prof. Bovey occupies his new, striking cottage, which is an ornament to the locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Skelton, and Mrs. Blackadder are spending the summer here. Miss Douglas is visiting Mrs. J. A. Mathewson.

Only two cottages are vacant, those of Dr. Trenholme; Sea Side House has filled rapidly since my last letter, and the boom expected has regularly set in, to an extent hitherto unknown. L. M.

Cacouna.

CACOUNA, July 26.

The St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, has never deserved more praise than this year. Romeo or Juliet (I am not quite sure which as I left my Shakespeare behind me) said, "What's in a name, etc." There *is* a great deal, I can assure you, when that name is "Shipman," and when you add, Montague Smyth. The good old days have come again, and the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, once more takes the first place amongst our Canadian summer resorts. Every one is amazed at the improvements effected in such a short time. No longer do we dread a shower of rain, the roof is water tight, we sleep in peace, safe from the shower bath of old. New paper, new carpets, fresh paint everywhere, and what is much better we have every corner occupied. Children? Oh, yes, we have some children. I counted 93 yesterday and then there are the nurses, not to speak of the sisters, the cousins, and the aunts.

Of whom would the STAR's readers like to hear first? Mr. Shipman? Well, we don't see much of him, but his presence is felt, if unseen for everything runs like clock work; and then, there is Mr. Smythe: in him we can confidently boast of the most polite and attentive bookkeeper on the coast. Of course he has his faults, but we don't see them, and, poor man, we lead him such a life, he is getting quite thin, but, no matter, when we trouble him he is always ready to oblige and has a pleasant word and smile for every one. We have been very gay this last week. On Wednesday our band arrived for the season. A brass band from Point Levis, ye gods! If you could only hear the soul inspiring strains which call us to our meals! The drum alone awakes the echoes far and near. On Thursday we were favored by the Sultman concert company, and their performance was a success in every way, and as the troupe remained over until Saturday, they were kind enough to give us a private entertainment on Friday night, in which they were assisted by a few of our amateurs, Mrs. McShane, the wife of the Hon. James McShane, "our own Jimmy," who sings divinely; Mrs. McIntyre, whose voice never loses its charm, and I must not forget Madame Beaubien, whom we were all delighted to hear once more, and Mr. Ernest Le Tondal, whose playing has only to be heard to be appreciated.

On Friday afternoon we all became children, and drove into River du Loup to the circus, which we enjoyed immensely and did full justice to the supper awaiting our return.

The following are a few of the Montreal families sojourning here: J. W. Douglas and wife, Mrs. McShane, Mrs. F. Warrington, Mrs. C. J. McIntyre, Mrs. Louis Armstrong, Mr. F. Angus, Mr. C. Alex. Delisle and son, Mrs. Barry and daughter, Mr. Leon Globensky, Mr. Bergeron, M. P., B. J. Coghlin of Sherbrooke street, Mrs. W. E. Price, besides many others too numerous to mention here. MIRANDA.

Riviere Ouelle.

POINT AUX ORIGNAUX, July 27.—At Point aux Orignaux, Riviere Ouelle (Cape of the Moose), is now heard, not the hoarse bellow of that shaggy denizer of the forest, the moose, but the merry laughter and joyful songs of pleasure seekers, who have left the dust and heat of the city, and have come hither in search of that fleeting phantom, pleasure, and have apparently found it, for all seem to be full and running over with happiness.

Here mermaids far more beautiful than ancient writers ever dreamed of, daily disport themselves in the sea, whether calm and peaceful, or rolling in angry billows.

The pier, a quarter of a mile long makes a delightful promenade, a change from the shady paths through the woods near at hand. Berry picking is one of the amusements. Games of croquet help to fill up the spare moments and lawn tennis is about to be set up. Not far from the hotel lives an old hermit, who is well worth a visit. Also close at hand are to be seen strange impressions in the rocks of snowshoes and the hands and feet of men. Why these prints are to be found is a source of wonder to scientific visitors and great interest is taken in this phenomenon. The weather has been delightful, one or two warm days, but as the hotel is situated within a stone's throw of the water, the slightest breeze is felt. Hardly any rain, and then just the edge of the storm, but storms are frequently seen raging in the mountains opposite us (Laurentian Mountains.) The hotel is full at present, but those who are fortunate enough to secure rooms, next summer, will not be disappointed in any way. Among the arrivals at the hotel are: Mrs. G. F. C. Smith, Miss Evaline Smith, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Nora Smith, Miss Lilian Smith, Master Napier Smith, Mr. K. T. Fraser and wife, infant and nurse, Mr. Edwin H. Gough and wife, Master Dudley Gough, Mrs. Y. H. Semple, Miss Stella Semple, Miss Florence Semple, Master G. Hugh Semple, Miss Glass, Miss N. Glass, Mrs. W. R. Dean, Miss Dean, Quebec; Miss Bacon, Montreal; Mrs. C. W. Dean, two children and nurse, Miss E. M. Fisher, Quebec; Mr. F. C. Wurtele, Mrs. F. C. Wurtele, Master James Wurtele, Master Eustace Wurtele, infant and nurse, Quebec; Mrs. Herchmer, Miss Hilda Herchmer, Morristown; Mr. A. Mellish, H. M. S. "Gulnare."

"SEA GULL."

Beautiful Belœil.

None of the summer resorts in the vicinity of Montreal have so many combined attractions as St. Hilaire. This at any rate is what its habitués maintain, and judging from the fact that they go there year after year with the regularity of the seasons they are apparently in earnest. An hour's pleasant railway ride through sweet meadows, waving corn fields and shaded groves lands you at the St. Hilaire station. The railway ride out is one of the attractions of the place. It is just the distance to make such a trip enjoyable. Were it a little shorter one might have a hankering after more. A few miles more would make it the tedious ordeal which seaside pilgrims submit to. From the time that the massive outlines of Belœil Mountains break upon the vision you are impressed. As you get nearer the impression is deepened, all your powers of contemplation become exerted and interest in what is transpiring is lost in admiration of this stupendous, magnificent freak of nature. Facing the depot, the mountain rises almost perpendicularly from the vast plain. At a distance this face of the mountain might be taken for a frowning precipice of bald rock, so bold is its outline. On approaching, however, it is seen that the towering mass is seared with gullies, and terraced with ledges in which trees and brushwood have taken root and, by their foliage, picturesquely relieve the otherwise gloomy rock. Above on the lofty summit, the rich foliage betokens a dense forest growth. Such is the scene which regales you as you alight from the train. The little village of St. Hilaire, on the other side of the track, with its very English looking manor house and pretty river front on the Richelieu, has no attraction for you. The mountain is the glory of the place and even if you have been there scores of times before it will absorb your attention and command your admiration. If you have any power of appreciating beauty, the chances are that you will be gazing upwards at the mountain when the driver announces that the "bus" for the Iroquois House is ready to start. The Iroquois House is the St. Hilaire headquarters for tourists, and the visitor is soon seated in the "bus." A prettier drive than this it would be difficult to imagine. Round the base of the mountain the road winds until a spot is reached whence by a circuitous way there is a gradual incline, and in a short time you find yourself up in the world and complacently surveying the level country below for miles around. After travelling for two and a half miles the hotel is reached. What a site! No less than 1600 feet above the level of the Richelieu. It is situated on a plateau, half lawn, half rock, surrounded on three sides by the primeval forest, and the fourth terminating at the abrupt crest of the mountain. From this spot a magnificent panorama lies unfolded before the spectator. A mighty plain, once the garden of the province, stretches away as far as the eye can reach. To the left Mount Johnson rises like a sugar cone from the plain, while to the left the course of the Richelieu can be discerned as it winds its way through green banks almost as far as its source. Here and there the tin spires of the village churches glisten in the sunshine, while innumerable houses, in their immaculate white dot the green fields. It is altogether a charming landscape. Many other such are obtainable from different points of vantage about the mountain, and thanks to an intricate system of footpaths, all are easily accessible. In the writer's opinion, these paths, forming as they do many miles of forest roadway, are about the chief attraction of St. Hilaire. One could spend months strolling about these shaded walks, exploring new nooks and admiring new reaches of scenery. The whole mountain, forming many square miles of forest, is reserved for the use of guests at the hotel, and paths run round it, across it, and everywhere. The most patronized pathway is of course the one leading from the hotel to the lake. This fairy like sheet of water is still as beautiful as ever it was. The other morning the writer chanced to stroll up to the lake, when it was at its best. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the glassy surface, guileless of the least ripplet, glistened like a great sheet of burnished blue steel. The verdant woods literally echoed with the melody of numerous song birds while groups of jolly little youngsters were romping about the green shaded shores. The rocks of the funnel-shaped hills which hem in the lake are completely hidden from view by the rich foliage which covers the slopes. A more thoroughly rural scene or one more suggestive of peace and repose it would be difficult to imagine.

The hotel itself has decided attractions. For obvious reasons bathing in the lake is not countenanced, but for the benefit of the bather a bath has been fitted up at the hotel, whence a plentiful supply of water is drawn from the lake by pipes. In addition there is accommodation for bowling, billiards and lawn tennis. The devotees of the terpsichorean art have not been forgotten and an orchestra is provided for their special benefit. One of the best features of St. Hilaire is its immunity from intrusion by undesirable people. It is out of the way sufficiently to insure the visitors against being interfered with by rough characters, a great boon, as all who have suffered at more popular resorts know to their cost. Then there is the bracing mountain air, free from polution of every kind, and laden only with the perfume of the sweet clover. C.

Berthier Budget.

BERTHIER, July 27.—More people, driven from the city by the extreme heat, came down during the past two weeks to this place, which they pronounce to be comparatively cool. And so it is. The proprietors of the different hotels have taken heart and feel less nervous about leaving the thermometers out on the front piazzas exposed to the public gaze.

Among the late arrivals at the Grand Central are: Mr. J. Carrier, of Quebec; Messrs. R. McKenzie, G. Adams, C. A. Vallée, Ed. Baril and J. Marchand, of Montreal.

Stopping at the Canada: R. Walker, of Toronto, and Messrs. Drolet and Guillet, of Quebec.

Mrs. J. Ralston, of Montreal, and her two children are among the latest guests at Boucher's Hotel.

Miss Goddard, of Boston, and Miss Michie, of Virginia, before proceeding on their tour through Quebec and Ontario, are resting for a week at Berthier. One of these ladies who has recently travelled through France, expressed herself as "charmed with the river scenery, the general quaint aspect of the town and especially the climate, which compared favorably with that of the Dauphiné."

Rev. Mr. Sweeney, of Toronto, with his family are visiting in Dantraie before going to the seashore. Mr. Sweeney preached in St. James Church on Sunday morning last.

Rev. C. E. Amaron has also come to spend a few weeks here before going up the Ottawa.

Mrs. Greenway, of New York, with her little daughter, are enjoying their stay at Mrs. Bethune's.

Miss K. and Master Chas. Saunderson, of Montreal, are spending their holidays in a jolly way at the B. G. school which is open to boarders for the summer.

Among the new comers, there are Mr. G. McGregor of Montreal, and his two brothers, and Mr. A. James, also of Montreal.

What time pleasure seekers may lose in the heat of the day they certainly make up, and with interest, in the cool moonlight evenings.

After six p. m. the streets are lively with carriages of every description—from the handsome turnout with coachman in livery to the rattling happy-going *charrette;* the occupants of the various vehicles being apparently equally jolly and happy.

Several excursions are as yet in an embryo state—of course in deference to the weather. J.

Georgeville.

GEORGEVILLE, Que., July 28.—The following have arrived at the Camperdown House: G. B. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hutchison, W. R. Corristine, Wm. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McGilvary, Mrs. F. H. Brown, Fred. Binnemore, A. Boas, Miss Lily Boas, Master Bernhardt Boas, Paula Boas, Milly and nurse, J. B. Cantine, Jno Howard Magor, H. Montagu Allan, Montreal; H. W. Mulvana, Walter Blue, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lyford and daughter, Miss Brooks, Dr. E. D. Worthington, E. B. Worthington, Mrs. Antrobus, A. E. Darche, T. J. Tuck, A. Alexander, E. Alexander, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Miner, Miss J. C. Miner, Miss Helen Miner, C. C. Bullock, Granby; Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Futvoye, Reginald Futvoye, Arthur Futvoye, Fred. Futvoye, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Dr. Howard and daughter, St. Johns; C. W. Futvoye, St. Albans, Vt.; E. H. St. Pierre, Coaticook.

This lovely summer resort is this year more than ever sought after, so much so that the Camperdown Hotel and other houses are overflowing, insomuch that visitors cannot but wonder that some one skilled in hotelkeeping does not take and finish the magnificent hotel on Gibraltar Point, commenced some years ago (in advance of the times) and unfinished in consequence of the funds being exhausted. The main building is surrounded by cottages that families might take, and board at the hotel, and thus enjoy the pleasure of the country and privacy of home. The place is only waiting for some one to open it out, make a fortune, at the same time administer to the comfort and pleasure of tired out townspeople. In the meantime the good folk of the village are doing their best for those that come, and among the most comfortable of places is Gowanbank Hall, just at the steamboat landing, kept by Mr. Chas. McGowan, where at present are staying Mr. W. L. Andrews, Mr. A. G. E. Ahern, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brodie and infant, Miss L. Brown, Mr. W. G. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Durnford, the Misses Gwendolin and Esther Durnford, Mrs. and Miss Flockton, Mrs. McLea, Mr. Edwin Varney. G. D.

The Old Maid Visits the Springs.

ST. LEON SPRINGS, July 29, 1887.—Feeling a "little goneness" and having read much of late about St. Leon Springs, I took my pucker bag filled with my best clothes, started, and here I am. Now, the Springs are not as big as Montreal, but I think there are full as many bad people here as in our city. The old men sit, smoke, play cards—just think of that—cuss and discuss commercial union. Now I was forever against any kind of union and I fail to see why old men should bother their heads about the subject at this late day and while they tell me it is a national or international issue, I don't see the use of union. Yesterday I called on Uncle Lo, the poor Indian,

—whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds or hears Him in the winds.

He with his devoted old woman receive near by at their wigwam, sell baskets made by the Yankees of Connecticut and claim they are honest Indian goods. Lo says it was his great-great-grandfather that discovered the St. Leon Spring, and generation after generation annually visit this spot for health and recreation. When I last saw Lo he evidently had been surrounding a liberal quantity of poor whisky and was for discussing commercial union. His good old woman wanted an Estey organ, and his first frow, now in the wilderness, wanted a Chickering piano and commercial union, which latter would do away with the duties and then he would be all right, but I told Lo we should develop at home, *i. e.,* we should encourage our people to make superior goods, equal to those made by the Yankees, and then we could and would feel just as big as all the United States, and Lo agreed with me. Then I went back to the hotel to see what they were doing "at the springs." As I sat down on the steps I noticed, inside of half an hour, more than a dozen couples "shy off" into the woods, and as they went

ROMPING AND GIGGLING

I came to the conclusion that everybody should not go to the springs. Then I crossed over to the other side, there to see young people pulling off together in a boat on the river, and the old folks not interfering in the least and my heart commenced to go pitty pat at once, and I started again and found lots of young folks rolling big and small balls at some pins in an alley and they were carrying on to kill, and I left and walked right up to Captain Gilman, the man who seemed to have the general charge of affairs, and said to him: "S-i-r, you must stop this ere business or I'll go home," and, before he had time to say stop, two big girls took him by the arm and waltzed him off, just as though I wasn't there. Now I have no doubt this might do for old people like myself, but this dancing right on the parlor carpet and running at large I don't approve of; why last Saturday evening nearly fifty couples came here from Montreal, brought a fiddler and another man and they played and danced until midnight, and as I couldn't sleep I had to set up and see them, and it was awful painful. Monday night they played "progressive euchre" and gave pictures and candy to the best players, and an old man with a family took the first prize, and his family are not here either. Tuesday night they sang psalms, sacred and otherwise, and the idea of singing Gospel hymns one minute, and then the next something funny. I tell you, it is not right, and I told the lady of the house so. The only real comfortable place I could find was in the dining room, for here we all attended to business. Now I suppose the scenery about St. Leon is nice and all its *natural* surroundings, and I presume there may be some good people here, but I don't believe the water will do all they claim for it. I look just about as old as when I came here, and but yesterday I heard a feller say: "There goes that gaunt old fault-finder," and I don't believe St. Leon water is just what I want. There are lots of children here, and they

RAISE PARTICULAR BEDLUM;

boys and girls are allowed to run and play together, teeter on teeter boards, swing in swings, play croquet and race in the woods, and, just think of it, it's awful, and I am coming home just as soon as I feel better, although the manager of the hotel and all his help try to sooth and make me happy. Now I have told you just what they do at the springs and if you will come it is not my fault. To be sure I'm a little notional but to tell the whole truth I think if you had children they should be kept at hum and the young folks should not be allowed to carry on together as they do here; just as like as not there may be courting going on, but I can't help it.

Your hopeful friend,

ABIGAIL.

Among the recent arrivals at St. Leon Springs during the week are the following: Mrs. D. McCormick and son, Mrs. J. F. Gowley and son, Miss M. Purcill, Miss C. Purcill, William Finley, Thos. Workman, Miss Hogan, Merritt Martin, lady and child, D. Labounte, E. M. Favreau, Godfrey Weir, D. Thibaudeau, Thos. G. Arnton, Geo. W. Cameron, J. A. Paradis and Dame, Miss Adams, F. Adams, A. E. Adams, D. McCornich, W. J. Quinn, J. W. Palmer, J. J. Milloy, E. J. Redmond, H. Watson, wife and two children. Miss Ida Sherar, Geo. O. Edwards, Wm. McMaster, Alex. McMaster, J. D. Nutter, Wm. Stewart, James Sherar, W. Weir and wife, Chas. Tison, J. W. Simpson, Dr. C. A. Wood, Mrs. Wood, J. F. Sherar, John McEntyre, M. Wilder, J. S. Mayo, J. A. Metager, A. A. Valliquette, E. Lemieux, M. A. Knox, M. L. Knox, N. Lousignant and wife, P. E. Lawson, H. Vallée, Nap. Duquette, David Labonte, jr., Thos. Mullen, Panthaleon Jobin, J. F. Smilay, J. F. Lafleur, John Leblanc, Ralph Aumond, Mrs. L. H. Henault, Miss Henault, M. P. Moran, M. Antoine Fréchette, D. Nightingale, of Montreal; T. F. Baillaige, Les Cedres; Mrs. John Masse, Mlle. R. A. Gagnon, Boxton Falls; Mrs. G. W. Colton, Miss Nellie Colton, Sweetsburg; Dr. Desilits, A. Hubert, Nicolet; A. Conaut and wife, Bath, N. H.; Ora P. Patten and wife, Miss E. M. Chandler, Breene; J. C. Malone, R. E. Malone, Three Rivers; Chas. W. Manering, Detroit; D. R. Northy, Florida; W. D. Baillaige, Aug. Mahonin, J. G. Scott, wife and child, Dr. Marvin, Aug. Darval and wife, Quebec; Mrs. J. Atkins, Boston; Mrs. Christie, J. Burke, Winnipeg; Wm. H. Barry, Paterson, N. J.; A. P. Vanasse, Sorel; Miss G. Kenney, Coaticook; W. Desaulines and wife, Sherbrooke.

Gaspe.

GASPE, July, 25.—The French warship 'La Minerve' flying the flag of Admiral Vigne arrived at Gaspé on the 22nd inst., and sailed for Quebec and Montreal on the evening of the 23rd. By the kind permission of the admiral and officers their fine band played on shore on Friday evening from 7 to 8.30 p. m., when the following programme was beautifully executed.

Vantoux, Allo. Me, Signard; Voyage en Chine, Overture, Bazin; Le Jour et la Nuit, Fantasia, Lecocq; Chants de Soldats, Valse, Gung'l; Huguenots, Fantasia, Meyerbeer; Airs Canadiens, Vezina; Romance de la Rose, Flotow; Don Pasquale, Valse, Donizetti. Saturday afternoon the band again played in the Terrace opposite Baker's Hotel the following:—

Salute aux Drapeaux, Allo Me., Blezer; La Muette de Portici, Overture, Auber; La Vague, Valse, Metra; Rigoletto, Verdi; La Maltaise, Polka, Coard.

Visitors on board the frigate were received by the officers with the utmost courtesy and a charming politeness which will be long held by our people in warm remembrance.

Following are the arrivals at Baker's Hotel for the ten days ended July 23rd. Mr. Gilpin, Mrs. Gilpin, Brockville; Mr. Beaderman, Capt. DeBiois, St. John, N. B.; Rev. Mr. Fournier, Mr. Mann, Bathurst; Mr. Flynn, Mr. Lavoie, Mr. C. H. Mann Percé, Mr. Drake, Mr. Lalonde, Campbelton; Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Wheaton, Woodstock; Mr. Silwin, Miss Silwin, Ottawa; Mr. Lamb, Mr. L. Pyke, New York; Mr. Hope, Mr. Barnston, Mr. Huston, Mrs. Huston, Miss Huston, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Sheriden, Mr. Percival, Mr. Hamon, Mr. Roy, Montreal; Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Bogue, Mrs. Bogue, Miss Fisher, Judge Larue, Mrs. Larue, Miss Larue, Quebec; Rev. Mr. Dunson, Mrs. Dunson, Mr. J. Dunson, Mr. C. Blake, Mr. D. Blake, Mr. Fenton, Boston. The weather is fine, the heat tempered by cool breezes and sea air yielding to Baker's guests a new lease of health and energy. LE B.

Murray Bay.

MURRAY BAY, July 28.—The season is in full swing here, and the round of pleasure is unceasing. The number of guests is exceptionally large. Among the late arrivals at the Lorne House are the following: A. LaRocque, Mrs. LaRocque and family, L. Laflamme, H. Beaudry, D. Sincennes, Mrs. Sincennes and family, Dr. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Miss A. Wheeler, M. C. L. Wheeler, Mde Duchesnay, Miss Duchesnay, Miss A. Duchesnay, Miss M. Duchesnay, Theo. Lafleur, Eug. Lafleur, Miss Holt, C. M. Holt, Judge Loranger and family, Mad. Laframboise, Miss Laframboise, Geo. Belanger, Mrs. Belanger, J. M. Loranger, Mrs. Ponton and family, John Atkin, J. B. Cartwright, Mrs. Cartwright and family, W. O. Brien, Miss Ferrier, Miss A. M. Ferrier, Mrs. Mahoney, Miss McNichols, Miss Morrison, H. Rowand, C. Desrosiers, H. A. Budden, J. H. Carlisle, J. L. Duchesnay, J. Steel, Miss Bagg, Montreal; E. T. Hankey, Mrs. Hankey, Miss Hankey, Quebec; Mrs. St. Johns, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Holmes, J. Walkem, Kingston; R. S. Stodart, New York; A. M. Potter, Boston, Mass.; Captain Wise, Ottawa; J. D. Renaud, Mrs. Renaud, St. Hyacinthe; A. N. Manon, A. Campan, Detroit; Dr. Worms, New York; J. A. Blair, London, Ont.; W. H. Smith, Winnipeg; John Custer, Ottawa; Miss Rowand, Quebec; Miss O'Hara, Toronto; Wm. Wallace, the Misses Wallace, Boston, Mass.; H. Smith, Quebec; Mrs. Dennistoun, R. M. Dennistoun, Miss Dennistoun, Miss D. Dennistoun and family, Peterborough, Ont.; Mrs. C. J. Coursol and family, St. Johns, Que.; Rev. E. F. Torrance, Peterborough, Ont.; S. Taylor, Toronto, Ont.; Rev. D. S. Ramsay, St. Hughes; Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Quebec; Miss F. C. Cook, Philadelphia; Mlle. St. Jaques, Mlle. Buckley, St. Hyacinthe; Mrs. McKeough, Chatham, Ont.; Miss Morris, St. Therese; Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw, Peterborough, Ont.; Mrs. General Tracey and family, Albany, N. Y.; C. L. Plunket, Ottawa, Ont.

Bolton Springs.

BOLTON SPRINGS, Que., July 20.—Among the recent arrivals at the Spring House, Bolton Springs, are the Hon. W. W. Lynch and family, of Knowlton, Que.; J. G. Cowie, Granby; Miss F. N. Greene, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. C. Cleveland, Richmond; Mrs. W. H. Frost and family, Waterloo; Carlos Frost, Montreal; Mr. D. L. Rowley, Miss E. Baker, Miss F. I. Hamilton, Richford, Vt.; C. C. Smith, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Bissell, Lowell, Mass.; R. C. Gates, L. G. Green, and H. H. Thomas, Richford, Vt.; May Skinner, Barton, Vt.; Mrs. E. P. Lewes, No. Troy; Alfred Benn and family, Mrs. Higgins, nurse and children, Montreal; J. F. Lee, Dunham, Que.; L. M. Hall, Newport, Vt.; L. B. Jenkins, Stanstead, Que.; J. E. Foy, Knowlton, Que; Miss Baird, Montreal, Miss Strathy, do.; Mr. A. Eliot Demets, Boston, E. Wescott, do.; S. H. C. Miner and wife, Miss J. C. Miner, Miss Helen Miner, Granby; H. Sutton, Coaticook; G. H. Boright, Sutton; Mito Lewes, B. N. Chase, North Troy, Vt.; G. Wreeland, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Miss Proctor, West Farnham; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Mansonville; Mrs. C. S. Kelley, San Francisco, Cal.; John Lincoln, Granby; Miss Lena Miller, Montreal; Rev. J. W. Garland, Stukely; L. Buck and wife, Farnham; Mrs. Newel, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Sweetsburg; Messrs. R. K. and R. W. Graham, Montreal; Mrs. Wm. Steavens and Mrs. Fairbrother, Coventry, Vt. W. B.

New Richmond, Baie de Chaleur.

NEW RICHMOND, July 27.—The following are the recent arrivals at Cascapedia House: Mr. Thomas Ridout, Alex. L. Light, Esq., Ottawa; D. LeDuc, C. E., Quebec; F. A. Hibbard, C. E., Eastern Townships; A. W. Hirsch, Montreal; A. J. Warden, Toronto; F. R. Murray, Dr. Wilson, St. John, N. B.; F. Landry, Carlton; Dr. J. A. Lindsay, New York; Miss Robertson, B. C.; F. Ross, jun., Montreal; Captain Suthergreen, Mrs. Suthergreen, Cumberland; Miss McLellan, Dalhousie, N. B.; Miss A. McLellan, Kalplin, Misses Kerr, Miss Colville, Black Cape; F. M. Wallace, Toronto; Dr. A. W. Kennie, J. A. E. Blackhalt, Geo. Noble, St. Johns; J. McLamply, E. P. Clark, Montreal; Judge Strachan, Washington; F. C. Wheaton, St. John; Cassette, New York; F. D. Thomson, M. P., Fredericton; Dr. McGuire, New Carlisle, Prof. Darey, F. Kirkwood, Montreal; Mr. C. Fawcett, Sackville; Ernest Whittern, Miss Smith, Dalhousie; Mr. and Mrs. Corberry, Paspebiac; Miss K. Beck, Cape Cove; A. J. P. McHugh, Mr. McHugh, Quebec; E. Titus, E. Titus, jr., New York; Fred. Moore, Amherst; J. H. Lalonde, Montreal; J. E. Robitaille, Quebec; L. Baudin, Grand River; J. Shearer, N. Carlisle, A. W. Clerk, H. Hopgood, Welford, N. B.; J. G. Skelton, Montreal; F. S. Richardson, Boston; P. A. Gauthier, Montreal; L. Cassey, Carleton; H. Weary, Montreal; W. Colville, Kalplin; Capt. Hatcher Rich, Boston; John Dickie, Black Point, N. B. Lady Lansdowne and Lady Streatfield have returned to the fishing grounds. A. L.

Highgate Springs.

HIGHGATE, Vt., July 28.—The following have arrived during the past day or two at the Franklin House and cottages: Mrs. V. Crandall, Miss Crandall, Mr. C. Spear, Mrs. C. Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Miss W. Thomas, Miss M. Thomas, Master Harold Thomas, Master J Thomas and maid, Mrs. T. J. Coristine, Walter Coristine, Miss Chipman, Frank Stephens, Mrs. F. Stephens, Miss E. Stephens, Miss O. Stephens, Miss F. Stephens, Miss S. Stephens and maid, W. J. Buchanan, C. L. Thomson, P. H. Roy, B. C. L., Mrs. P. H. Roy, Miss G. Roy, Miss Goulet, Montreal; F. E. Dewey, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. A. L. Vinland, Bayonne, N. Y.; Mrs. W. J. King, White River Junction; C. N. Annis, Mrs. Annis, Waterbury, Vt.; Mrs. A. H. Baker and child, Montpelier, Vt.; Hon. Albert Andrews, Mrs. A. Andrews, Malone, N. Y.; C. S. Forbes, Boston *Journal,* H. S. Spencer, D. W. Nicholson, Mrs. D. W. Nicholson, Miss Ida Fay Nicholson, Mrs. Ida Phillips, Burlington, Vt.; Enos Richardson, W. S. Richardson, Mrs. W. S. Richardson, Master Enos Richardson, Miss K. Richardson and maid, Brooklyn, Mrs. C. B. Cross, Miss M. B. Cross, Mr. E. T. Putnam, Mrs. E. T. Putnam, Clifford Putnam, C. Brasher, W. J. Follett, G. W. Bushnell, New York; Gardner Murphy, Mrs. G. Murphy, Miss Grace Murphy, Stephen Clapp, Mrs. S. Clapp, Col. Penfield, Boston, Mass.; Hector Mackenzie, Montreal; H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, J. Donahue, New York.

Abenakis Springs.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, July 27.—The following are the recent arrivals here: W. H. Herron and wife, Geo. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, R. Costigan, J. J. Reed, D. Campbell, Jas. Kerr, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Foulds, Master Foulds, Miss C. M. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Frank J. Hart, Mrs. Hart, Master Charles Hart, Master Lorn Hart, Master Thornley Hart, Miss Muriel May Hart and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Badenack, Miss Bishop, Master Stafford Bishop, Wm. Maitland, E. Grenier, D. H. Bishop, Miss Stevenson, Malcolm McKenzie, Montreal; Rev. C. P. Reed, Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, Rev. Thorneloe, Master Thorneloe, Sherbrooke; L. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Massawippi; E. Schwartz, Quebec; Samuel Newton, Mr. Newton, Miss Marler, Drummondville; William Moe, P. McCabe, R. L. Mansfield, Waterloo; F. F. Tarte, Mrs. Tarte and child, William Houston, Mr. Houston, Farnham; S. S. Larocque, C. A. Lefevre, Sorel; J. A. Stevenson, O. E. Beauchane, J. E. Turcotte, H. Parent, Boston, Mass.; J. P. Chillas, Three Rivers; Eugene Crepeau, Mr. Crepeau, L. P. Crepeau, two children and maid, Arthabaskaville; D. A. Brodie, Mrs. Brodie, Master Walter, Burlington, Vt.; S. L. Knowles, Brompton.

Beauharnois.

BEAUHARNOIS, Que., July 22.—Last evening the visitors registered at Kelly's Hotel, Beauharnois, had a most enjoyable time. They had an illuminated boat meet on the lake, and then proceeded to camp "on the peak." Songs and jokes were rendered around the camp fire after which they returned to the "Hotel," where light refreshments were partaken of. Mrs. M. J. Polan then presided at the piano, and after a short overture songs were given by the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. Strachan, J. A. Hasley, D. R. Rough, J. M. O'Brien, M. J. Polan and Masters Polan, a recitation was then given by J. E. Coyle. Dancing was kept up until an early hour and brought to a close with "Auld Lang Sang" and God Save the Queen.

Maskinonge fishing has been very good this last week, there being a 27 pounder hooked by Messrs. M. J. Polan and A. Strachan of Montreal. J. E. COYLE.

Chambly.

CHAMBLY, Que., July 28.—There are even more than usual visitors at the hotels this year, and all the cottages are taken. The Windsor Hotel under the new management is a great success. The following are the recent arrivals at this house: General Sir F. Middleton and family, Mrs. Joseph Tiffin, Mr. Perrault, Jas. McGillivray and family, W. V. Dawson and family, Mr. Eckers and family, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McArthur, Mr. Trotter, wife and child, Capt. Larocque and family, Madame Doutre and family, H. McWalters and family, Mr. Riddell, the Misses Murphy, J. A. Cameron. F. C.

Murray Bay Convalescent Home.

The Committee of the Convalescent Home gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $103, being the proceeds of one of the most successful concerts ever given at Murray Bay. At the urgent request of the committee, Mrs. Wheeler kindly consented to use her influence with the musical and literary talent assembled at Murray Bay, and her efforts were most satisfactorily rewarded. The concert not only proved a financial success, but those who had the privilege of being present spent a most enjoyable evening. As many of the amateurs were French, the committee feel greatly indebted to them for their kindness in assisting to raise money to provide an additional cottage for those who could not gain admittance to the Home, and yet greatly needed the change. The committee beg to return their sincere thanks to Mr. Chamard for the gratuitous use of his dining hall and the kind manner in which he aided their efforts.

The Murray Bay Convalescent Home, at Murray Bay, is doing a grand work. There are at present one hundred and eight convalescents enjoying the benefits of the institution. The extraordinary demand for admittance this year has made a heavy drain on the finances, and the ladies need money urgently to carry it on. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, the Honorary Treasurer of Molsons Bank.

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of "The Star" is in charge of Wm. Patterson, Jr., M.D., M. R. C. V.S., Montreal, well known as a skilful practitioner. The benefits of this column are extended to country or out of town subscribers only, and no charge is made for these published answers. In cases where private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of $1.]

M. W.—Blenheim spaniel about 8 years of age, has long spells of coughing; he is a pet; not been over fed; it seems something of asthma. ANS.—Let his diet be very soft and moist. Give the following, Friar's Balsam, 2 drachms; syrup of poppies, 1 drachm; dilute sulphur acid, ½ drachm; paregoric, 2 drachms; camphor mixture, 2 ounces; mix. Give a ½ teaspoonful twice a day.

T. J.—What treatment would you advise for contracted or hoof bound feet? Horse is 4 years old; have kept the heel closely pared to let frog on ground; the main cord on outside of front legs is very hard and callous. ANS.—Take off his shoes, pare his feet close and soak his feet in hot water for ten days, after that clip hair off the coronets and blister them well and give him a run at grass 6 or 7 days after applying the blister.

F. H. C.—Colt one year old has bog spavin and thoroughpin; would the following recipe remove them: 2 ozs. of first proof alcohol, ½ oz. muriatic acid, 2 drs. corrosive sublimate. Would iodine be good? ANS.—No good for such swellings. Apply strong tr. iodine, to be rubbed in daily. If no improvement, then blister well with the following: Biniodide of mercury, 2 drs.; lard, 1 oz. Clip hair off and rub well in; 5th day lard, lard 5 or 6 days, and then wash off and repeat in ten days; give rest, of course.

J. L.—Horse about 13 years old, was in good condition all winter until about the last of February began to eat very little hay and oats, failed in flesh; thought he had worms; gave him a strong purging ball; he passed a great quantity of worms, but still is failing in flesh; will not eat oats nor anything but grass; a constant rumbling in his guts; examined his mouth, but could see nothing the matter with his teeth; was never unwell before; he prefers short grass and will eat it to the ground. ANS.—Take and feed him soft mashes; on an empty stomach give him a quart of raw linseed oil and 2 ounces of turpentine, follow that next morning with a purging ball, let him physic well, when the physic stops commence and give him half ounce daily of aromatic sulphuric acid in a pint of water.

NEW BOOKS.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE FUTURE. By Anna Bowman Dodd. New York: Cassell & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This squib of the style of the "Battle of Dorking," which has created so many imitators, is cast in the form of letters from a Swedish nobleman living in the 21st century to a friend in Christiana. The Continent, at least in its remoter parts, is supposed to be yet in the *statu quo*, political and social, of the 19th century, but the United States has adopted the George theories, and become a socialistic country. As everyone is supposed to be on a thorough equality with others, and the Government makes the social fabric to go, elaborate electrical and other machinery with ingenious connections give all necessary facilities for cooking, etc. There is no housekeeping, women have no incentive to stay at home, and there is a general monotony pervading the air. The author is of course rather forced in her conclusions sometimes, and takes a good deal for granted, for instance that intellectual superiority will not be brooked where labor facilities have been made equal, when indeed the great pretension of the persons attacked is that their intellectual strength will have larger prominence.

THE LEGEND OF DELAWARE VALLEY AND OTHER POEMS. By Rev. Thomas J. Macmurray, LL. B. Toronto: William Briggs. Montreal: Methodist Book Room.

This book, which bears the American copyright and not the Canadian, is very neatly got up; the print is of the clearest, and it is very attractive looking in every way. When we dip within, however, our praise must be fainter. There is a flatness about some of the poems, and a few errors in the construction are met with. Though the volume cannot conscientiously be called poetry, it contains now and then a thought that makes one think. "Regret" is a poem above the average of the book, "La Republique," a Fourth of July piece, has probably pleased many readers and hearers. The religious tone of the book is irreproachable.

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THE BABY'S SKIN.

AN UNBLEMISHED SKIN THE CHARM OF BABYHOOD.

Interesting Facts Relating to the Health and Beauty of the Skin.

"HAPPY THE PARENTS OF SO FAIR A CHILD."
Taming of the Shrew.

SINCE the beginning of things the world has been ready to acknowledge the baby's charm, and men have been moved by even more knightly reverence for the little child than for the beautiful woman. When Maria Theresa held up her little baby to the wild Hungarian lords, and bade them behold their king, they accorded the child a homage which they might have refused to the great queen herself, for by virtue of his infancy alone he wore "upon his baby brow the round and top of sovereignty." In looking at the likenesses of the Cæsars, among them all Robert Browning lingers only upon

"A baby face, with violets there,
Violets, instead of laurels, in the hair,
As those were all the little locks could bear,"

the purple splendor of mighty monarchs fading before the baby's smile. The whole story of sacred art, moreover, shows the power of the young child to move the heart with its tenderness, its helplessness and its beauty, and the picture of the Holy Babe with his limpid gaze, his rosy flesh, his absolute innocence, repeated in every form of fact or fancy, has been a tremendous element in the life of the Church.

But, in all these instances, the supposition is that the baby is perfect in form and feature, and of the unblemished skin which is the essential charm of babyhood.

"Of nature's gifts thou may'st with lilies boast,
And with the half-blown rose,"

cries Constance to her little son, Prince Arthur. And what mother, looking at her baby, does not unconsciously echo the hapless queen, if the baby has any of the wholesomeness that should be his birthright? Every mother's baby is the ideal baby, the heir of all the ages, the thing for which the world has waited, and to whose existence everything has tended. What she suffers when she sees this wondrous child varying from perfection, developing its teething humors or its inherited skin diseases, only those can say who as mothers themselves, have shared the ordeal!

When the skin, that should be soft and sweet as a flower-petal, becomes scaly with disgusting scurf; when the skin, that should wear its lustre the veiling bloom which the wild plum wears, becomes red with a cruel rash; when the skin, that should be smooth and downy as a peach, becomes rough with scabs and sores whose itching and irritation rob the little victim of rest and sleep and appetite, torturing the child into fever and the mother into horrid apprehension; when this or any part of it happens, then the mother sees that after all her baby is not the ideal baby, and looks about her in desperation for a remedy, while every other mother fears for her own and asks with equal ardor for a preventive. For what came to Lilith, the first wife of Adam, in the old Talmudical story, when she saw her fair little first baby darken into a demon; what came to Helse, in the Anglo-Saxon legend, as the wehr-wolf began to take possession of the body of her baby; what befell the mother in primitive New England when she found her child the changeling of a witch, comes, only in a lesser degree, to every mother in actual life when she sees her darling suffering and blemished and disfigured in his tender skin.

It is like a boon to these afflicted and anxious mothers that the Cuticura Medicated Toilet Soap has been added to our blessings. For by its use, as by that of no other intermedium, the mother is enabled to cleanse the skin of her child, to open its pores, to prevent contagion, to destroy parasites and to avert disease. So wonderful a part of the structure is the skin, with its innumerable millions of pores and capillaries conducting to the surface and shedding the refuse and morbid matter constantly forming, that unless perfect health is secured to it, perfect health can be had nowhere else in the system. Neglected at the outset, the neglect can never be atoned nor the damages repaired; for many of our most cruel ailments may be traced to their source in a neglect of this great purifier of the body. Moreover, the skin abused in infancy bears the marks of such abuse in roughness, redness, itching, and inflammation, moles and warts, and eruptive tendencies forever. The baby whose skin is not thoroughly cleansed is a thing to make one shudder as much as the wholesome baby is to make one glad; and such a child is not only the natural prey to every cutaneous disorder, but to every zymotic disease as well. If the channels and outlets of the secretory province of the skin are kept in thorough cleanliness, the child over whom hangs the possibility of hereditary scrofula is far less liable to it, and the disease may be kept long in abeyance; while the comfort and happiness of the child are apparent through good-nature, if the fat wrinkles of the neck, the folds behind the ears and elsewhere, are kept free from every deposit from perspiration or other sources. Too much care cannot be exercised in regard to the agent that is to accomplish this, the purity of the water, the gently stimulating but thoroughly cleansing, disinfecting, and remedial quality of the soap.

Thus it may be seen what reason those who love their children and those who love their race have for gratitude to the discoverer of the Cuticura Soap. This remarkable soap unites, with the detergent properties of a faultless soap, flower-odors of never-failing freshness, and medicaments drawn from Cuticura, precious as the balm of the Old Testament. Remembering the value of balm and nard and cassia, and of all the ancient aids to the bath,—a pint of ointment costing in the old days more than a hundred and seventy dollars,—and seeing a softer and healthier skin than the ancients had, attainable by means of a cake of Cuticura Soap costing a trifle, one feels like classing such a soap with the modern wonders which include gas, matches, electric lights, and telephones. So freshening, stimulating and preserving is this soap, quickening the whole intricate system of the skin, that it defies the approach of eczema, milk-crust, scall-head, and all other skin troubles of infancy; by its suave emollient work it abates their energy, where already existing, especially when assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura itself; while its antiseptic quality renders it invaluable in the cleansing of all raw surfaces and excoriations, in humor of the scalp, red-gum and milk-blotches. Neither zinc, lead, mercury, arsenic nor any metallic, mineral or vegetable poison or caustic contributes to it. It dissolves the waste clogging the pores, removes scurf, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, wipes out blemishes, and brings the baby's skin to a condition of health, from which results a fairness "in whose comparison all whites are ink!"

Steamer ELLA ROSS,

W. Garrett, Master and Proprietor,

WILL LEAVE MONTREAL every Wednesday, at 1 p.m., for OTTAWA, KINGSTON, ALEXANDRIA BAY staying over Sunday at 1000 ISLAND PARK, calling at all the principal ports on the St. Lawrence, running all the rapids, and arriving at Montreal Monday evening. $14.00—Round trip, meals and berth included.

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MONTREAL

Water Works Department.

WHEREAS, the Water Committee, having reconsidered the matter of Boilers for the low Service Pumping Station, have decided not to open the tenders received up to the 15th inst., but to call for new ones on a different basis, therefore, sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Boiler" will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to noon on

TUESDAY, the 9th August,

for three Boilers of 200 horse power each complete, including foundations, walling in, mounting, &c., furnishings with all necessary tools and appurtenances and everything required to make them ready for work. The boilers to carry a working pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch.

The new boilers, which are to replace six old ones, must not occupy more space than that now taken by those about to be discarded.

The contractor for the new boilers to purchase the old ones at a price to be stated in his tender.

The boilers to be completed ready for operation by the 15th December next.

Each tender must be accompanied by cash on an accepted cheque (payable to the City Treasurer) to the amount of $3000.00 to be retained by the City for one year after the completion of the boilers as a guarantee that they will give an evaporation of 10 lbs. of water from and at 212°, for each pound of Scotch or Cumberland coal, whilst evaporating 30 lbs. of water per hour for each eight square feet of heating surface, after the boilers have been in use for one year, failing which test the money deposited will become the property of the city.

Payments to be as follows:—Half the contract price less half the price of the old boilers when the new boilers are delivered at the low service pumping station; the balance less the remaining half price of the old boilers, when the reqired evaporation efficiency shall have been successfully tested.

Each tender to be accompanied by specifications and drawings of the boilers offered.

To unsuccessful bidders, their plans and specifications together with their money deposits, will be returned as soon as the contract shall have been awarded.

The Water Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders.

By order,

LOUIS LESAGE,
Supt. of M. W. W.
per B. D. M. C.

WATER WORKS DEPT.,
CITY HALL.
Montreal, July 1887. 1746eoq

Grand Trunk Railway.

DOUBLE TRACK WORK!

Offers are invited for Grading, Masonry, Tracklaying, Ballasting, and Fencing, for a new Double Track Extension, from near Lachine to Dorval, about three miles in length.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Tenders on the printed form to be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Work, Lachine and Dorval," up to the 11th day of August next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 28th July, 1887. 17510

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE SURGICAL WARDS

Authorized by the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital. By permission, and under the distinguished Patronage of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Preliminary announcement—As the progress of science necessitates the provision of the most perfect and recent instruments and appliances for the operations performed in the Surgical Ward of the Montreal General Hospital, it has been thought desirable to hold a Grand Bazaar and a series of entertainments to raise funds for this purpose. As those instruments are costly, and prove a heavy tax on the ordinary revenue of the Hospital, it is thought, by this means, that those who do not regularly contribute, may have the opportunity of so doing.

In order to accomplish this end, a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen has been formed, several meetings have been held, and it has been decided to hold this Bazaar in the Victoria Rink, in the month of October next.

We earnestly invite your hearty co-operation for this laudable purpose, and would suggest that yourself and friends may use your leisure hours during the summer vacation, in preparing suitable articles to offer for sale.

Further particulars will be announced, and meanwhile, any ladies or gentlemen willing to assist or contribute in any way to the success of this charitable undertaking are asked to communicate with the secretary or any of the undersigned.

MRS. H. BEAUGRAND,
President
MADAME THIBAUDEAU,
First Vice-President
MRS. COLIN MACARTHUR,
Second Vice-President.
MRS. JAMES ALLAN,
Treasurer.
MRS. F. STANCLIFFE,
Secretary.

If not found convenient to prepare articles for the Bazaar, money contributions to purchase materials, will be thankfully received.

Ladies desirous to contribute will please address

MRS. H. BEAUGRAND,
483 Sherbrooke.

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Don't be satisfied with window guards made of soft wire soon becoming misshapen and ricketty. Try our American Steel Wire Channel or Angle Iron Frame Guards. The neatest, the strongest and the cheapest.

We make Iron and Wire Fences, Fire Escapes, Elevator Enclosures, Stable Fixtures, Weather Vanes, &c.

We have secured a skilled workman residing in Montreal, and can therefore put up all our work if desired.

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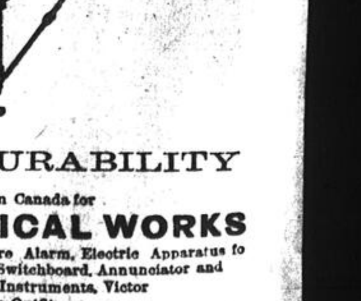

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BIRTHS.

CROSSLEY—In this city, on the 20th July, the wife of Mr. James Crossley, of a son.

EDWARDS—At 453 Sherbrooke street, on 29th inst., the wife of J. P. Edwards of a daughter. 175 2

LeMOINE—In this city, at No. 67 Dubord street, on the afternoon of the 28th inst., the wife of Oscar G. LeMoine, of a son.

McLEAN—At 2242 St. Catherine street, July 22, the wife of J. Carlos McLean, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT-LEWIS—At Truro, N. S., by the Rev. J. E. Goucher, on the 18th inst., Thos. T. Bennett to Maggie E. Lewis.

CROFT-THOMPSON—At Truro, N. S., by the Rev. T. S. Coffin, on the 14th inst., Rev. W. T. Croft to May E. Thompson.

FISKEN-JONES—At Toronto, by the Rev. Prof. Jones, on the 26th inst., J. Kerr Fisken to Marie Jones.

HEWSON-LAWRENCE—At Sackville, N. B., by the Rev. B. M. Bliss, Dr. Wm. C. Hewson to Minnie E. Lawrence.

KILLEN-McDONALD—At Spring Hill, by Rev. W. Chas. Wilson, on the 12th inst., William C. Killen to Annie McDonald.

McPHERSON-HAMILTON—At Quebec, by the Rev. A. T. Love, on the 19th inst., David G. McPherson to Sarah A. Hamilton.

RICHARDS-HOLT—At Nashwaak, by the Rev. T. E. Reed, on the 13th inst., David M. Richards to Loretta G. Holt.

TOWNSEND-WALLACE—At Mount Whately, by the Rev. D. Bliss, on the 12th inst., Thos. H. Townsend to Ada Wallace.

WADE-BIDDELL—On July 26, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by the Rev. Dr. Lamson, Mr. W. H. Wade to Diana, third daughter of Hugh Riddell, Esq., Island Brook, Co. Compton, Que.

DEATHS.

FLYNN—At Quebec, on the 26th inst., Mrs Bridget Flynn, aged 87 years.

HABERER—On July 28, of inflammation of the bowels, Albert, dearly beloved son of Eugene Haberer, aged 10 years, 8 months and 19 days. Funeral will leave his father's residence, 516 St. Denis street, on Saturday, 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 175 2

LARAMEE—In this city, on July 28, Madam Julie Rosine Trudeau, wife of Mr. Joseph Laramee, aged 65 years and 9 months. Funeral from her residence, 29 St. Elizabeth street, at 8 a. m., Monday, 1st August next, to Notre Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends are requested to attend without further notice. 175 2

LEMOINE—In this city, on the morning of July 28, Marie Caroline La Croix, wife of Pierre Guyon, dit LeMoine, aged 64 years. Funeral from her husband's residence, 210 Sherbrooke street, Monday, August 1, at 8.30 a. m., to the Sacred Heart Church, Ontario street, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Relatives and acquaintances invited. 175 2

LEVER—At Toronto, on the 25th inst., Martha, wife of B. Lever, aged 45 years.

MEYERS—At Cornwall, this morning, Mary A. Meyers, sister of Frederick and Rev. H. Meyers. Particulars hereafter.

MAXWELL—At Hawkesbury, on the 23rd inst., Miss Elizabeth Maxwell, aged 51 years.

MAHAR—At Halifax, on the 23rd inst., Thomas Francis Mahar, aged 23 years.

OGDEN—At Fredericton, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Bessie E. Ogden, aged 39 years.

WILLARD—At South Stukely, on the 13th inst., Mrs. M. Ann Willard, aged 69 years.

WE SELL

Photographic Outfits, Stanley Dry Plates, Concentrated Stanley Developers, Bromide Paper, Blue Print Paper, Ready Sensitized Albumen Paper, and all Photographic Chemicals. Lessons free to Amateurs purchasing outfits from us.

111† **WM. NOTMAN & SON.**

Steamer "Ocean,"

J. T. TOWERS, Master.

Montreal, Toronto and St. Catharines,

Leaves G. E. JAQUES & Co.'s Dock EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 p. m., for Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto and St. Catharines.

Fare to Toronto, $7.50; St. Catharines, $8.00; Niagara Falls, $8.50. Return trip, $14. Meals and Berth included.

*** For passage, apply

TURTON & O'BEIRNE,
154 ST. JAMES STREET.

291law G. E. JAQUES & CO., Agents.

Steamer "Persia"

(J. H. SCOTT, Master.)

Sails Every Friday, at 7 p. m.

FARE TO TORONTO............$7.50
ST. CATHARINES....$8.00
NIAGARA FALLS.....$8.50

Meals and Berth Included.

D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street,
110†2aw City and District Bank Building

PERSONAL—MARTIN'S NEW PHOTO studio, is now open, well worth a visit. The equipment for first-class work is complete. Corner St. Peter and Craig sts. 176 1

PERSONAL—FRANK E. MUNN, M. P. P., left for Ottawa last night. 176 1

PERSONAL—STRICTLY PRIVATE ACcommodation for ladies. Mrs. Searl, ladies' doctress, 545 Lagauchetiere st. 176 1

Fresh Air Excursion For All!

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY
—TO BE HELD AT—

Otterburn Park!

ST. HILAIRE,

SATURDAY, 6th August.

Good Boating! Good Fishing! Excellent Orchestra for Dancing! First-class Programme of Games!

TICKETS—Adults, 60 cents; Children, 30 cents. Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at 8.30 a.m. and 1.40 p.m., stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles going and returning. COME ONE! COME ALL!

176eod4 JOHN J. BURKE, Sec.

It is said that next week will be a memorable one for bargains at Ligget & Hamilton's. Site of old St. George's Church. 176†1

BATH BRUSHES,

FROM 25 CENTS UP.

WILLIAM H. ULLEY,
MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES ONLY,
69 BLEURY above LAGAUCHETIERE.
No connection with any other store. 178teod

The great dry goods sale at Ligget & Hamilton's is a puzzler to the merchants and a pleasant surprise to thousands of ladies. 176†1

CITY FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

BEDROOM SUITES, the cheapest and best value in the city.

PARLOR SUITES, LOUNGES and UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The large quantity of these goods I manufacture enables me to give you better value for your money than you can have elsewhere.

JAMES STEEL,
WAREROOMS:
176†2awtf 1826 Notre Dame street.

The greatest investment of the day for ready cash is at Ligget & Hamilton's great dry goods sale. 176†1

BOULANGER MARCH.

THIS CELEBRATED MARCH FOR SALE
—AT—
GEO. J. SHEPPARD'S MUSIC STORE,
2282 St. Catherine Street.
Secure a copy. 175†3

Why is it that all ladies like to deal at Ligget & Hamilton's? Because, they are charged only one price. They have polite assistants to serve them. They are never forced to purchase goods, and they receive good, honest value for their money. 176†1

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD
VERY BAD

We notice the late hour system by many Dry Goods Firms is as bad as ever. Late every night, but later still on Saturday night seems to be their practice. The employes of such firms are justly called White Slaves, hundreds of them in Montreal of both sexes.

OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME
OUR TIME

Our time for employes is nine and half hours per day, store closes punctually at six o'clock all the year round except Christmas and New Year's eve, during July and August stores close punctually at one o'clock on Saturday.

HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS
HOLIDAYS

All employes of the firm, in every capacity, including stablemen workrooms, that have been in our employ one year get one full week's holidays for which they receive their usual pay. After being with the firm five years, one day for each year is added to their holidays. Some of our employes have seventeen days' holidays this Summer, off course full pay during the time. Hands doing piece work get what their average earnings per week amount to as pay during their holidays.

S. CARSLEY.

BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
BLACK DRESS GOODS

Our stock of Black Dress Goods is as usual complete with every novelty for the season, Canvas Cloth, Sergres New Cloth, Nun's Veilings, Checked Buntings, Grenadines, &c., &c., all at special low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS
PONGEE SILKS

A few designs in Brocaded Pongee Silks, still in stock, genuine goods, marked down to only 29c, yd.

S. CARSLEY.

Plain Pongee Silks, at special low prices.

TRAVELLING WRAPS $2.15
TRAVELLING WRAPS 2.40
TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.00
TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.75
TRAVELLING WRAPS 2.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 5.00
TRAVELLING WRAPS 5.75
TRAVELLING WRAPS 6.25
TRAVELLING WRAPS 7.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 9.00
TRAVELLING WRAPS 10.00

Ladies will find a full assortment of Long wraps at the above prices, in all the Newest Styles and perfect fit.

S. CARSLEY.

SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS
SHAWLS SHAWLS

The demand for Shawls is increasing every day, our daily Sales prove that we are giving best value. Another lot just put to stock, ready to show on Monday.

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
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BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c

Boys' Jersey Suits in a great variety of Style and all sizes from 70c.

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' WASHING SUITS $1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
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BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80
BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80

Boys' Seaside and Washing Suits from $1.80, in all sizes, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
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SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
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SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS
SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS

There are a few of these choice Bedsteads left, which will be closed out at exactly half price, want space for other goods.

S. CARSLEY.

FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
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FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS

One of the largest and most varied assortment of Floor Cloth and Linoleums, to be had in the Dominion at greatly reduced prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Montreal, July 30, 1887.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

1887.

ONE O'CLOCK!

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) OUR STORES WILL CLOSE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Prices in our Glove Department!

4-Button Kid Gloves, "The Dragon," black and all colors. The best Glove for the price in the city. Only 50c per pair.

4-Button Kid Gloves, "The Isabelle," black and all colors, in plain and embroidered back. Only 75c per pair.

4-Button Kid Gloves, "The Alexandra, black and all colors. Only $1 per pair.

4-Button Kid Gloves, "Our Chevreau," black and all colors. Only $1.25 per pair.

5-Button Kid Gloves, "Our Chevreau," black and colored. Only $1.35 per pair.

6-Button Kid Gloves, "Our Chevreau," black and colored. Only $1.50 per pair.

6-Button Length Kid Gloves, "Our Chevreau," black and colored. Only $1.50 per pair.

8-Button Length Kid Gloves, "Our Chevreau," black and colors. Only $2 per pair.

Kid Gloves in all lengths, from 2-Button to 22-Button length.

Kid Gloves in all prices from 25c to $3 per pair.

Kid Gloves, the best made and best fitting Glove in the Dominion.

For all your Kid Gloves, Ladies', Gents' and Children's come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

Silk Gloves! Taffeta Gloves!

6-Button Length Taffeta Gloves, in black and colored. Only 25c per pair.

6-Button Length Taffeta Gloves, in black and colored. 30c per pair.

6-Button Length Taffeta Gloves, in black and colored. 40c per pair.

6-Button Length Taffeta Gloves, in black and colored. 50c per pair.

6-Button Length Pure Silk Gloves, in black and colored. 60c per pair.

6-Button Length Pure Silk Gloves, in black and colored. 80c per pair.

6-Button Length Pure Silk Gloves, in black and colored. $1 per pair.

6-Button Length Pure Silk Mitts, in black and colored. 50c per pair.

Taffeta Gloves in all Colors.
Taffeta Gloves in all Prices.
Taffeta Gloves in all Lengths.
Pure Silk Gloves in all Colors.
Pure Silk Gloves in all Prices.
Pure Silk Gloves in all Sizes.

For the best value in all kinds of Gloves come direct to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

1781 & 1783 NOTRE DAME ST.,
105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.

Terms Cash, and only One Price. 176†

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

1888 & 1890 Notre Dame Street.

The continued success of our Midsummer sale has induced us to place on our counters all our reserve stock of Summer Goods, and to mark them at the same low figures that have proved such a temptation during the last three weeks to our customers.

We make special mention of our

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,

and other Goods especially desirable for seashore and country wear and use.

We still have our remnant counter, on which may be found the most astonishing bargains, many pieces being of sufficient length for Children's Dresses.

We are pleased to note that our Mr. Hamilton, now in Europe, is securing a large line of novelties for the fall trade, about which more particulars later.

N. E. Hamilton & Co.,

Glenora Building. 170†1

At Ligget & Hamilton's they are marking down some special lines of Silks and Satins for Monday's trade. Old stand. 176†1

SELLING OFF!

SMALL GAS STOVES

We are now closing out a consignment of ENGLISH GAS STOVES, suitable for small families, pantry use, Etc.

$3.00, $3.50, $5.00, $6.50

(ABOUT ONE-THIRD REDUCTION).

Cole's Lamp Store,

1799 NOTRE DAME STREET.

☞ ONE WEEK ONLY. 174†3

That's a dandy Tie you've got on, Fred; where did you buy it? At Ligget & Hamilton's, and only a quarter. Old stand. 176†1

THOS. DAVIDSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pressed Japanned and Plain Tinware, Wire Goods, &c.,

Spice Cans, Paint Cans and Druggists' Packages.

Proprietors of Dominion Stamping Works, Ste. Cunegonde, Que.

Offices & Warerooms:

474 ST. PAUL & 291 COMMISSIONERS,
MONTREAL. 172†6eod

Everything they advertise they can always show at Ligget & Hamilton's. Old stand. 176†1

POIRIER'S NOTICE.

DRESS GOODS.

This last week we have cleared out several lines of our Dress Goods and next week I expect to clear out most of my Summer Goods at a price. They consist of

All-wool Nun's Veilings at 15c per yard.
All-wool Nun's Veilings double width at 25c per yard.
All-wool Grey de Beige at 15c per yard.
All-wool French Jersey Cloth at 18c per yd.
Checked Grenadines at 15c per yard.
Fancy Striped Bouclés reduced from 70c to 50c.

BLACK GOODS.

I believe I sell more Black Goods than any other store who carry twice the amount of stock I do, but my prices have a great deal to do with this.

I sell the cheapest Black Cashmeres in the city.

I sell the cheapest Black Nun's Veilings in the city.

I sell the cheapest Black Tricotines in the city.

I sell the cheapest Black Grenadines in the city.

In Black Crapes I save my customers fully 25 per cent.

SILKS AND SATINS.

I have in stock about ten thousand dollars, worth of Silks and Satins, and my sale in this department would astonish storekeepers who keep double that amount of these goods, other stores stand no chance whatever once ladies see what value I offer them in this line.

A BY-WORD.

It is a by-word with ladies to say that, although I seem to be doing a very large trade, I would do twice as much if more people knew what bargains I am offering daily.

ANTIQUE LACES.

I am selling a Job Lot of Antique Laces at from 10c to 30c per yard, worth from 30c to 65c per yard.

BOYS' STOCKINGS.

I am selling a Job Lot of Boys' Heavy Stockings at from 10c to 25c, worth from 25c to 45c pair.

CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

I am selling Ladies' Black Cashmere Stocking at 50c, which compare favorably with those paid 75c at other stores. This is worth remembering.

In fact there is nothing in my store which I do not sell cheaper than other stores. Am I not the only cash Dry Goods Store in Montreal, consequently I must undersell others or I deserve to lose my trade, people at a distance should make it a point to come and see the bargains I am offering.

H. F. POIRIER,
2223—&—2225
ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.
Centre Store Queen's Hall Block. 176 1

I could never get what I required, I could never get properly served, I could never get good value for my money until I visited Ligget & Hamilton's great dry goods sale. 176†1

—COMBINED—

RECREATION & SIGHTSEEING

For CHICAGO,

Via Toronto, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Windsor and Sarnia.

The Passenger Steamer of the MERCHANTS' LINE will leave our Dock, Canal Basin,

EVERY TUESDAY, 2 p. m.

SEND FOR FOLDERS.

G. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 Common Street,
or D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James St.
144†1aw

Mrs. Wisehead says she will hereafter trade at Ligget & Hamilton's. She attended their great sale and purchased some great bargains. 176†1

=PRIZES=

—FOR—

REGATTAS, PICNICS, GAMES, ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.

Wedding Presents, &c.

Committees and others are cordially invited to inspect our large stock of Silverware, Vienna, Berlin and Paris Goods, suitable for Prizes, Presents, &c.

Low Prices. Wholesale & Retail.

WATSON & PELTON
58 St. Sulpice street.
158†eodtf

Where do you receive the best value for your money? Where are you shown the largest assortment of goods to choose from? At Ligget & Hamilton's. Site of old St. George's Church. 176†1

VANIER BROS.,

2004 St. Catherine Street, cor. Philip Street,

Have just to hand 25 cases of DARLING'S COMMON-SENSE SOAP, which we recommend as the best to be had, also

Very Best Black Tea..............50c lb.
Very Best Japan Tea..............50c lb.
Very Good Japan Tea..............30c lb.
Best Extra Granulated Sugar.....7c lb.
Good Sugar for Preserving........5½c lb.
Best Table Butter................20c lb.
Good Butter......................15c lb.
Wines of all kinds, from $1.20 to $7.00 gallon.
Common-Sense Soap, 8 bars for 50c.
All Vegetables in season, &c., &c.

VANIER BROS.,
2004 St. Catherine Street, corner St. Philip.
170†2

Thousands of ladies and heads of families will be greatly pleased and made happy at Ligget & Hamilton having decided to continue the great cheap dry goods sale until further notice. 176†1

THE UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS, - - - - - - $5,683,187.83
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $1,013,693.04

SECURITY! INDISPUTABILITY! PROMPT PAYMENT.

EMO & YOUNG, Managers.
H. E. Thurlow & C. Turnbull, Special Ag't.
16†aw 99 St. Francois Xavier street.

The balance of cheap bargains at Ligget & Hamilton's have received marching orders for Monday morning. Old stand. 176†1

Drink Clausen's Champagne Lager Beer,

THE FINEST LAGER BREWED.

Has received the highest award at the Centennial, Paris, New Orleans, and all other exhibitions where it has been placed.

James Guest, Agent, - - Montreal, Canada.

Bottled by THE PHOENIX BOTTLING CO., New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 176teod

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE

Ladies of Montreal!

YOUR LAST CHANCE

TO GET

CHEAP

DRY GOODS

IS TO ATTEND

BOISSEAU BROS'.

GREAT

August Clearing Sale.

All goods have been reduced to one-quarter the regular prices for next week's sale. The last and greatest reduction has been made, and on MONDAY NEXT we shall offer goods at prices that will make the HEARTS OF EVERYONE LEAP WITH JOY.

We ask every lady of Montreal to call and take note of our price and the quality of goods, in order to spread the news among their country friends.

WHAT WE SHALL OFFER NEXT WEEK.

Colored Cashmere Embroidery, worth 50c, for 10c.
Cashmere Mending on Cards, 1c each.
Children's Rich Lace Collars, 70c, for 35c each.
Feathers, 3 for 50c; worth $1.50.
Dress Buttons, 5c per card; worth 35c.
Colored Wool Lace, 5c per yard; worth 15c.
Fancy Check Dress Goods, 6c; worth 12c.
All-wool Nun's Veilings, 12c; worth 20c.
All-wool Cashmeres, 22c; worth 45c.
Cretonnes, 9c; worth 15c yard.
Towels from 2½c each.
Grey Flannels, 15c; worth 20c.
Extra Quality Flannel, 25c; worth 32c.
White Figured Muslin, 8c, 9c, 10c.
Kid Gloves, 15c pair; worth double.
Thread Gloves, 5c; worth 20c.
Belts, 15c; worth 30c.
Good Useful Prints, 5c yard.
Corsets, worth 85c, for 40c pair.
All-wool Tweeds, 30c, 35c, 45c.
Gents' Fancy Ties, 5c and 10c; worth 20c and 25c.
Football Jerseys, worth $2.00, for $1.00.
Gents' Oxford and French Regatta Shirts, odd sizes and patterns, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50 to 50c each.
Gents' Seamless Socks, 12½c pair.
Gents' Underwear, in Cotton, Merino and Cashmere, for summer wear, all at half the regular prices.
Gents' Dressed and Undressed Shirts, in all sizes and quality, reduced prices from 50c up.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

Ladies' Straw Hats from 5c.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, half price.
Babies' Embroidered Hoods, half price.
Gauze Trimming from 25c yard.
Feathers, half price.

Wonderful bargains in all goods during the coming week, at

BOISSEAU BROTHERS',

The Great Cheap Dry Goods Merchants,

235 & 237 St. Lawrence Main St.

176†1

Nothing very astonishing about Ligget & Hamilton's cheap dry goods sale. They are simply clearing out their summer stock and giving the public the benefit of the bargains. 176†1

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
TRADING CO.
El Rey & Java & Mocha
Are the best.
SEE THAT THE MAP ☞ Is on Every Tin.
NONE OTHER GENUINE
Ask for it. Take no other.
425 ST. JAMES STREET.
176†1

The time has been so short that they were unable to clear out the immense quantity of bargains at Ligget & Hamilton's great sale; consequently they have (to the delight of thousands of ladies) decided to continue it until further notice. Old stand. 176†1

BAR PINS!

Just arrived a large assortment of the Best, American 18 k. Rolled Gold Bar Pins, $3.50 Pins selling for $2.00.

Brilliants of Rhine Stone Brooches and Earrings, in Rolled Gold Settings, from 50c to $5.00.

Rhine Stone Earrings, in Solid Gold, $1.50 to $3.50. Bar Pins, in Solid Gold, $2.50 to $4.50. Largest assortment of Gold Rings in the city.

R. HEMSLEY, Jeweller,
2011—NOTRE DAME STREET—2011
6 doors East of Chaboillez Square. 136†

How cheap! How pretty! Gracious, what a beautiful store! Are the expressions heard daily at Ligget & Hamilton's Great Dry Goods Sale. Old stand. 176†1

CHOLERA INFANTUM

This most fatal disease of Infancy,

PREVENTED, CONTROLLED, and CURED by

Lactated Food
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS

It has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods failed.

FOR INFANTS,

of any age, it may be used with confidence, as a safe and complete substitute for mother's milk.

FOR INVALIDS,

it is a perfect Nutrient in either chronic or acute cases. Weak stomachs always retain and relish it. Physicians and mothers concede its superiority. The most palatable, nourishing and economical of Foods.

150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.

EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists—25c., 50c., $1.

Send for valuable Circulars and Pamphlets. Free.

3] WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

Ladies all agree in saying the Ligget & Hamilton Great Cheap Dry Goods Sale has been a tremendous success. Old stand. 176†1

Many merchants, attributing the dullness of their trade to Ligget & Hamilton's Great Dry Goods Sale, will feel disappointed at their deciding to continue it until further notice. Old Stand. 176†1

NESTLE'S FOOD!

TRADE MARK

IS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE
FOR INFANTS IN HOT WEATHER.

It requires no milk in preparation, and is very effective in the prevention of

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Zeimmssen's Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine, Vol. VII, says:—"IN CASES OF CHOLERA INFANTUM NESTLE'S MILK FOOD IS ALONE TO BE RECOMMENDED." Because the gastro-intestinal disorders to which infants are so subject are provided for by presenting only the nourishing properties of cow's milk in a digestible form. "Cow's milk produces a coagulated mass of curd and cheese, which the immature gastric juice is utterly UNABLE TO DISPOSE OF."

This is one of several reasons why infants' foods requiring the ADDITION of cow's milk FAIL as a diet in hot weather.

Pamphlet by Prof. Lebert, giving full information, also sample, sent on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
176†1 Montreal.

The Great July Clearing Sale at Ligget & Hamilton's has been the talk of the city, but the bargains they will offer, commencing Monday, will simply paralyze the trade. Old stand. 176†1

Small profits and quick sales are the secrets of Ligget & Hamilton's great success. Old stand. 176†1

AUGUST.

This Month the Last of the Great Bargains.

BUT THE WAY OUR CHEAP

White Cottons

are going it looks like as if they would not last out all August. We will sell them at the low prices as long as they last, but cannot promise them at these low prices after.

10c White Cottons..................at 7c
11c do. do. ....at 8c
13c do. do. ....at 10c
At lower prices by the piece.

TABLE LINENS.

Next week we will have a lot of TABLE NAPERY at extra low prices.

OUR TOWELS

Are going very rapidly at the present marked prices.

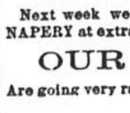
JAMES A. OGILVY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS,

203 and 205 ST. ANTOINE, and
144, 146, 148, 150 MOUNTAIN ST.
Telephone No. 967. 176†1

Ladies' Cotton Gowns worth $1.50, selling for 50c, at Ligget & Hamilton's. Old stand. 176†1

They are selling Ladies' made up Print Costumes at Ligget & Hamilton's for $1 each. 176†1



THE QUEEN'S
LAUNDRY BAR.
ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

The prices at which Ligget & Hamilton sold Colored Dress Goods during their July Clearing Sale was really surprising. They will sell them cheaper still, commencing MONDAY morning. 176†1

Some astonishing bargains will be placed for sale at Ligget & Hamilton's on Monday morning. Old stand. 176†1

Third Edition.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Caine's Trip—The Fisheries Dispute—Pacific Mail Subsidy—The Canadian Team—English Criticism of the Tariff.

TORONTO, July 30.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*:

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Caine, the Liberal Unionist M. P. for Barrow-in-Furness, starts next week on a trip around the world, taking the Canadian Pacific route to Asia. He intends, while in Canada, to enquire into the possible evils arising in Canada on account of Home Rule and to use whatever information he may thus obtain against the Irish movement.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Government will be questioned on Monday in the House of Commons on the fisheries dispute. A strong feeling is expressed among members, without respect to party in favor of the speedy reference of such disputes to a court of international arbitration.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Two hundred members of the House of Commons have signed the memorial urging the Government to grant the proposed Pacific mail subsidy. The Imperial Federation league is also urging the Government to adopt the Canadian proposals.

THE CANADIAN TEAM.

A special cable to the *Mail*, dated London, July 29, says: Col. Ouimet and several members of the Wimbledon team sailed yesterday for Canada.

ENGLISH CRITICISM OF THE TARIFF.

The cable letters of Mr. Baden Powell and Mr. John Bright, which appeared in the *Mail* and were telegraphed to the English press, are causing much discussion. The Lancashire *Manufacturer*, published in Manchester, says that Mr. Bright's letter shows the inconsistency of those who seek to uphold the existing fiscal system. Mr. Bright's propositions are absolutely contradictory. The abolition of the tariffs of the North American continent would leave the industries of that continent a prey to the English manufacturer, and knowing the converse Mr. Bright yet declares that an increase of tariffs there would be hostile to England. Another writer says: "Union between Canada and the United States must and will come unless we wake up to a knowledge of the grave crisis we are approaching. The proposal to form a union on free exchange principles leads to the belief that the two countries, i. e., Canada and the United States, will coalesce under one government. Yet we do nothing for Canada but treat her as an alien. Our policy should be the adoption of an Imperial union for fiscal purposes, and differential rates between the colonies and other countries." The writer favors a new policy of favoring those who favor us, and thus obviate a fiscal union between Canada and the States.

MR. HEALY'S SUSPENSION.

A Pathetic Incident Marks His Leaving the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 30.—The suspension of Mr. Timothy M. Healy from the privileges of the floor of the House of Commons, Thursday night, was marked by a pathetic incident. Although Mr. Healy, in the heat of his indignation and anger, defied the Speaker to do his worst, and expressed the hope that none of his friends would endeavor to mitigate the enviable verdict of his political enemies, he broke down completely as he turned to leave the chamber, a disgraced man in the eyes of the majority of the members, and sobbed convulsively. The excessive mental and physical strain which Mr. Healy has undergone since the beginning of the discussion of the Coercion bill in Committee has completely unnerved him, and his friends are convinced that his enforced absence from the excitement of Parliamentary duties for a fortnight will prove beneficial to him. No other man in the Parnellite party has assumed so large a share of the burden of opposition to the Government's Irish measures as Mr. Healy.

PEACE ASSURED.

But the People of Switzerland Urged to be Prepared for Eventualities.

GENEVA, July 30.—At the opening of the international rifle meeting here, a speech was made by M. Drose, the President of the Federal Council. He said that owing to the wisdom of the leading European Cabinets peace was now assured. The nations of Europe did not wish to go to war. They desired to develop their resources in peace. The people of Switzerland had been foremost in maintaining peace; at the same time it was their duty to make every sacrifice in order to preserve the independence of the country. The Government of Switzerland would constantly endeavor to preserve the neutrality of the country, not relying upon treaties only, but upon their own strength and energies. He therefore urged the citizens of Switzerland to be assiduous in improving military training, to add such training to the education of youth, to hold rifle contests and to perfect drill, all of which work should be animated by a free fraternal spirit.

MRS. LANGTRY.

What She Says Regarding Her Intention of Becoming an American Citizen.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, who passed eastward through here yesterday, was interviewed as to her declaration in San Francisco to become a citizen of the United States. She said: "I see that one of the judges of the Supreme Court is quoted as saying that the fact that my affidavit was taken at my own house vitiates the legality of the proceedings. If there was any wrong in the proceedings, it was the fault or rather through the kindness of the officials at San Francisco, who themselves volunteered to send a notary to my house. My advocate assures me that the proceedings were regular, and I need have no fear that my object in desiring to become a citizen is because I prefer the government and institutions of the United States. I won my first laurels here, I have invested largely in property here, and my agent, Mr. Keough, intends to become an American citizen.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Satisfaction in London at the Queen's Refusal to Accept His Resignation.

LONDON, July 30.—The Queen's refusal to accept the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, has caused intense satisfaction to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which cannot refrain from expressing its belief that Her Majesty should recognize the changed state of public opinion regarding the rigid observance of absolute forms by condoning an error which a few years ago would have been regarded as a heinous crime. That the Queen's refusal to assume, by accepting Lord Charles Beresford's resignation, that that officer had committed an unpardonable breach of etiquette in communicating with his wife while constructively in the presence of the Sovereign, will largely increase the esteem in which she is held by her subjects.

THE B. & O. DEAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Hambleton & Co., Mr. Garret's confidential bankers, issue a semi-official statement of the late B. & O. deal, in which they say that there was never any possibility of Mr. Garret's parting with the telegraph property to Mr. Gould. The story of a combination of telegraphers to purchase the property is also denied. Mr. Garrett is described as having the best of the Wall street financiers, as he holds $1,800,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock, and $300,000 in cash.

A BANK'S CHECKS THROWN OUT.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A Philadelphia despatch says the checks of the Columbian Bank, 433 Chestnut street, were thrown out yesterday by the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, because of a lack of funds. President Phillips, of the Columbian Bank, was in New York yesterday. When he returned he said the non-payment of the drafts was owing to "a blunder," and that the matter had been adjusted and the draft set off against the firm's account with the Bank.

FOREIGNERS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—A commission has been appointed to enquire into the rights of foreign companies owning land or works in Russia. The attention of the commission will be specially directed to companies owning factories in the Western provinces. It is expected that the commission, acting in pursuance of the ukase of March 26, will recommend that factories be closed or transferred to Russian subjects.

HOLY TRINITY'S NEW RECTOR.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has no doubt the Rev. Walpole Warren, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Lambeth, has formally accepted the rectorship of Holy Trinity Church, New York, and will sail for that city on September 14th.

The roof of the western abattoir engine house caught fire yesterday. The St. Henri brigade quenched the flames before much damage had been done.

PIRATICAL BEHAVIOUR.

How Gloucester Fishermen Steal Bait From Canadians—The "Acadia" Looking for Poachers.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, N. S., July 30.—Many Canadian bank fishing vessels complain of the outrageously piratical behaviour of Gloucester fishermen this season. Finding themselves placed at such a disadvantage when our trawlers come on the same ground with them, having fresh bait, and the fish leave their salt clam or other stale bait for the fresh baited Canadian hook, they adopt the tactics they have so successfully practised in Canadian waters when in search of mackerel or bait, and steal the bait from Canadian fishermen's trawls. The names of two of the robbers on the high seas will be forwarded to the Minister of Fisheries, with all the proofs necessary for a judicial investigation. The schooners "Pleroma" and "Torrillou" had on their recent trip the fish stolen from their trawls, the hooks stripped off others and from others the buoys were stolen, letting the trawls go. There are now in this port two American fishermen. They came in, they say, for water. The one is from Gloucester direct, and the other belongs to Booth Bay, nine days from this port. He has been on the Canso bank, and did well till some Prospect schooners came on the ground with fresh squid from Canso, since which salt clams "was wus 'an pisen; so we calculated we'd better come to Canso and get water to soak 'em in," which being interpreted means to steal a squid baiting. This case is a representative sample.

ON THE LOOKOUT.

CANSO, N. S., July 30.—The Government SS. "Acadia," with Admiral Scott on board, on the lookout for certain vessels guilty of the brutal outrage of running away from their crews, leaving them in a very critical condition, paid us a visit to-day. The celebrated United States war steamer "Yantic," that was afraid to fire a salute, preceded the "Acadia" an hour or so, coming up the bay presumably in search of the delinquents, to lend them a helping hand in the shape of a tow line in getting out of the reach of the enemy outside the three mile limit. Captain Smith, of the schooner "Pleroma," saw a schooner with one seine boat on deck and only four men working her, stand in out of the fog last evening, making for White Point. She immediately backed ship and stood off to sea. The "Pleroma's" crew remarked how strange it was that a seiner should be so light handed. It was doubtless the escaping poacher, "Jonas H. French."

MR. GLADSTONE.

Address to the Liberal Radical Union at London Last Evening.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Gladstone addressed the London Liberal Radical Union last evening. He said that at the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country and that if the Liberals reclaimed 150,000 votes their strength in Parliament now in the minority, would become a majority of a hundred. Continuing, he said that 150,000 votes represented 11 per cent. of the whole electorate, and that the recent elections had already given the Liberals six or seven seats, gains which indicated that the Liberals would triumph if Parliament were dissolved to-morrow. In regard to Union members, he was sure that the electors who supported or refrained from opposing them at the last election mistook the position. They believed Irish autonomy to be of questionable policy or even mischievous, but anyhow they expected that the Unionists would co-operate with the remainder of the party in regard to Liberal principles, especially against coercion.

Mr. Gladstone's remarks were largely devoted to the influence of pending elections in the direction of undermining the position of the dissidents, and persuading Liberals who abstained from voting in the last general election. He reminded his audience that the reunion of the Liberal party must be looked upon as far distant, although he acknowledged the sincerity of Lord Hartington's desire to restore the party if possible. "But," he continued: "we must look the situation plainly in the face. The seventy dissidents constitute the wing of the Tory army. In fact more than the wing, because, if instead of them, seventy genuine Tories had been returned to Parliament, the Tory Government would never have ventured to carry measures which have made this session disastrously memorable—measures that have been carried under the guise of shadowing Liberal approval, and which would have been absolutely unnecessary had the Government made the concessions now contained in the Land bill in September last when Mr. Parnell urged them. The bye elections indicated that the absentees at the general elections are now decidedly in favor of a policy of justice towards Ireland.

A GHASTLY CATCH.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 30.—A fisherman named George Grant, while fishing off Gabarous, pulled in a codfish weighing about thirty pounds. In the fish's mouth was found the side of a man's face, from the forehead to the chin. A portion of the face was covered with a brown whisker, tinged with gray.

HOLOCAUST OF COWS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—Yesterday afternoon a fire on Gest Street, near Harriet, destroyed twenty-five old buildings and cow stables. Fifty cows were burned alive. Several firemen were prostrated with the heat, Capt. Batchelor and John Q. Adams dangerously. Total loss $100,000.

SUFFERING FOR WATER.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 30.—Reports from Ottoe County, in Southern Nebraska, say that nearly all the creeks, wells and cisterns are dried up and that stock is suffering for water. In some localities the corn is dried up and ruined.

Digging His Own Grave.

Yesterday afternoon the Recorder committed Thomas Nelson, a young unmarried laborer, only recently come to the city, to Longue Pointe Asylum. Nelson had been noticed digging a gravelike hole in the rear yard of one of the houses on Chaboillez Square, and when asked what he was doing he replied, "I am dead and going to bury myself."

Nearly half the salt product of the entire United States is credited to Michigan, whose supply is derived mainly from artesian borings.

Broken Nose.

Bartholomew Brevoin, residing at 23½ McCord street, was struck in the face by an iron bar whilst working at the Hochelaga Gas works, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the General Hospital where it was found that the bones of his nose were fractured.

Church Bazaar.

A bazaar in aid of the Episcopal church in St. Lambert will be held in that pretty edifice next Saturday. A large number of exquisite articles will be shown and arrangements made to please city visitors. It will be worth a visit.

True to Their Colors

are the Diamond Dyes, and for that reason they are the standard dye colors in all parts of the country. They give fast and beautiful shades, and do not fade. 32 colors. Only ten cents each.

A balloon is like a boom. It inflates easily, rises very high, and nobody is hurt until it comes down, and then it wrecks alike the just and unjust.

The Butchers' Ice Co. are now contracting to sell ice wholesale, $1.50 per ton at their Ice Houses, or $2.00 per ton delivered in Montreal. Orders should be sent in to the company at once, Rooms 6 and 7 STAR building, 163 St. James street.

An old gentleman, having been invited by an acquaintance to go out and see his country seat, went, and found it to be a stump in a large meadow.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Wife—"Dear, I wish you would invite young Professor Y. some day. I hear he is dreadfully absent-minded; perhaps he will take our Cecilia."

Citizens wanting ice at $4.50 per season delivered into their houses, 10 lbs. per day, should send in their orders at once. Rooms 6 and 7 STAR building 163 St. James street.

Special Notice.

Three pairs Girls' long cotton stockings for 20c. at Carsley's.

Why pay from 20c to 50c. per pair for Boys' cotton stockings, when S. Carsley sells three pairs for 20c.

Last Edition.

BACK FROM CHICAGO.

The Hochelaga Bank Defaulter Arrives Last Evening.

Lodged in the Ontario Street Police Station—Committed for Trial at the Next Term of the Criminal Court—What He Told a "Star" Reporter and What His Counsel Has to Say.

When A. D. Parent, the defaulting cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, arrived in the city last evening his mother and two sisters were at the station. When he was asked whether he would like to say a word to his mother he replied that he was not in a fit condition to see her. His nerves were greatly unstrung and with the officer he hurriedly entered a cab and drove away. Later on in the evening his young wife visited him, and the painful scene which ensued can easily be imagined. This morning he was taken before Mr. Justice Church and committed to stand his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench in September on a charge of having fraudulently appropriated funds belonging to the Hochelaga bank. When seen by a STAR reporter the disgraced cashier was in conversation with his two sisters in the private office of the High Constable. The trio

WERE IN TEARS.

Parent has evidently suffered great mental distress and looks pale and worn out. He declared that his attorney, Mr. St. Pierre, was to decide whether he should plead guilty or not.

"But what prompted you to return to Canada?"

"I expect to be dealt with more leniently here," was the answer. "You know, the way of the transgressor is hard in Illinois. At present the air in Chicago is filled with the boodle cry and I could not reasonably expect any mercy."

His friends state that his previous good character and the restitution he has made will get him a light penalty in Montreal. On the other hand, however, the Guarantee Company have resolved

TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE

of Parent. They have already expended about $3000 for the purpose of bringing him to justice and they will spend more if they must to vindicate themselves. The company claim that they have scored a triumph in bringing Parent back to Montreal, as he would probably have got off in Chicago if his attorneys had displayed any kind of sharpness. Every avenue by which he might escape on technicalities had been blocked with the exception of one and that was the fact that the authorities of the bank were unable to swear that the money found in Parent's possession was the same that had been fraudulently appropriated by him. It is true that Parent's admission in Buffalo could have established this to a certain degree, but it appears that admissions from a prisoner have very little weight before the courts of justice of the State of Illinois. The satisfaction of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, the Guarantee Company's advocate, can easily be conceived, therefore, when he heard Parent declared that he would return to Canada and saw the case struck from the role.

"We won't ask for the full extent of the sentence against Parent," said Mr. Greenshields this morning; "we will even request the court to be lenient."

The punishment for the offence with which Parent is charged is not less than two and not more than seven years in the penitentiary.

PARENT WILL PLEAD "GUILTY."

Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Parent's counsel, says Parent may reasonably expect to get off easily as he has given back all the money that he had, and even money that belonged to his wife. He came back on his own accord to submit to the justice of his country. We have, however, no guarantee that he will receive the lowest penalty. The selection of a jury at Chicago is very different from our own, and there were circumstances in the empanelling of the jury that the counsel for the defence were confident that they could easily have taken out a writ of *certiorari*. This would have forced Parent to remain in gaol for about a year to await the pleasure of the Supreme Court of Illinois. And then in the event of final success the punishment of his offence would still remain unpurged in Canada. In Chicago Parent was threatened, in case he was acquitted, with a new arrest by civil process on the part of the Guarantee Company, which would have entailed further litigation. I advised him to come back and trust to the justice of his own country, and he did so willingly. He will plead guilty, and will probably be dealt with leniently.

The First Train and Passengers.

The first train over the C. P. R. Lachine bridge consisted of an engine and new sleeping car. The only gentlemen on board were Messrs. Reid and Fleming, contractors for the masonry, Messrs. Abbott and Johnson, of the Dominion Bridge Company, the engineer who had charge of the work, Mr. Peterson, and the Assistant General Manager, Mr. Shaughnessey.

Charged With Illegal Liquor Selling.

A summons has been issued this morning against Isidore B. Durocher, of the Richelieu Hotel, for selling liquor without license. The summons has been issued at the instance of the law and order league.

The Late Student.

The funeral of the late Mr. F. Brunet, drowned in the North-West, took place this morning at the Gesu. The service was chanted by the Rev. Father Turgeon, S. J.

Sent to Gaol for Three Cents.

Louis Cousineau was sent to gaol this morning for having stolen a bottle worth 3 cents from Mr. Dickson Anderson.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. E. Hill, of New York, is registered at the Hall.

Mr. Hume Cronyn, of London, Ont., is at the Windsor.

Mr. S. Pomeroy, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Windsor.

Judge Dugas is expected to return to the city to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, Mayor of Kingston, Ont., is stopping at the Windsor.

The Rev. J. B. Pidge and Mrs. Pidge, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hawsen have been down the Saguenay and are at present at Cacouna.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins' Jubilee sermon will be preached to-morrow in St. Paul's Church, Montreal.

The Rev. E. I. Rexford of Quebec, Secretary of the Protestant Committee of Education, has registered at the Hall.

Hon. John Sherman, chairman U. S. Senate and brother of Gen. Sherman, is expected at the Windsor next Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. Beaver, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Beaver, arrived at the Windsor last night.

Dr. Brennan, the medical superintendent of the Notre Dame hospital, left for St. Rose today for a fortnight's holidays.

Mr. L. A. Sénécal has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Board of Turnpike Trustees, succeeding to Mr. Joseph Rielle, Q. C.

The Rev. Brother Eusebe De Poorter, one of the Brothers of Charity, died suddenly on Thursday last. The deceased brother was born at Ypres in Belgium, in March, 1817, and entered the community in 1842, professing in the following year. The reverend gentleman was the first Brother of Charity, who came to this country twenty-five years ago to the Reform School.

Rev. Dr. Terhune and his wife (Marian Harland) left the Windsor for Alburgh Springs, Vt., yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Terhune is a sufferer from rheumatism and goes to the Springs for treatment. Rev. Dr. Terhune has been married to his gifted wife thirty-one years, and their Canadian tour this year is playfully mentioned as their thirty-first wedding journey. For two years Dr. Terhune was pastor in the Presbyterian church at Rome, and afterwards occupied a similar position in Paris; he is now pastor of a large church in Brooklyn. Mrs. Terhune recently wrote a most sensible pamphlet of advice to country people who take city boarders, which the New York, Ontario & Western Ry. have published. On the line of this railway, running through central New York, are thousands of farmers who find the entertainment of families from the metropolis more profitable than any crop they can raise. To correct the short-comings—and short commons—of country hosts, Mrs. Terhune has written very pointedly. She recommends abundance of the food and drink people expect in the country,—fruit, vegetables and milk; and would have her readers avoid any hopeless rivalry with city Barders in the beef and mutton which are better in New York than anywhere else in the world. Furthermore, valuable hints are given as to the prejudice city folks have in favor of plenty of water, lots of towels, unpretentious furniture, absolute cleanliness and being left alone a good deal. Rev. Dr. Terhune and his wife were delighted with Montreal and the Windsor, and may revisit the city next winter.

The retreat conducted by His Grace the Archbishop during the past week at the Seminary was concluded this morning. The Rev. Father Genevzier was the preacher.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POSITION.

What the Press of the Colony Says Regarding Confederation With Canada.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, N. S., July 30.—Alluding to the reports telegraphed from Ottawa that Sir Alex. Campbell was to go to Newfoundland on a mission in connection with the proposed union of that colony with Canada, the St. John's, Newfoundland, *Mercury*, received here to-day, says: "Should the people of Newfoundland ever become convinced that it is their interest to throw in their fortunes with those of the Dominion, and after the question has been submitted to them at the polls, should they return a large majority of members favorable to Confederation, then will be the time to open negotiations and ascertain what terms of union Canada is prepared to offer. The further question will then have to be decided whether the terms offered are such as our people can [illegible]pt with advantage to themselves. [illegible] foolish or very ill-informed people [illegible]uppose that Confederation woul[illegible] attempted except in this open [illegible]y. In fact if a union were to be [illegible]ued in any other way it would be [illegible] and could lead to no good result."

The Harbor Grace *Standard* says: "Of course the appearance of these items in the Canadian press, coupled with the circumstance of one of them having been telegraphed here, was sufficient to give color and add strength to the report that Newfoundland contemplated entering into negotiations with a view to joining the Dominion. We are glad to know that the rumor has no foundation in fact. The question of confederation is such a momentous one and the issues depending upon it are so far-reaching in their effects on the future well being or otherwise of this colony that it is devoutly to be hoped that no undue haste nor precipitancy will be observed in regard to the important subject. Indeed it is ardently to be desired that at present not the smallest effort will be made, either by the Government or any political party, to open up the question. Anything like abandoning the vantage ground of complete independence, anything like approaching the Dominion Government in the attitude of suppliants or asking assistance from them, either for the raising of a loan or any other purpose: all this, we say, is to be sternly repressed and resisted to the bitter end. We do not think the country is now in a favorable position to discuss or consider the subject of union with Canada."

A UNIQUE CASE.

How a London Woman Signed Her Husband's Name to Many Notes.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Ont., July 30.—The attention of the Division Court was occupied to-day with the Molsons Bank cases, arising out of the recent failure of Darvill & Co. They were all decided in favor of the Bank with one exception, that one being the case against Vrooman, which was certainly unique. The evidence in this case showed that Darvill was in the habit of sending blank notes to Vrooman's house, when Mrs. Vrooman would sign them with her husband's name and then they would be put into the bank as collateral security, this had been going on for years, Mr. Vrooman knowing nothing about it. On one occasion, some four or five years ago, Mrs. Vrooman told her husband she had "signed another paper." She did not even know it was a note. He told her she had better not sign any more, but she kept on all the time until the crash. Judge Davis remarked that evidently, "truth was stranger than fiction." Vrooman was sued on the last note, judgment being given against the bank.

ABOLITION OF CANAL TOLLS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BUFFALO, July 30.—The general opinion of the people of Buffalo appears to be voiced in the following editorial paragraph from the *Commercial Advertiser* relating to the proceedings of the canal convention at Rochester yesterday: The convention overreached itself when it called upon the Canadian Government to abolish the tolls upon its canals. If the convention wants to intensify the competition for business on the Erie it is a good idea to induce a reduction of expense by the Canadian route, not otherwise. The Champlain lumber business from the Ottawa river might be benefited a very little by an abolition of Canadian tolls, but that is all.

HANLAN AND TEEMER TO ROW.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, July 30.—Hanlan has accepted Teemer's challenge to row a three mile race for $1000 aside, the race to be rowed on Toronto Bay August 12th or 13th. Hanlan sails for Australia August 15th to row Beach.

THE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ROME, July 30.—Signor Crispi will form a new cabinet.

ENGLAND.

During the recent review at Aldershot, the march past was headed by a stray cow which successfully evaded the efforts of the mounted police to change its direction.

At the Coventry election on July 9 a woman appeared at the poll and claimed to vote as her name was on the register. At first the presiding officer refused; but after taking legal advice accepted the vote.

One day recently a drifting barge ran into the London Steamboat Company's steamer "Princess Mary," which was crowded with passengers. A panic arose and many passengers jumped or were thrown into the river, but no one was drowned.

During the progress of a lacrosse match for the county "flags" between Harrogate and Leeds, on the Stray, at Harrogate, one of the players, Mr. Chas. Trees, was struck in the pit of the stomach by the ball and instantly killed. A medical man made every effort to restore animation, but without avail.

Lord Boston, who owns extensive estates in Anglesea has intimated to his tenantry that the reductions he recently made in rents are now to be regarded as permanent; and he has returned 10 per cent. to certain of his leasehold tenantry in Carnarvonshire. Lord Windsor has also made an abatement of 20 per cent. in the rents of the agricultural tenants on his extensive estates in Wales.

In laying the foundation stone of the women's Jubilee offering—the Prince Consort's equestrian statue—the Queen used the same mallet which George III handled to lay the first stone of the gateway between the York and Lancaster Towers at Windsor Castle in August, 1824. Since then it has been used by the German Crown Princess for All Saints, Windsor, in 1863, and by Prince Christian at the Albert Institute, Windsor in 1879.

A young man named Saunders attempted 12 months ago to murder his sweetheart in Huntingdon by stabbing her with a sword-cane. For that offence he was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. After a painful illness the girl gradually grew better; but she always insisted that a piece of the sword-blade had broken off in her body, and was still there. Professor Humphrey, of Addenbrooke's Hospital Cambridge, has just succeeded in extracting from the girl a piece of the steel blade more than six inches in length. The wound was in the girl's chest, but the blade was extracted, broken end first, from her back. It must thus have turned completely round. Her recovery is now considered to be almost certain.

A discovery of hidden money has been made at Irlams-o'-th'-Height. A number of boys were digging at the root of a tree for a bees' nest in a field owned by Mr. Green, farmer. One of them unearthed an old tin can, and on turning it over a quantity of gold coins fell out. The boys ran home with their shares to acquaint their parents, but in a short time a policeman, who had received information, waited upon the lads, who were requested to give up the money until enquiries had been made. This they did, and were each given a receipt for the money they had found. The money, amounting to about £50, is for the present in the hands of the county police. It is suggested that the money was hidden by an eccentric old man now dead, who formerly rented the farm, the coins dating from George IV to 1860.

Mountain fires continue to trouble Wales. A most serious conflagration broke out recently at Ruabon, North Wales, on the grouse moors of Sir W. W. Wynn where the flames gained such hold over seven miles of moorland and sheep pasture that 400 men were unable to check their progress. Probably the fire will not be completely extinguished for weeks as it extends deep into the peat bog. Fifteen years ago a similar fire occurred on the same mountain and burnt for two months, spreading over twelve miles. As this moor is the best grouse preserve of the district, the season's sport is ruined, for three thousand acres of pasturage and moorland are completely destroyed, together with an immense number of grouse and rabbits. Above Cairog on the Berwyn range, another bad fire has been raging on the grouse moors. Near Doncaster a spark from a passing engine ignited the Thorne moors, which were burned for two miles.

TOBACCONISTS IN TROUBLE.

Inland Revenue Officers Raiding Their Shops for Uncancelled Stamps—What the Law Allows and Prohibits.

The Inland Revenue Department is proceeding actively against the retail tobacconists who contravene the act. Already seven stores have been visited and seizures made and packages destroyed. Quite a flutter of excitement was caused in a tobacconist's store on St. Catherine street, not far from Victoria street, yesterday afternoon, by an excise officer smashing up empty cigar boxes on which the stamps had not been properly defaced. Collector Vincent was seen this morning and asked how many seizures had been made. He replied that seven had been, and there might some more. He would not give out the names, as he said some at least had been acting in ignorance of the law. These seizures have been made more as an example to others.

The act allows cigars to be retailed from the box, but when the box is emptied, the stamp must be effaced in such a manner as to prevent its being used again. Plug tobacco can be retailed from the caddy but not otherwise, and the stamp must be defaced when the caddy is empty. Cut tobacco must be sold in the original packages as it is not allowed to sell half a package to one purchaser, half to another. Snuff can be retailed from the original stamped packages and not otherwise. It is not allowed to refill packages that have once been emptied.

The penalties for infractions of the law are very heavy.

In Honor of Laurier.

Preparations for the great political gathering at Somerset, Que., in honor of Hon. Wilfred Laurier, are now completed. It is believed a large number will leave the city on Tuesday morning to attend the gathering. Premier Mercier and other local Cabinet Ministers will attend. There is also expected to be a large contingent from Ontario, including Mr. J. D. Edgar, M. P., and other prominent speakers. As Mr. Laurier's speech will be the first public utterance since his accession to the leadership of the Liberal party it, is looked forward to with considerable interest.

The Trunkmakers' Strike.

There is practically no change in the Trunkmakers' strike with the exception that one of the strikers returned to work this morning and was engaged under the old rate by one of the firms. The former it is said will engage a number of non-union men on Monday.

SCOTLAND.

On the Lovat property on the north side of Lochnanbonach a boy carelessly threw away a lighted match and started a disastrous heath fire.

The relics gathered together at the Mary Queen of Scots tercentenary exhibition at Peterborough are so precious that they have been insured for 15,000 pounds.

At a point near Perth on July 10 the river Tay marked a lower level by about half an inch than it reached at any time during the dry summer of 1826.

The decreased value of farms in Forfarshire is indicated by the fact that of two farms, the property of Forfar Town Council, which were put up to auction on July 9 one formerly let at £255 was relet for £140, and the other, for which £131 was formerly paid, realized no higher bid than £45.

One Sunday recently, information was brought to the police office at Irvine that three miners were diving in the mill-lade on the Annick for a comrade who had jumped into the lade and been drowned. Above the lade for about 300 yards the river-bank is steep, with a thick growth of trees and brushwood, and Police-Sergeant M'Donald, on reaching the spot, saw, in the dim moonlight, the three men who had been engaged in the search crouching half clad under the trees at the water-edge. Their own coats, hats, etc., were lying on the ground beside them, also the coat and hat of the missing man, whom one of them said he had seen jump into the water and disappear. The search was renewed under the direction of Sergt. M'Donald, but proved fruitless, though continued till day was breaking. The sergeant then suggested that one of the party should proceed to the house of the missing man, whose name was Robertson, and break the news to his relatives as gently as possible. The man told off to perform the melancholy task proceeded on his journey, but returned in about five minutes with the information that he had found Robertson lying on the roadside in his shirt and trousers, fast asleep, and as wet as a fish. He had actually jumped into the mill-dam, but had managed to get out again and climb the bank unobserved by his companions.

WORLD OVER.

At the farm of Biesjesdam, in the division of Victoria West, Cape Colony, one evening recently a flock of 1430 ewes, belonging to Mr. Thompson, the owner of the farm, came round a small building for shelter, as it was raining hard. The lightning, which had been for some time terrific, struck the building, tearing and smashing doors and walks, and killing in an instant 790 out of the flock of 1430 sheep. After this frightful loss Mr. Thompson was busied with eighteen men for no less than three days skinning the dead sheep.

The engine which bore away General Boulanger from his enthusiastic admirers at Paris, July 9, was a curiosity. Zealous partisans had plastered every available corner of the locomotive with portraits of the General, affectionate inscriptions, and copies of the popular songs in honor of their hero. They even managed to express their opinions on the wheels, the lamps, and the funnel, where white chalk letters proclaimed "Down with Grévy!" "Long live Boulanger!" "Turn out Rouvier!" "Duck Ferry!" "Death to the Ministry!" "He will return!" and the like.

Steel railway carriages are being discussed by the Australians who have been horrified by late disastrous accidents. In Victoria it is proposed to construct an experimental car entirely of malleable steel without a scrap of wood being used. The body of the carriage would be cylindrical, some 9 or 10 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. long, while a thick felt covering would keep out the heat. In the event of an accident the steel would bend or double up, instead of splintering like wood, and thus it is contended passengers would neither be crushed nor impaled by wooden fragments.

A curious scene was witnessed the other day at the Vatican. M. Leo Taxil, whose real name is Jougand, formerly wrote some of the most "anti-clerical" works ever printed. According to his own account, while composing a diatribe against Joan of Arc he had to refer to the history of her trial and condemnation, and was so struck with the angelic character of the heroine that he felt himself suddenly converted to the very faith he was abusing. He proceeded instanter to Rome, to implore the Pope's forgiveness and blessing. His Holiness at once granted him a private audience, which lasted half an hour, during which he wept at the feet of the Holy Father. At length the Pope consented to give him his blessing on the condition that in his future works he would labor to undo all the harm he had done to the Catholic Church. Mr. Leo Taxil promised he would do his best, and departed. Before leaving, however, he had to make the piquant confession that he had not yet been able to convert his wife, who remained a hardened atheist.

The SS. "Thorndale," Thomson line, sailed from Montreal yesterday evening for London, having on board 289 cattle and 238 sheep.

Business.

The only special feature to-day is another drop of a shilling in cheese, the cable standing at 50s.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner.

Special Notice.

Dog Collars and Harnesses, Chains, Couplings, Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Wire Covers, Wove-wire for Windows and Doors, Salad Baskets, Brass and Zinc Stair Plates, etc., at L. J. A. Surveyer, Novelty Hardware Store, 1588 Notre Dame street. x3

Take your choice at S. Carsley's of 2000 pairs of Boys' and Girls' stockings at three pairs for 20c., worth more than double the money.

The Weather.

1 a. m.—Probabilities next 24 hours: Moderate winds; fine and very warm, followed by local showers or thunder storms to-night or to-morrow.

READINGS BY HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Thermometer this day: Max., 83°; min., 66°. Same date last year: Max., 81°; min., 59°.

Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 29.95; 12 a. m., 29.81.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music at Viger Garden.

To-morrow evening at 8.15 o'clock, the City Band under the leadership of M. Ernest Lavigne will play the following programme:

1. March........"Frianon"........Hemmerle
2. Ouverture, "L'Italienne à Alger"...Rossini
3. Clarionet Solo..."Grande Polonaise de Concert"........Ringleben
M. J. P. Frémeau.
4. Waltz........"La Source"........Waldteufel
5. Cornet Solo...."Angels Serenade"....Braga
M. Hector Fauteux.
6. Grand Selection..."Lucia di Lammermoor" Donizetti
7. ...."Russian Dance"........Glinka
8. ...."En r'venant de la Revue" (Great success in Paris.)

La Marseillaise, Vive la Canadienne, God save the Queen.

ROBBIN'S CIRCUS.—On Monday, August 1st, this circus will commence a two days' season in this city giving two exhibitions daily in the old Montreal Lacrosse Grounds. Some new features will be shown. The feats of strength, the balancing, juggling, and other performances are very good. One of the best features is the performance of the herd of elephants, whose antics and dancing are very amusing. The bare back riding of Mr. Charles W. Fish is particularly daring and his agility and grace are remarkable.

The Telephone War.

It is not true that His Worship the Mayor, Mr. F. W. Thomas and Mr. Richard White have retired from the provisional directorate of the Mutual Telephone Company. The last named gentleman was never a member of the Board although a supporter of the enterprise. The other two are still provisional directors.

Proceeding With Expropriations.

It is the intention of the civic authorities in accordance with the suggestions of the Mayor, which were adopted by the City Council, to issue notices of expropriation to the proprietors along the line of the proposed permanent dyke. The notices are now being prepared.

CUFF and COLLAR BUTTONS

In Solid Gold, Silver and Rolled Plate.

Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, in fine 15 kar. Gold from $6.50, in 10 kar. Gold from $3.85.

Ladies' Solid Gold Collar Buttons, set with quite a good sized Diamond, warranted genuine, for $4.00.

Solid Gold Collar Buttons, from $1.25, in Silver from 25c, in Rolled Plate, from 15c.

Solid Silver Cuff Buttons, from 75c.

American Rolled Plate Spring and Patent Buttons for Ladies and Gents, an endless variety, from 40c.

Watches thoroughly cleaned and Warranted for $1.00.

HENRY ROSS,
175x 137 St. Peter Street.

IMPROVED METHODS.

MR. HENRY GRANT has just returned from Europe with the most improved methods and appliances for fitting

Spectacles to Suit all Sights.

Now selling cheap at
HENRY GRANT & SON'S, Opticians
172x 72 Beaver Hall Cor. Dorchester street.

4th ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Young People's Association of St. Gabriel Church,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th.

Steamer "Berthier." Oddfellows' Splendid Band and Highland Bagpipes. Tickets, 25c; to be obtained from J. R. BAIN, corner St. Peter Street and Fortification Lane. 176 3

English Workingmen's BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Usual Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 1st August, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Craig street, at 8 p.m. JOHN GAUNTLETT, Sec. 176 1

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CO-Operative Plasterers' Society will be held TO-MORROW, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 190 St. Lawrence Main Street, for important business. By order of the President.
176 1 C. MAILHIOT.

THE SWISS NATIONAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

intends holding a picnic, invites all Swiss residents of this city to assist at the meeting, August 2nd, at 8 o'clock, No. 461 Craig street for further arrangements. By order,
176 1 A. MONET, Sec.

THE THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC AND games of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Conductors and Brakemen's Benevolent Association, will be held at the popular Arensbrory's Grove at Sorel, on Saturday, August 13. 176 1

McGIBBON & MAJOR,

ADVOCATES, Etc.,

STANDARD BUILDING, 157 ST. JAMES ST

R. D. McGibbon. Alfred B. Major
157x

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE on Sherbrooke, Mackay, Drummond, Macgregor, Dorchester and other desirable streets, and at Cote Ste. Antoine.

J. Cradock Simpson,
Real Estate Agent.
176x3eod 181 St. James street.

REAL ESTATE.

OWNERS wishing to dispose of their properties are requested to send particulars to this office. There is a good demand for business and other properties for investment.

J. Cradock Simpson,
176x2 181 St. James street.

$15,000

WILL BUY a Sherbrooke street property that can be made to yield eight per cent. net. For particulars apply to

J. Cradock Simpson,
181 St James street. 176x2

NO MORE PILLS!

MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!!

Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES

CAMPBELL'S Cathartic COMPOUND

LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS

PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

NEW COTTAGE!

FOR SALE.

MANCE STREET, above Sherbrooke Street. The only one unsold.

Apply at once.
M. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
175x2 30 St. John Street.

Machinery for Sale.

Lot of Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers,
One Vertical Drill.
One small Lathe.
One four horse power "Haskins" Engine and Boiler.

Apply at
176 3 2aw 690 CRAIG STREET.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

THE ABBEY SCHOOL, FORT AUGUSTUS, Scotland. 1. This school is conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, and stands on the shores of Lock Ness, in one of the healthiest and most picturesque parts of the Highlands of Scotland. The school buildings are handsome and spacious, and in every way adapted to secure the comfort and well-being of the boys. 2. The general design of the school is to impart a liberal education, on the lines of the English Public Schools, to the sons of gentlemen destined for careers in the world. It comprises a Lower School for young boys, an Upper School, and a select Division of senior Students. 3. The senior Division is intended to meet the wants of youths, from 16 to 20, who desire to pursue special branches of study, or to prepare for public examinations. The Seniors are allowed the use of private rooms, and enjoy greater privileges than the boys. For prospectus, containing full particulars, apply to the Rev. the Rector, The Abbey School, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, Scotland. 176 4law

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
DR PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

Mance Street.

TWO

—OF THE—

NEW COTTAGES,

above Sherbrooke Street are sold, only one left. Tenant waiting to lease it.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
176 1 30 St. John Street.

MONEY TO LOAN on good City Property.
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
176 1 30 St. John street.

CONWAY STREET,

POINT ST. CHARLES, FOR SALE.

Solid Brick Tenements and Vacant Lot. Well rented. Bargain to a prompt purchaser.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
176 1 30 St. John Street.

3-STORY STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.

24 CATHCART STREET.

R. K. THOMAS,
176 1 30 St. John street.

Residence For Sale,

AT ST. JOHNS, P. Q.,

On the bank of the Richelieu River; a great bargain. Full particulars and photo at my office.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
176 1 30 St. John Street.

131 Mansfield street FOR SALE.

Stone-front House, rents for $500 and taxes.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
176 1 30 St. John street.

COTTAGE FOR SALE,

Stone Front,
MANCE STREET,
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
176 1 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, solid Brick Cottage, 10 rooms Bath and W. C., price $1,900, or would rent at $15 per month. Good street. G. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent, 1613 Notre Dame st. 176 1

FINE ARTS—NATURAL FLOWERS for memorial designs preserved. Also lessons in wax flowers. MRS. ROCHE, 179 1 7 Lorne avenue.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE. CHEAP. Fruit, confectionery, cigar store. Best location, near depot, west; reason for disposal, ill health Address, "E 2254," STAR office. 176 1

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK and furniture business. Proprietor leaving the city. 51 Bleury st., Montreal. 176 1

FOR SALE—2 UPRIGHT PIANOS, $60 and $70; terms $10 cash and $5 per month; in good condition. Call early. C. W. LINDSAY, 2270 St. Catherine street, agent for the genuine Heintzman Piano. 176 1

FOR SALE—2 SQUARE PIANOS, $75 and $80; terms $10 cash and $5 per month; perfect condition and good bargains. C. W. LINDSAY, 2270 St. Catherine street. New Pianos for $245. 176 1

FOR SALE—IVERS & POND (BOSTON) upright, Steinway, Berry, Stanley & Sons, and other pianos, only in use a short time, at half price. C. W. LINDSAY, 2270 St. Catherine st. 176 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A CONFECTIONERY store, complete, with all requisites. Apply at No. 1249 Ontario st. 176 1

$3000 WANTED A PURCHASER for one of the best established and paying saloons in the city. Particulars on application to HENRY WARD & CO., or to ALEX. GOWDEY & CO., 176 1 260 St. James st.

$20,000 TO LEND ON FIRST-class or manufacturing property, none but principals need apply. Address, "W 2060," STAR office. 176 1

TO LET—FROM SEPTEMBER 1st small self-contained house, in west end, near St. Catherine st., modern conveniences, rent $25, no taxes. Address, "C 2198," STAR office. 176 1

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING 2111 St. Catherine st., one of the best business stands in the city. Apply at 2099 St. Catherine st. 176 1

TO LET—16 HOUSES IN DIFFERENT parts of the city. Rents from 9 to $30 per month. Also to let several stores and offices. Apply to Henry Ward & Co., or to Alex. Gowdey & Co., 260 St. James st. 176 1

FOR SALE—CANOE, ONLY A SHORT TIME IN USE, to be seen at 501 St. Paul st. 176 1

FOR SALE—1 HORSE, VERY CHEAP. APPLY AT stables, 166 Drummond st. 176 1

FOR SALE—LATEST STYLE WANZER C. SEWING machine with all attachments. 2 months' use, $18. Address, "C 2189," STAR office. 176 1

FOR SALE—FERRET; GUARANTEED TO DRIVE rats out of any house. Apply to G. B., 11 St. Helen st. 176 1

FOR SALE—6 OCTAVE, 8 STOP BELL ORGAN, tapestry carpet, large picture, spring mattress, walnut bedstead, etc. 95 Mansfield st. 176 1

FOR SALE—A BIG STRONG WORKING HORSE, Scotch cart and new harness, also license for this year, price $100.00. Apply 207½ Bleury st. 176 2

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, TRICHORD; 7 OCtaves; price $150; $10 cash and $8 per month. 86 Chatham st. 176 1

FOR SALE—WEBER PIANO, $225. WHY PAY four and five hundred dollars, when you can buy at above price. Graham's, 2123 St. Catherine st., near Main. 176 1

BOARD—VACANCIES WITH BOARD FOR REGULAR or transient boarders at 89 Cathedral st. Terms moderate. 176 6

BOARD—VACANCIES, ALSO DAY BOARD; ROOM large, airy, and on first floor. 10 Jurors street. 176 1

BOARD—ACCOMMODATION FOR 20 MORE BOARDers at Low's Temperance Hotel, at 12 St. Henry. 176 2

LOST—DROPPED FROM A CARRIAGE, BETWEEN McGill st., and Union avenue, a brown paper parcel containing 2 pairs of boys' pants. Anyone returning it to 86 Grey Nun st., will be rewarded. 176 1

LOST—FROM 11 ST. HENRY ST., ST. GABRIEL Village, on July 28, a pale red cow, with white spot on each shoulder, also white spots in ham, top of one ear off, and short tail. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to above address. 176 1

LOST—WEDNESDAY NOON, ON ST. PAUL ST., near McGill, purse containing two gold rings, and a sum of money. Reward to finder at 124 St. James st. 176 1

LOST—$5 REWARD, LAST EVENING, BY WAY OF Lagauchetiere, St. Charles Borromee and Dorchester sts., twenty dollars ($20). Address, "Y 2108," STAR office. 176 1

LOST—STRAYED THIS MORNING FROM 6 TO 7 A. m., a Scotch terrier pup, 2 months old, color black and tan, from 185 St. Hubert, liberal reward will be given to finder. 176 1

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, AT ST. HELENS Island, a lady's gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 1722 Ontario st. 176 1

LOST—FROM 100 DUROCHER ST., A YOUNG FOX terrier dog, answers to name of Jack. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 249 University street. 176 1

FOUND—A GOLD LOCKET, IN THE VILLAGE OF Maisonneuve, owner can have same by applying at 66 Moreau st. 176 1

THE RECTORY SCHOOL, FRELIGHSBURG, Que., a home school for boys, in a healthful and picturesque situation. Curriculum based upon that approved by Council of Public Instruction. CANON DAVIDSON, M. A., Rector. 176 6

AN ENGLISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY want a Roman Catholic Irishman, to act as special agent, in the City of Montreal. Only those who have an extensive personal acquaintance among Irishmen need apply; must be active and mean business. A most liberal salary or salary or commission, as preferred by the applicant, will be paid to the right party. Address, P. O. Box 120. 176 6

SAFE MAKERS WANTED AT
G. CHAPLEAU,
176 1 320 St. Lawrence st.

WANTED—A COTTON WINDER. Apply at once,
MOULTON & CO.,
176 1 10 St. Peter street.

WANTED—TO RENT, A COMFORTable house, no basement, fair rent. Address, "House," P. O. Box 1414. 176 1

WANTED—BY A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, a position in a family, to take complete charge of children, no objection to the country, references. Address, "B 2165," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOOD UPRIGHT piano, must be cheap for cash, give maker's name. Address, "D 2212," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, 1 GENERAL servant, good wages, and not much to do, no washing. Apply 72 Fortification Lane. 176 6

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG GIRL FOR THE braiding business. Apply at 774 Craig st., up stairs. 176 1

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT 806 CRAIG ST. 176 1

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, NICELY FURnished room with board, for gentleman and wife, private English or American family preferred, good locality and good table, modern conveniences in house. Please address, stating price and all particulars, K., care Box 1415, Montreal. 176 1

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WASHing and cleaning. Apply 108 Bleury, call after 8 p. m. 176 1

WANTED—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. STATE lowest terms. Address, "X 7098," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—SMALL BEDROOM FOR STEADY MAN rent moderate, near French Church. J. Fulker, 26 Sanguinet st. 176 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A PLACE TO DO light housework, in return for her board. Address, "A 2143" STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS A GOOD KNOWledge of general office work, copying or other work at home, would also write up small set of books, any time to suit employer. Address, "B 2167," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM IN THE VICINIty of Phillip's square. Address, "C 2193," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG WIDow, with a furnished or unfurnished room; moderate terms. West end preferred. Address, "C 2203," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—SITUATION BOOKKEEPER, GENERAL office work or place of trust. City references. Address, "C 2194," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO TAKE ENtire charge of young baby; good wages to a trustworthy person. Apply to Mrs. Crossley, 774 Craig st. 176 1

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER work by day or piece. Cuts by new system. 200 Bleury st. 176 1

WANTED—100 MEN AND 25 TEAMS FOR RAILroad. Apply, Shirley Brannen & Starrs' office, Champ de Mars, Monday. W. Stephenson & Co. 176 1

WANTED—100 MEN, 25 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD work. Apply, W. Stephenson & Co., Adamsville, P. Q. 176 7

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS stenographer and type writer. Apply, giving references, to Thomas Robertson & Co. Salary $40 per month. 176 3

WANTED—2 GOOD DINING ROOM GIRLS, A GOOD cook for the country, also nurse. Must speak French. Apply to Mrs. Beech's registry office, 106 Chenneville st. 176 1

WANTED—GIRLS, RAPID WRITERS, TO ADDRESS papers. M. S. Foley, 303 St. James st. 176 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR A family of 3. 139 Mansfield st. 176 1

WANTED—1 TABLE GIRL. ALSO 1 LAUNDRESS. 93 Jurors st. 176 1

WANTED—AT ONCE TWO GOOD CALKERS WHO are handy with use of carpenters' tools. Apply at 294 St. James st. 176 1

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN A POSITION AS bookkeeper, storekeeper or manager. 6 years' unexceptionable city references. Address, "E 2256," STAR office. 176 2

WANTED—IN A SMALL MANUFACTURING EStablishment, a trustworthy and apt young woman to learn the work in view of taking charge; pay very small while learning. Address, "E 2254," STAR office. 176 2

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A FEW DAYS FOR baby one month old. Address, immediately, "F 2284," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—TO BORROW $300 FOR SIX MONTHS. Will pay 25 per cent. per annum interest. Ample security. "Confidential," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED—400 RAILWAY LABORERS; 50 TO GO away on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Dominion Employment Agency, 819 Craig st. 176 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, GOOD WAGES, no washing. No. 3 Tower ave. 176 1

WANTED—BELL BOYS AT ALBION HOTEL. 176 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS COMPANION BY A young lady of prepossessing appearance; musical, and speaking French and English. Good references. Address, T., Box 255, East Sherbrooke, Que. 176 7

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, RESIdent or daily, by a young lady. Higher English, music, painting, French (conversational), rudiments of Latin. Address, S., Box 255, East Sherbrooke, Que. Best of references. 176 7

WANTED—A FOREMAN AND PATTERN MAKER for a large boot and shoe factory, to take charge of cutting and fitting room. State salary required and give references. None need apply unless fully competent. Apply, P. O. Box 1367, Montreal. 176 2

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS, FRENCH AND English. 208 St. James st. 176 1

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND 50 CARTERS. APply on the work, corner of Place d'Armes and St James st. 176 4

WANTED—A STOUT, RELIABLE MESSAGE BOY. City Printing Co., White's Lane, off 123 Vitre st. 176 1

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN FROM 7 TO 10 to clean bar and make herself useful. Apply, Mr. J. Martin, No. 1797 Notre Dame st. 176 1

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER work by day or piece. Basques cut and fitted. Address, "D 2217," STAR office. 176 1

WANTED AT ONCE A PLAIN COOK. 64 DRUMmond street. 176 1

WANTED—GOOD SMART WAITER, RUN LUNCH 12 to 3 p.m., also good general servant, at once. 1750 Notre Dame street, up street. 176 1

WANTED—A BOY FOR THE JEWELLERY business. Apply 149 St. James street. 176 1

WANTED—YOUNG GIRLS FOR EASY WORK, ACquainted with sewing machine. Apply to 1490 Ontario st., city. 176 1

ROOM—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH board. 76 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke st. 176 3

ROOMS—TO LET, 2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, good locality, partial board if required. 296 St. Martin, above St. Antoine st. 176 1

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE of kitchen. 112 St. Constant street. 176 1

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM WELL FURNISHED, containing clothes closet, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen, small quiet family. 21 Mansfield st. 176 1

ROOM—21 MANSFIELD ST., LARGE FRONT ROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen, contains clothes closet, room well furnished, small quiet family. 176 1

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED, GAS, HOT AND cold shower bath. 24 Victoria st. 176 1

ROOMS—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, FOR HOUSEkeeping, beautiful locality, the rooms are in beautiful order. Apply 6 Cadieux st. 176 1

ROOM—TO LET, FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, WITH or without board, also other double rooms. 22 Cathcart st. 176 1

ROOMS—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, the locality is high, airy and healthy, the rooms are in beautiful order. Apply 6 Cadieux st. 176 1

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, BATH FLAT, WITH or without board, suitable for ladies out during day or young men of quiet habits. 98 St. George st. 176 1

ROOM—FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT PARtial board, at 100 Mansfield st. 176 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED BEDROOMS, LARGE AND small. 105 Osborne st. 176 1

ROOM—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED, BATH, gas, etc.; fine situation over our store. Henry Grant & Son, 72 Beaver Hall. 176 1

ROOM—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WELL FURnished. 12 Brunswick st. 176 2

ROOM—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM HANDSOMELY furnished for a gentleman. 862 Palace street. 176 3

ROOMS—TO LET, JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY, MARried couple preferred, fine healthy country locality, and best railway facilities. Address, "L 1738," STAR office. 176 1

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, AT No. 127 Champ de Mars st., near the City Hall, and also one at $4.50. 176 1

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, SINGLE AND double rooms to let, with board, at 131 Mansfield st. 176 1

ROOM—FURNISHED WITH USE OF KITCHEN, cheap, in nice locality, near top Bleury st., Address, "E 2255," STAR office. 176 2

ROOMS—3 UNFURNISHED, BATHROOM FLAT; 2 single furnished. 804 Palace st., continuation of Lagauchetiere st. 176 1

ROOMS— TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms in private family. 139 Mansfield street. 176 6

ROOMS — ONE OR TWO WELL FURNISHED front rooms, on bath room floor, with or without board, use of parlor, piano and kitchen if required. 37 Richmond square. 137 1

ROOM—TO LET FURNISHED, AT 34 LATOUR ST. 176 2

ROOMS—TO LET, 3 NICELY FURNISHED BEDrooms. 17 Plateau st. 176 2

ROOMS—TO LET, THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS in west end, possession at once. Address, "F 2285," STAR office. 176 1

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board for young men. 218 Bleury street. 176 2

ROOMS—PART OF 6 ROOMED HOUSE TO LET, bath and w. c. in house. 529 St. Dominique street, after 7 p. m. 176 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 2258 ST. Catherine st., opposite Victoria st. 176 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN or married couple. Apply at 83 Bleury st. 176 1

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. 23 Hermine st. 176 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY near Windsor Hotel, facing Dominion sq. Board if required. 2148 Peel st. 176 2

BOARD—A LADY HAVING A COTTAGE ON ONE of the most charming islands in Portland harbor, would be happy to accommodate 1 or 2 ladies or gentlemen for the month August, good boating and fishing, terms $7 per week. Address, "G. H." Post Office, Portland, Me., U. S. 176 1

BRISTOL'S PILLS
The Infallible Remedy
—FOR ALL—
Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

Longueuil.---Piano Tuning. Our tuner will be over next week. Send orders immediately to C. W. LINDSAY, 2270 St. Catherine Street, Agent for the Miller and Heintzman & Co. Pianos. 176 1

CAPITALISTS!

MONDAY MORNING,

AT AUCTION,

Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Sts. Rental, $3,760 per annum, and 1889 to 1899 Notre Dame St. Rent, $2,700 per annum.

Very Best Investments in the City.

AT OUR ROOMS,

46 ST. JAMES STREET.

PARENT BROS.,
176 1 Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE INCOME BRINGING PROPERTIES AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, THE 9th OF AUGUST,

—IN OUR ROOMS—

No. 46 ST. JAMES STREET.

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9 DORCHESTER STREET,

Near Colborne Avenue.

This property consists of a two story, basement and French roof, solid brick building, containing 4 tenements, and of a cased brick building, two stories and stone foundations, in rear of lot, everything in first-class order, and paying $41.50 per month; size of lot 42x94 feet. Terms easy.

382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 292 Seigneurs st.

—AND—

8, 10, 12, 14, 16 FOURNIER STREET.

Two fine Blocks of Eight Tenements each, three stories, cased brick, stone foundations, exceedingly well built, in thorough order and rented to good paying tenants for $1,600 per annum; a first-class investment on ten years' time. A rare chance to acquire a property that will pay for itself. Titles perfect. A thorough investigation is invited from would-be purchasers.

Nos. 159 & 161 ST. MARTIN STREET.

A good two story, cased brick House, containing an upper and lower tenement, with a cased brick house on rear of lot. The whole rented for $23 per month. This property is in very good repair and presents a very good chance for a small investment. Terms, one half cash and balance at 6 per cent.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

PARENT & BROS.,
Auctioneers.
176 8 No. 46 St. James street.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.

The usual weekly sale of Assorted Dry Goods will take place at my Rooms,

241, 243 ST. JAMES STREET,

On TUESDAY, 2nd August, at 2.30 p.m.,

and comprises Hosiery, Underwear, Seaside Costumes, Sun Hats, Jersey Suits for Children, Parasols, &c.

J. S. THOMSON & CO.,
176 Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—We shall hold a sale of Furniture, Etc., at our rooms, 241, 243 St. James street, on FRIDAY, 5th August, comprising Ash, Walnut and Oak Bedroom Sets, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Fine Sail Boat, Racing Skiff, Double Barrel Gun, central fire, by Wakefield; Iron Beds, Mattresses, Etc. Sale at 2.30 p.m. Goods received up to the hour of sale.

J. S. THOMSON & CO.,
176 Auctioneers.

THE NEXT LARGE WEEKLY SALE OF General Household Furniture and Effects, Carpets, Parlor Sets, Table, Chairs, Lounges, Crockery, Glassware, large lot of Fine E. P. Cruets, Cake Baskets, Pickle Stands, Silver Watches, etc., etc. Also four crates of the best Rockingham Ware, consisting of Tea Pots, Jugs, Bowls, Pie Plates, etc., at my room, 322 St. James street, on

Friday Next, 5th August, at 10 a.m.

W. E. SHAW,
176 Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES, Etc.

Very Stylish Turn-outs, Bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, Set of English Harness and Handsome Two-Wheeled Dog Cart, one pair Grey Horses, 16 hands, 6 years old, and several other Horses, Quebec Waggon, as good as new, Single Seat Pony Buggy, Brighton Carts, 2 Ladies' Phaetons, Sets of Harness, 2 Gents' Saddles, one very fine Lady's Saddle, etc. Sale at my yard, No. 322 St. James street, on

Tuesday Afternoon, 2nd August,
At Three o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,
176 Auctioneer.

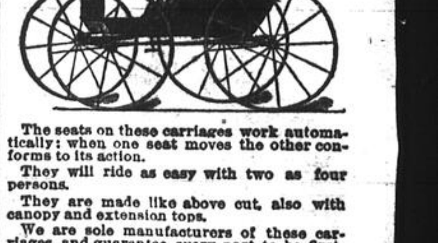
FISCHER PIANOS.

IN USE AT THE
Cincinnati College of Music.
Hartford School of Music.
Albany State Normal School.
Wooster University.
Lexington College.
Worcester College.
New York St. Mary's Academy.
Virginia Gordonsville Institute.
Virginia Staunton Institute.
Virginia Richmond College.
Ottawa Ladies' College.

SOLE AGENT:
L. E. N. PRATTE,
1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

164x2eow

WELLS' PATENT Jump Seat Carriages.



The seats on these carriages work automatically; when one seat moves the other conforms to its action.

They will ride as easy with two as four persons.

They are made like above cut, also with canopy and extension tops.

We are sole manufacturers of these carriages, and guarantee every part to be first-class material.

Prices fully 25 per cent. lower than similar carriages have been sold by small manufacturers.

HANDY WAGGONS, PERRY CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., At Lowest Prices.

HENEY & LACROIX,
MANUFACTURERS,
337 ST. PAUL STREET,
164x1awtf Nuns' Block, Montreal.

APPRECIATED!

The Efforts of the St. James Street TAILORING EMPORIUM,

To place within the reach of a "Cash-paying Public," the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES, have been met with phenomenal success.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE STAFF OF SKILLED HANDS KEPT CONSTANTLY BUSY.

Newest Goods and Choicest Patterns ARRIVING DAILY!

The Perfection of Fit and Design Guaranteed!

A. M. ALLAN & CO.,
218 ST. JAMES STREET,
175x3 Opposite Alexander's.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES,
"DOMESTIC" PAPER PATTERNS,
HALL'S DRESS FORMS,
ARE THE BEST.
208 ST. JAMES STREET. 176 1

DRAIN PIPES!

A Large Stock of all sizes.

W. McNally & Co.,
No. 28 to 50 McGILL, cor. Wellington streets. 109zeod

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Colored Dress Silks, 45c yard.
Black Dress Silks, 50c; worth 75c.
Black Cashmere, 65c; worth 85c.
Wide Curtain Scrim, 10c yard.
Black Silk Tassels, 3 for 10c.
Men's Braces, 25c; worth 35c.
Men's Sox, 15c; worth 20c.
Mousquito Nets, 10c each.
Fishing Bags, 10c each.
Sheetings, Grey, 20c to 25c.

GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1695 Notre Dame st. 1st Flat, Red Door.
N.B.—Open Saturday afternoon. 175x

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS —OF THE—

MONTREAL CASH BAKERY,

to which the public is respectfully invited, will be held in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Institute, No. 204 St. James Street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, AUGUST 5th, at 8 o'clock, when a proposition will be made to increase the capital from 5,000 to 10,000 dollars. The immensely increasing demand for their fine and delicious bread necessitates the erection of more extensive premises. A large piece of land has been secured adjoining and below the new Methodist Church on Mountain Street, on which will be built the largest and most complete bakery in the Dominion, fitted with the most improved machinery and patent ovens. Employing female as well as male labor, they will not only be enabled to produce even finer bread, but also to reduce the prices to shareholders another 2 cents per loaf, making the cost of the 4lb. White Loaf 10c, and the 6lb. Brown, 12 cents, delivered.

A dividend of 20 per cent. has been declared.

All wishing to secure shares should apply at once to

EDWARD POLE,
119 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
176 6

Heintzman & Co. Pianos have the celebrated Wessell N. Y. actions, therefore equal "The Bell." C. W. LINDSAY, 2270 St. Catherine Street, Sole Agent. Deal with us direct and avoid middlemen. 176 1

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ADDITIONAL AND CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY

—IN FAVOR OF—

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

Thankful for the excellent effects from drinking ST. LEON WATER, I write to you this letter:—

"For many years I have suffered from Headache, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, causing much pain in the stomach. After having unsuccessfully tried many remedies, and having seen in the papers certificates witnessing to the efficacy of St. Leon Water, I decided to use it. Three months after my efforts were crowned with entire success, a complete cure being effected. I doubt not that others who may be similarly suffering will also reap equal benefit should they be induced to drink this wonderful Curative Water."

MDE. A. A. PIGEON, 171 St. Christophe street, Montreal.

CENTRAL DEPOT--4 Victoria Square.

A. POULIN, Manager.

Telephone 1432.

BRANCHES—Chas. Campbell, 69 St. Antoine street. Telephone 276. Mde. Deplessis, 1602 St. Catherine street.

AGENTS—E. Massicotte & Freres, 217 St. Elizabeth street, Telephone 810 A.
B. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, Telephone 187.
[illegible] Chapple, 64 Bonsecours street.

176x1