The Montreal Daily Star

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Morning Telegrams.

Condensed Telegrams.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada is in session at London, Ont.

Twenty houses have been burned at Moule, Guadaloupe, Cuba; loss heavy.

Hon. Mr. McLelan is gazetted Minister of Marine and Fisheries, vice Hon. J. C. Pope.

During May 93 sailing vessels and 10 steamers of all countries were reported lost or missing at New York.

Chief Justice Sprague is gazetted Administrator of the Government of Ontario during the absence of Lieut.-Governor Robinson.

It is reported that a cyclone with water spout occurred on the 11th down the St. Lawrence, a short distance from Quebec.

Eight cases of sunstroke were reported in New York on the 12th. The death rate rose to 187; 98 infants died from the effects of the heat.

Three or four hundred negroes engaged in a fight with revolvers and knives on some of the principal streets of Havana on the 11th. Such fights now occur almost daily.

An explosion of gas occurred in the Rue Phullippe, Paris, on the 12th, by which twelve houses were destroyed, 20 persons killed, 40 injured and 100 rendered homeless.

It is said that a bouquet Mrs. Scoville endeavored to convey to Guiteau on the day preceding the execution, has been analyzed, and enough arsenic found in it to kill a dozen men.

In the House of Commons on the 12th the Arrears of Rent Bill was considered. An amendment for a relief loan of one per cent., re-payable within fifteen years, was rejected by 108 to 107.

The bad weather which has been experienced in England the last week has injured crop prospects, and a poor harvest is now anticipated. As a result Canadian railway securities have been favorably affected.

The U. S. Senate Finance Committee has amended the Internal Revenue Bill, so as to provide that after August the 15th, matches may be removed from the manufactory to warehouses without attaching a stamp.

Pat Crowe, of Peoria, has been in Lasalle, Ill., for the last few days, selecting delegates to an International Dynamite Convention in Chicago next month, which will choose agents to blow everything English to atoms.

At a meeting of the north-east Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers' Association in London, the opinion prevailed that short time would have to be adopted, on account of the disturbance to business by Egyptian troubles.

At Flagg's Cove, Grand Manan, N.B., on the 6th instant, about 10 o'clock a.m., Mrs. Wilcox, of Deep Cove, being slightly indisposed, passed into a deep sleep. Efforts were made by her friends to arouse her, but up to noon on the 11th she remained in a comatose condition.

Two steamers landed the shore ends of the cable at Santa Cruz, Mexico, on the 12th, from the coast of Central American States, and leave Tehuantepec on Thursday, laying the cable southward to Panama, thus completing telegraphic communication from Valparaiso northward. The cables will be open to the public in August.

The annual meeting of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, opened at Concord, N.H., on the 12th. There was large attendance from the States and Canada. E. J. Morrarch, Most Worthy Patriarch, presided. The reports showed a good financial condition, and large gains during the past year.

Six Americans who crossed the line at Eagle Pass, Texas, to get a permit to hunt stolen cattle, were arrested by Mexicans, and thrown into filthy cells without charges preferred against them. They were whipped for the amusement of the jailor, their goods were confiscated, and they were finally left destitute. They have presented their case to the Government.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Orange Celebrations in Different Parts of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The Orange celebration at Richmond to-day was a complete success, all the lodges in the county having been largely represented.

ST JOHN, N.B., July 12.—The Orangemen celebrated the 12th by gathering in various sections of the Province, the principal one being at St. George, Charlotte County.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 12.—The Orangemen of Prince Edward celebrated the 12th at at Massassaga Point to-day, and were joined there by some of the Belleville brethren. About 150 members of the local lodges proceeded to Peterboro'.

PORT DOVER, Ont., July 12.—A grand meeting of Orange Lodges assembled here to-day. Lodges from all parts of the county and also the county of Haldimand were represented on the occasion, nearly every one of them having bands of fifes and drums, and carrying banners, and when formed in procession they presented a very fine appearance, numbering about 500. They marched through the principal streets and then retired for dinner, after which they re-formed in the beautiful grove belonging to Colonel Collier, where speeches were delivered by leading officers of the Society.

LONDON, Ont., July 12.—The Orange demonstration is the largest affair of the kind ever held in the west. At a moderate calculation there were 10,000 visitors, the following towns being represented by Orange Lodges and their friends:—Brantford, Woodstock, St. George, Hamilton, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Stratford, Mitchell, Goderich, St. Mary's, Seaforth, Guelph, Sarnia, Parkhill, Watford, Windsor, Port Huron, Petrolia, Listowel, Strathroy, Muncey and elsewhere. There were six or seven brass bands in the parade, including one from Muncey composed of Indians, who accompanied an Orange Lodge of Indians from that village.

FOREST, Ont., July 12.—Fully 3,000 people assembled here, to-day, to take part in the Orange celebration. Nine Orange lodges and one Young Britons' lodge were represented, all from East Lambton. At 1.30 p.m. the lodges formed in procession, headed by the Parkhill brass band. The lodges furnished the usual music of the fife and drum. After parading the principal streets they marched to the McFadyen pleasure park, where addresses were delivered by the Revs. Duncan, Gifford, Cascaden and others. The whole day's proceedings passed off very pleasantly and orderly, and the lodges left for home early in the evening. A good collection was taken in aid of the London Protestant Orphans' Home.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 12.—The Orangemen in the counties of Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in this city to-day. From early morn the brethren in the city were astir completing preparations for the reception of the visiting brethren. About 9 o'clock the city members, headed by the band of the 10th Battalion, marched to the Great Western Railway Station, and shortly after their arrival the train, containing fourteen well-packed cars, arrived. A procession was then formed, and proceeded up Yale street to await the arrival of the Welland contingent. The regular procession was then formed, and contained thirty lodges, with about a dozen bands. After parading the principal streets, the large gathering went to the Montebello Gardens. There, during the afternoon, addresses were delivered by some of the clergymen of the city and leading brethren of the order. Everything passed off in a very orderly manner.

AMERICAN.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—OGDENSBURG, N.Y., July 12.—When one of Mr. Betty's sons went into R. E. Howard's room with warm water Monday morning he was found stretched out on his bed shot in the head, back of the right ear. He was conscious, and to enquiries as to how it happened, said, "Oh, I did it myself." Whether the shooting was by accident or design is not yet known. It is not believed he can recover. It is ascertained that his mother resides at Castile, Wyoming County, New York, and that he was making a tour of this part of the State in his own conveyance. He was intending to visit the Adirondacks. He appeared to be a young man of good habits, and strictly temperate. The weapon with which he shot himself is a seven-chambered revolver. He said it was his habit to sleep with one under his pillow.

FIRE.—GRAND VALLEY, Pa., July 12.—The extract works were burned here, yesterday. Lost $30,000.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The Flag of Truce—Failure of Negotiations—Surrender of the Forts Demanded by Admiral Seymour—Toulba Pasha Refuses the Terms—The Bombardment to be Continued To-day—Alexandria in Flames—The City Given Over to Plunder and Pillage—Suez Canal to be Reopened.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 5 p.m.—The Turkish yacht is cruising close to the Khedive's Ramleh Palace. The British gunboat which communicated under a flag of truce with the Egyptians has returned to the Admiral. The result is not known.

NO RESPONSE.

Off Alexandria, 5 p.m.—The "Invincible" has just fired a nine inch shell at Fort Mex. It struck the point aimed at and flames broke out from the buildings. There was no reply nor is there any sign of life in the fort. As far as Lambton could judge, Alexandria appeared quiet. In the Khedive's palace there is a large gap caused by a shell. The Harem palace is completely gutted.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 5:15 p.m.—The flag of truce is still flying. Several large fires have broken out in various parts of the town.

6 p.m.—A few minutes after the shot was fired at Fort Mex, the white flag was again hoisted. Dense smoke is rising over Alexandria from two quarters. Another fire has just broken out, and tears are expressed that the mob has begun to pillage and destroy. The Admiral is again sending ashore to inform the authorities that he accepts the flag of truce, but it will be the last truce to which he will agree, and henceforth he will consider the hoisting of a white flag significant unconditional surrender, and will act accordingly.

THE POSITION OF THE FLEET.

ALEXANDRIA, 9 p.m. — The fleet took up the following position off the new port before sunset: — The "Sultan" off Fort Pharos, and the "Superb," "Temeraire," "Inflexible," "Alexandra" and "Achilles" to the eastward; the "Invincible," "Monarch," "Penelope" and all the gunboats are in the outer harbor. It is supposed this arrangement is made in order that the vessels may be in readiness to shell the forts commanding the town to-morrow, in the event of the failure of the negotiations. It is supposed that the Egyptian troops have evacuated the town, as fires, to-night, are assuming large proportions. The town, is reported, to be almost empty, and it is believed, to have been left to low Arabs, possibly to the Bedouins, to plunder. At sunset the white flag was still flying.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE—ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S TERMS REFUSED.

The "Bittern," after taking Flag-Lieut. Lambton aboard, proceeded to the harbor to learn the object of the flag of truce. Information was conveyed to the commander of the "Bittern" that Toulba Pasha, military commander of Alexandria, wished to communicate with Admiral Seymour. Lambton replied that as a preliminary condition to further negotiations, the forts dominating the entrance of the harbor must be surrendered. Toulba refused to accept the terms, and the "Bittern" returned to acquaint the Admiral with his refusal. It was understood among the officers that firing would be resumed at four o'clock this afternoon, but no order to that effect was given.

CONSULTATION OF CAPTAINS.

At 8 p.m. the Admiral summoned the captains of the fleet to a consultation. The result was a decision that the sea was too heavy for serious operations. The rolling of the ironclads would unsettle their aim and the town might suffer severely from shot flying too high. The Admiral therefore deferred the intended attack on the Marabout forts, but directed the "Temeraire" and "Inflexible" to watch Ras El Tin and Ada forts. At half-past ten the "Temeraire" signalled that the soldiers were working at the Hospital Battery near Fort Ada.

THE CONFLAGRATION EXTENDING.

9 p.m.—The conflagration in the town is still extending, flames are rising in various quarters, and there is much anxiety aboard the fleet lest the general destruction of the town take place. The weather has moderated and the wind abated and the sea is going down. Admiral Seymour being anxious as to the state of things along the Suez canal, will send the "Decoy" to Port Said to-night. He has ordered the "Orontes" to come on here immediately. The "Alexandra" will probably have to go to Malta to get new guns. The "Orontes" went to Malta at six o'clock, bearing notice that any application for truce must be made by steamer sent out to the fleet. Lambton, in an interview with Toulba Pasha, complimented him on his courageous resistance. Toulba said the fire from the fleet killed some women and children. Lambton saw convicts being released from convict ships.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 9.25 p.m.—A Turkish gunboat is anchored off Ramleh Palace, to which the Khedive removed his family previous to the bombardment.

Signals are now being made to the fleet from the "Chiltern" to obtain a reply from Admiral Seymour to a message from Queen Victoria, enquiring after the wounded.

THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA.

The darkness makes the conflagration in Alexandria appear very vivid. It is supposed the town is being reduced to ashes willfully.

SECOND FLAG OF TRUCE.

The Egyptians subsequently hoisted a second flag of truce, and the "Helicon" went in to obtain information. The "Bittern" ascertained that the Khedive was safe, having gone with Dervisch Pasha to Ramleh Palace. The storeship "Humber" leaves to-night with the wounded. A large fire is now visible in the direction of the British Consulate.

HEROIC RESISTANCE.

OFF ALEXANDRIA.—The Egyptians worked their guns until they were fairly blown from the batteries by the explosion of the shells. The "Monarch" fired 200 heavy shells and 9,000 pounds of shot from machine guns. Some houses in Fort Mex, apparently of concrete, withstand the "Monarch's" heaviest guns.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, midnight.—The barracks, houses and wind-mills around Fort Mex have been shattered to pieces. A portion of Ras El Tin palace, recently inhabited by Dervisch Pasha, which formed a separate building from the Khedive's residence, has been burned to the ground. The lighthouse is still standing, but a number of holes are visible in the masonry, and the light appears to be injured.

DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—Two ironclads opened fire with six rounds of shot and shrapnel. All took effect. The troops at work immediately abandoned it, and the firing ceased. The white flag was now hoisted at the lighthouse. The "Bittern" was sent in to inquire the intentions of the Government. The hospital battery took refuge in the casemates close by. She saw about 100 men armed with rifles, running towards the lighthouse fort. They carried bags. Also saw an Egyptian General, apparently Arabi Pasha, surrounded by his staff. Two 18-ton guns on the "Alexandra" were disabled, shot having passed through the port holes. At three o'clock the "Bittern" steamed out and signalled "Negotiations have failed. I have accordingly informed authorities on shore you will engage batteries at half past three." From this it seemed as if the officers and staff observed in the hospital battery, finding themselves in a dangerous position and unable to escape, simply hoisted a flag of truce in order to get out of the fire. There was great indignation expressed that five hours should have been wasted in abortive negotiations, while in the meantime the swell had increased so much that the fire from the vessels would have been ineffective. Lambton reported when the "Bittern" went in, that large bodies of troops were evacuating the barracks behind the forts, going out in full marching order. The Ministers had no proposals to make. Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive proposals. He informed them that the English did not consider themselves at war with Egypt, but Mex fort must be occupied by British troops and Fort Marabout be destroyed. They replied that Fort Marabout had already been evacuated, but they could give no definite answer as to Mex fort. Finding no agreement was likely, and being unwilling to waste time, Lambton left. The military governor conducted the conversation. He was in command during the action yesterday. He admitted that the troops suffered heavy losses. Lambton informed him that should he agree to the terms, the troops would be allowed to evacuate the forts with their rifles and all the honors of war; but unless these terms were complied with, no negotiations would be entered upon. As the "Bittern" steamed out the Egyptians hauled down the flag of truce. Orders have been issued to the "Temeraire" and "Superb" to fire 2 rounds each at Fort Phares. The "Invincible" will do the same at Mex fort. If there is no reply, the vessels will anchor for the night and resume operations to-morrow.

HEARD AT MALTA.

LONDON, July 12.—Yesterday a telephone was attached at Malta to the Alexandria cable The bombardment was plainly audible at Malta.

SUEZ, July 12.—Natives of all classes are sending their families into the interior, the Government defraying the expenses. The town is quiet.

ON BOARD THE "INVINCIBLE."

LONDON, July 12.—A correspondent on the "Invincible" says:—"Since his arrival Admiral Seymour has had an anxious time, but in the unanimous opinion of officers of the fleet, he has conducted difficult negotiations with tact, judgment and dignified firmness, while the manner in which he arranged yesterday's action proves his high capabilities for command. From beginning to end there was not a single hitch or the slightest confusion. Everything had been arranged for and foreseen, and each ship knew exactly what to do and did it. The "Achilles" and "Temeraire" will probably attack the Marabout fort, and the "Inflexible" the Ras el Tin works, to-morrow. The bombardment had evidently produced a great moral effect upon the military officers with whom Lambton conversed.'

FOREIGN NAVAL OPINION ON THE ACTION.

Foreign naval officers express the opinion that, excepting the "Temeraire" and gunboats, the English ships did not distinguish themselves so greatly as the artillerists, many shells from the "Monarch," "Invincible" and "Superb" falling seriously short. Nearly half the missiles seemed to fall in the water. The guns were served slowly, giving the Egyptians time to recover from the surprise and regain courage. Foreign officers think lighter guns, more quickly served, would have ended the action sooner.

REOPENING OF THE CANAL.

LONDON, July 12.—Private advices indicate that the Suez Canal will be reopened to traffic on the 14th instant. The Admiralty has instructed the naval officer at Suez that there is no objection to ships going through the canal if clear.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Alexandria went close along the land in an open boat. An Arab informed him that many hundred persons were killed between Adjemi and Alexandria. An explosion occurred in the fort, killing everybody inside. The Arabs said the noise of falling shells was like thunder. They declared that people were killed in distant streets. They stated that the obstinacy of the defence was owing to the fact that the batteries were manned by negro Mohammedans. They estimate the loss of life among the soldiers and townsfolk at 2,000.

Arrangements are being made to send 5,000 militia to take the place of the troops ordered from Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus to Egypt.

SAID PASHA RENEWS HIS DEMANDS.

Said Pasha, President of the Council, has renewed his request that the bombardment of Alexandria should cease. It is understood that England is unable to give effect to the request, because Said Pasha can give no guarantee that Arabi Pasha would acquiesce in Admiral Seymour's demands. The majority of the ministers favor the arrangement by the Powers. Earl Granville replied to the remonstrance of the Turkish Ambassador at London that England, in bombarding Alexandria, acted in the name of Europe.

DERVISCH PASHA SHADOWED.

It is reported that the movements of Dervisch Pashain Egypt are being watched by order of Arabi.

MADRID, July 12.—The news of the bombardment of Alexandria caused a profound sensation here. The act is favorably commented upon in some quarters.

The Admiral in Command.

Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour is descended from a collateral branch of the Marquis of Hertford's family, and both by tradition and profession is identified with the Royal Navy. His father was the late Colonel Sir Horace Seymour, K.C.B., M.P., and Sir Frederick, the present Vice-Admiral, was born in 1821. After having been educated at Eton College, he entered the Royal Navy in 1834 as a cadet. In two years time he passed as midshipman, and then after having passed through the intermediate grades of mate, lieutenant, and commander in 1847, obtained the rank of post-captain in 1854. Meanwhile he had served with distinction in Burmah as well as in the New Zealand wars of 1852-53 and that of 1860-61, being severely wounded in the last while commanding a naval brigade, and invalided for a time. For his services he was created a companion of the Bath in 1861. From 1860-2 he was Commodore in command on the Australian station. He held the office of Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty from 1866-70. From 1872 to 1874 he was a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, resigning the office on being appointed to the Channel Fleet. This important position he filled till 1877, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1880 he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in virtue of which he is now in command before Alexandria. He was promoted to flag rank as Rear-Admiral in 1870, becoming Vice-Admiral in 1876.

The Iron Hail.

The following table will show what a terrific storm of iron the British men-of-war poured into Alexandria yesterday morning. The number of guns trained on the forts from the eight ships was seventy, and the combined weight of the projectiles thrown by all these guns in a single discharge was 15½ tons. Here is attached the names of the bombarding vessels, their armament and weight of projectiles:—

	Armament.	*Weight of broadside. Tons*
Inflexible	4 80-ton guns	3 9-5
Superb	4 25-ton guns	1 1-5
Monarch	4 25-ton guns 2 6-ton guns	1 1-5
Sultan	8 18-ton guns 4 12-ton guns	1 3-5
Alexandra	2 25-ton guns 10 18-ton guns	3-5 2
Temeraire	4 25-ton guns 4 18-ton guns	1 1-5 4-5
Invincible	10 12-ton guns	1
Penelope	10 12-ton guns 4 6-ton guns	1 1
	70 guns	15½

Another Turkish Circular Despatch.

The following is the text of the Circular Despatch sent by Said Pasha to the Ottoman Representatives at the Courts of the six Great Powers:—"You are already acquainted with the principal reasons in favor of the Porte's decision to re-establish order, strengthen the authority of the Khedive, and uphold the *status quo* and the rights of the Sultan in Egypt, matters to which the Powers also give their solicitude. To attain this object the Government has undertaken in Egypt, on its own initiative, the execution of wise and practical measures, which have led to the gradual return of a normal state of affairs by the disappearance of dissentions and the formation of a Ministry capable of carrying out its mandate, and by a perfect understanding between the Khedive, Dervisch Pasha, and the constituted Powers, as appears from the telegrams of Dervisch Pasha upon the submission of the Egyptian Army. You will observe from the foregoing that the happy result of Dervish Pasha's Mission—namely, the re-establishment of concord, threatened at one moment by some Egyptian officers, but now attested by a submission and devotion destined to strengthen indissolubly the ties between the Sultan, Khedive, and His Highness' subjects—removes previously existing difficulties and satisfies the legitimate wishes of Europe. Confiding in the equity of the Powers, we trust that they will give their serious attention to the above arguments, and take note of our desire to settle the question, and of our conviction that we have attained the end in view without the necessity of supplementing the measures applied with such signal success by other measures, the practical utility of which it is difficult for us to understand. You will urge these reasons with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and express our conviction that he will acknowledge that the Conference, being no longer necessary, should be definitively abandoned."

Foreign Opinion on the Egyptian Question.

In the light of recent news, the latest foreign opinion on Egyptian affairs received by mail is of peculiar interest:—

The *National* of Paris says:—"We are by no means sure that the English press means its tall talk seriously. John Bull often gets angry without striking. Let England fire the first cannon shots, and we believe she will repent sooner of her energy than we of our indifference." The *Telegraphe* is convinced that M. de Freycinet will not put a single soldier in motion without the formal consent of the Chambers. It describes the English military preparations as a melodramatic sham. The *Courrier du Soir*, commenting on the isolated English action, wishes it bad luck, doubts if England has troops enough, and suggests that the campaign may provoke a general rising of Islam, a closer union of the Latin races, and an accord between France, Germany and the Porte. The *Liberte* pronounces against any co-operation with England. The *Union* suspects that if France follows England to Egypt it will be to expend French money and French blood in her favor, and only to be a spectator of her triumph. The *Republique Francaise* alone of the Paris papers holds that it is the interest of France to act with England.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, commenting on England's policy in Egypt, remarks that when in former times the British lion shook his mane the world trembled from one end to the other. When it raises its voice now there is not a child that pays attention to it. Mr. Gladstone is neither a politician nor a statesman. He is upright, honorable, and, above all, eloquent; but when did that suffice to govern England? Things have come to that point that even the degenerate fellah on the Nile is not afraid of British ships. That is the result of two years of Mr. Gladstone's administration. The *Tagblatt* is of opinion that if the English Government had listened to M. Gambetta's proposals, Anglo-French policy would have been spared a heavy defeat, and England would not now be compelled to resort to ambiguous measures in view of protecting her interests. The *Presse*, on the other hand, attacks M. Gambetta, and expresses the opinion that by his policy in the Egyptian question he has finally closed his political career. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* agrees with the *Tagblatt*, and considers that he took a right view of the question which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and M. de Freycinet misapprehended and Prince Bismarck feigned to misunderstand.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* maintains that if England land troops in Egypt it will be necessary for the other Powers to protect their own interests by also sending troops, it being understood that the Powers forming the so-called European concert possesses equal rights. The idea of propitiating the Porte should be abandoned without delay.

The *Opinione* of Rome thinks that the establishment of tranquility in Egypt is impossible, save by a European concert. Europe knows well that the security of the canal is vital for England, but will permit no occupation without a preliminary accord. The *Journal at Rome* says the accord between England and France threatens to be changed into animosity. Nobody doubts that the conduct of the English Ministry throughout has been vacillating and irresolute to the last degree; but from that to duplicity is a long way. The *Osservatore* thinks it is probable that an agreement exists between England and Turkey for the safeguarding of the canal by the former Power.

Personal.

Capt. Field, R. N., is at the Windsor.

Venner is rusticating at the Bay View House, Maine.

Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Hector Fabre leave for France on the 24th inst.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario, was in the city, to-day, *en route* for the salt water.

Premier Chapleau left Quebec yesterday morning for River du Loup to hold a conference with Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. B. H. Stephens, accompanied by Mr. J. M. Young, sail by the "Parisian" next week on an extended tour in Europe.

Messrs. Beique and Beaubien left for Boston, yesterday, for the purpose of purchasing a dryer for the Montreal Abattoir Company.

A diploma of honor in the Provencal tongue was conferred on the poet Frechette, at the recent games in the Forcalquier, Provence, France.

L. W. Iest, late "chief train despatcher" for the Q. M. O. & O. Ry., is now engaged as agent for the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, at Wray, Colorado.

The Vice-Regal party are expected to return to Quebec from their fishing tour next week. It is probable some vessels of the English fleet will arrive up about the same time.

Rev. A. Styleman Herring, of London, England, who has been visiting Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Alex. Galt, Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Thomas White, M.P., left for the North-West this morning.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

A youngster in describing his Sunday dinner, said: "We had roast beef and chicken, but the chicken was kept too long before it was killed."

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinar, Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

"Yes, Mamma, I took three lumps of sugar out of the cupboard," says the little girl contritely.—"That's very naughty, indeed; but as you have confessed it, I shall forgive you. Go, and sin no more."—"Then give me the other lump—I only took two."

For a really comprehensive and lovely choice of gentlemen's dress materials, L. Robinson's selection carries off the palm.

During a lesson on the life of King David, a class of girls was asked: "Who killed the giant?"

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. 2

An editor wrote of a venerable clergyman, "He is a pretty aged minister." The compositor put it, "He is a putty-eyed monster."

Premature Loss of the Hair

May be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

THE superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

Special Notice.

We would draw the attention of the public to the special sale in Custom Department of the Boston One Price Clothing House, 41 and 43 St. Joseph street. The material used being of the finest description imported while the artistic style and fit are not to be equaled in this city, at less than half the cost of uptown prices, we simply ask an inspection. See advt. in another column.

The cheapest and largest hair store in the city is the New York and Parisian Hair Store, 253 Notre Dame street. Prof. Lavoie, the World Renowned Illusive Wig Maker. 121tf

Worth Attention.—Robinson's showing no less than thirty-five varieties of West of Engt land and French diagonals and worsted, comprising the finest textures and most fashionable shades. Certainly the largest assortment and nicest goods ever brought into the city.

Vegetine will cure Dyspepsia.—6

Medicines.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

For All Skin Diseases.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have sold you VEGETINE since first introduced in this city, and always with the best results, for all skin diseases and as a blood purifier. My customers all speak in favor of VEGETINE. My sales are steadily increasing.

Yours truly, GEO. MORTIMER.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. 159z

THE MILD POWER CURES.—HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LEET PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Dysentary, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facseache	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Ague	50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
27.	Kidney Disease	50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	50
33.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (44 pages, also Illustrated Catalogue FREE). Address, Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

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DR. SEY'S REMEDY!

TESTIMONIAL:

MR. S. LACHANCE:

SIR,—For many years I have been suffering from violent attacks of headache, caused by indigestion; after taking a few bottles of Dr. Sey's Remedy I am happy to say I am perfectly cured of these attacks, and enjoy a good digestion. I have also used the same remedy in my family for indigestion, colics, &c., always with success. Dr. Sey's Remedy is also an excellent purgative, acting without causing pain, and does not prevent from following daily occupation.

D. C. BROSSEAU,
42 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENCY FOR
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646 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

3. 95z

MAGNETIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. ONE BRAIN & NERVE FOOD. AFTER

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for *Nervous Debility in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Prostration, Weakness and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain, and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Organs.* The experience of thousands proves it an *Invaluable Remedy.* The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is *the cheapest and best.* ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE is sold by Druggists at $1 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for $5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money by addressing

MACKS' MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 209 Notre Dame street; R. BIRKS, 207 McGill street, and all druggists everywhere. 118

JUST PUBLISHED. POST-FREE, FIVE CENTS.

Dyspepsia and the Severer Forms of Indigestion.

A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete cure. Published by the author, Richard King, Esq., Staff Surgeon R.N., 22 Warwick st., Rugby. Apply to WILLIAM FINDLAY, Esq., Simcoe, Ontario. 129z2nw3m

GUARANTEED FACT.

Thirty-two pounds of Beef is employed in the production of one pound of the Concentrated preparation known as

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! 38z

Miscellaneous.

TRADE MARK.

ULTRAMARINE & BALL BLUE.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for

"The Nuremberg Ultramarine Fabric,"

at Nuremberg, one of the oldest and most renowned establishments in Germany, are perpared to receive orders from the Wholesale Trade, either from stock or to import. Quality of goods guaranteed. Orders solicited by

MUNDERLOH & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
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MATTHEW MOODY & SONS,
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Manufacturers Gray's Horse Powers—New Model Buckeye Iron Frame Mower. No. 2 Model Buckeye Wooden Frame Mower. Mowers and Reapers Combined.

"The Triumph Reaper," &c., &c.

Send for descriptive Circular and Price List. 156z

Professional.

A. GOODRICH, Attorney-at-Law, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Advice free; 18 years' experience. Confidential business legally attended to, without publicity. 41

T. P. BUTLER, Advocate, COMMISSIONER FOR ONTARIO, 34½ Notre Dame Street, 160 6 Opposite Exchange Bank.

DURING THE TEMPORARY absence of Dr. Alexander from the city, Dr. Gurd will attend to his patients. Address 1592 St. Catherine street, cor. Mackay. 158z 1m

MRS. GARRIGAN, LADIES DOCTRESS, has opened her establishment for Ladies during their confinement. The best of care and attendance guaranteed. 42½ ST. ANTOINE STREET. Ladies attended at their own homes at moderate charges. 60z

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CENTS FOR SALE, —AT— "Star" Office.

Specific Articles.

BOOTS—Parties wishing to purchase first-class Hand-Made Boots and Shoes, Ladies', Gents' and Children's, would do well to call and examine my stock, as it is one of the largest. Ladies' and children's fine French Kid Button Boots and Shoes. Gents' Fine Walking Boots and Shoes, all styles and shapes. All orders punctually attended to, and good workmanship guaranteed. A. DOUGLAS, 417 Notre Dame street. 156z6od

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FIRE WORKS. A general supply at SENECAL, CADIEUX & CO., 378 St. Paul street. Apply early. 167z 1m

FOR A COOL DRINK, USE GARDNER'S EFFERVESCING LEMON POWDER. J. GARDNER, Chemist, 54 St. Antoine street. 149z

GRAINS FOR SALE AT 160 6 WILLIAMS BREWERY.

ILLUMINATED PRESENTATION ADDRESSES, handsomely executed by Edwin Cox, 114 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. Also, Engraving in all its branches. Address and find prices reasonable. 160z

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OUR STOCK OF SOFAS, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ottomans, Foot Stools, Sofa Beds and Lounges, is the largest and newest, and certainly the cheapest in the city, at OWEN McGARVEY & SON'S, 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph street. 158z

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.—PERFECT FIT. Made to order. J. B. LAFLAMME, late of Kemp & Co., 240 St. James street. 157z

SHOW-CASES.—W. Millichamp & Co. All styles of Show-cases; low prices; best goods. Send for catalogue. W. MILLICHAMP & CO., 29 to 35 Adelaide street, East, Toronto, Ont. 73z

STEAM PUMPS—For all varieties of work. First Prize Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. Send for circular.

Northey's Steam Pump Works, 22z Toronto, Ont., NORTHEY & CO.

TENTS FOR THE MILLION—Specially suitable for Manitoba emigrants. Cheapest and best in America, at JOS. SONNES, 177 and 179 Commissioners street, Montreal. 84z

WIRE ROPE.—Best Brands of Bessemer, Siemens-Martin, and Cast Steel, and Charcoal Iron Ropes. Manufactured by B. Greening & Co., Hamilton, Canada. 73 2eod

For Sale.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED TOP-BUGGY; nearly new; also, single-seated business carriage; in good order; cheap. Address Box 1345. 161 3

FOR SALE—TANKS, COILS, DOUBLE cased steam pans, hoist, &c.; replaced by larger, at Johnston's Fluid Beef Works, 161 3

PIANO FOR SALE—90 MAGDALEN ST, Point St. Charles. 160 3

SPIROMETER FOR SALE—ONE OF DR. Sovinski's, perfectly new. Price $5, cost $10. Address "Q. 703," STAR office. 161 4

DR. DESILETS, of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers, offers for sale, a 6-year old horse, of the best Canadian breed, perfectly sound, and can already trot better than 2min. and 40sec. Address the proprietor. 154 15

FOR SALE—Handsome stand—about 10 feet square

The Daily Star.

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

Vol. XIV.....No. 162

Correspondents and Agents for French and Belgian advertising in THE STAR—MM. Gaine & Cie., Rue de l'Entrepot, No. 10, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION of THE STAR for 1881 and 1882.

July, 1881.		July, 1882.	
Monday	16,110	Monday	17,636
Tuesday	16,072	Tuesday	17,430
Wednesday	16,172	Wednesday	17,630
Thursday	16,011	Thursday	17,382
Friday	16,075	Friday	17,502
Saturday	17,264	Saturday	18,757
Total	97,713	Total	106,427

Present daily average 17,737.

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

THURSDAY JULY 13, 1882.

The school tax in the city of Montreal is less per head of the population than it is in any other city of the North American Continent, Kingston alone excepted If Montreal is to be the leading city of this portion of the Continent it must not allow itself to be outstripped in the educational advantages offered to its youth.

EVEN war has its comic side. The amusing features of the bombardment of Alexandria are to be found, not at the seat of war, but in the comments of the American press. Brother Jonath.., of course, has a perfect right to express all the sympathy he feels with the Egyptians, and to feel as much sympathy as he can, but it is a little childish to allow the jealousy of England to be so apparent. The New York *World* has come to the conclusion that the casualties on board the British fleet came not from the muzzles of the Egyptian guns, but from the breech of the British cannon. The American papers do not agree upon motives for censuring England, but they are tolerably unanimous in finding fault.

AT the meeting of the Road Committee, yesterday, the City Surveyor was accused of furnishing information to the newspapers, which had served as the basis for unfavorable editorial comment upon the worshipful members of the Road Committee. Mr. Ansley's reply was that he knew nothing of the letters or editorials until they appeared in the papers, and he had not in any way been directly or indirectly the cause of the writings. The answer to the charge is completeness itself, but the question arises, is the head of a department debarred from giving information to the representatives of the press. We can readily understand that there are departmental secrets which it is not in the public interest to share with the public, but they ought to be few in number, and with these exceptions there ought to be no secrecy about the working of the civic departments. This protest against publicity comes with a bad grace from the members of the committee. What reason have they to fear publicity? If everything connected with the department is as straightforward as it should be, the members ought to be glad of any opportunity to assert their wounded innocence. Rightly or wrongly a great deal of scandal has attached itself to the Road Department, and public confidence will not be restored by the committee gagging their officials.

St. Vincent de Paul "Tragedies."

Another "tragedy" is reported from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. A convict endeavoring to escape was shot down by one of the warders. "Tragedies" have become so intimately associated with St. Vincent de Paul of late, that society will scarcely be shocked by the news. We have no political capital to make out of this or kindred incidents; we do not desire to make this or that political appointment responsible for the wretched blundering prevailing at the Provincial Penitentiary, but simply to indicate that a murder has been committed (officially, of course), and for that, as for every murder, someone is morally responsible. The object of a penitentiary seems to be misunderstood by the powers that be; improvement ought not to be regarded as society's revenge for outrages committed against its well-being; but rather as society's cure for a social disorder. Society is always justified in protecting itself, and its system of dealing with criminals should aim at this and nothing more. The principal objects to be obtained from the punishment of criminals are deterrence and reformation, and how these may be obtained with a minimum of severity is a subject worthy of deep consideration. How is this principle put into practice at St. Vincent de Paul? The internal ecouomy of that institution is not very freely exposed to public criticism, but now and then the curtain is lifted, the occasion being an escape, or a series of escapes or a "tragedy." From what we can gather from these occasional glimpses, the officials rely on the severity of their punishment rather than upon the certainty of punishment for the preservation of discipline. The gambling instinct as a rule is strong among the class who find their homes in penitentiaries, and the element of uncertainty, the possibility or rather the probability of escaping punishment, offers a strong inducement to them to improve their condition when opportunity offers. Not long ago a prisoner employed outside the walls at lime burning, saw an opportunity to escape, and availed himself of it. For a wonder, he was recaptured, and the Crown Prosecutor having demonstrated the enormity of this second offence in the Court of Queen's Bench, the learned judge presiding inflicted a very nominal sentence. The prisoner's defence was very simple. "I saw my freedom and took it." The judge's sympathies were evidently with the prisoner, and society at large will probably say the man would have been a fool not to take his freedom when he had the chance. The Dominion Legislature in its wisdom takes a different view, and last session passed an act authorizing penitentiary officers to shoot any convicts trying to escape. The learned Judge referred to, evidently regretted having to punish the escaped convict at all for his guardian's neglect; our legislators think this neglect is worthy of capital punishment, to be executed, however, upon the prisoner, not upon the neglectful officials. There can be no doubt that police officers, who are specially exposed to attack from criminals, should have special protection, and that in the event of a struggle, as a *dernier resort* and for his own protection only, the officer should be empowered to shoot his assailant. But no legislature on earth has a right to authorize the murder in cold blood of a man who is simply taking the freedom official neglect has apparently given him. Then what is to be said of the institution from which so many men will endeavor to escape even at the risk of their lives. Capital punishment, under other circumstances, is only executed with the greatest care and pains, lest by any possibility an injustice be done in the name of the law which can never be rectified. The law has defined clearly what offences are worthy of death; they are murder, treason felony, and attempting to escape from legal custody. The first two are serious offences and when the evidence of guilt is most clear the extreme penalty is only inflicted with reluctance and after every possible extenuation has been made the most of, in order to avoid judicial murder. But the last named offence is regarded as so much more serious that the warder, whose neglect may have originated the crime, is constituted judge, jury and executioner, and, in due course, is complimented for his bravery in shooting an unarmed man. We are not censuring the warder who shot the escaping convict yesterday; we have no details of the affair at present, and he probably obeyed his orders to the letter, but the system under which such a murder—it is nothing less—is possible, is an atrocious one. Besides being a crime, it is a blunder. It can only make desperate men more desperate, and prisoners who are prepared to risk their lives in escaping, may resolve that if they are to die by the law, it shall be for an offence worthy of the death penalty.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Report of Yesterday's Meeting Continued—A Four Hours' Session—The Suttie-Mann Case.

After THE STAR went to press last evening, a claim was received from Ald. Hood for repairs to his carriage, damaged by the bad road in Commissioners street. Laid over.

Ald. Kennedy said that any member of the Road Committee who suffered damages in consequence of the bad state of the roads should bear the expense himself.

A request from proprietors on Upper University street, that this street be opened and properly graded, was not entertained.

It was resolved to advertise for tenders for the construction of short drains in Latour, Lariviere and Aqueduct streets, and to take proceedings for the opening of Mignonne street eastward to Parthenais street.

Mr. McKeown's application for the extension of his contract for broken stone for five years, was deferred until next meeting.

A communication was received from the Sheriff offering the broken stone at the gaol to the city at $1.00 per ton. The City Surveyor was instructed to take some of this stone for Craig and St. Mary streets.

On the report of the City Surveyor, it was ordered that the grade of Palace street between St. Monique and Cathedral streets be lowered 15 inches. The estimated cost was $320.

A petition was received from proprietors on St. Catherine street west of Guy street, asking for proper drainage.—Deferred.

A number of minor matters were referred to the City Surveyor.

Ald. McCord appeared before the Committee with reference to the line of Macgregor street, westward from Simpson street, asking that the homologated plan be changed, inasmuch as it seriously interferes with the property on both sides of the street. A great deal of time was occupied in discussing this question, which was finally referred to the City Surveyor for a report.

The City Surveyor was ordered to make an estimate of the cost of grading and draining the new portion of Windsor street.

Ald. McCord applied for a reconsideration of the claim of a Mrs. Clarke, on account of a broken leg, alleged to have been caused by the bad state of the sidewalk on St. Martin street.

During the discussion which ensued, Ald. Proctor interrupted, and moved that at all future meetings no business be taken up until the list in the hands of the Chairman has been exhausted.

Ald. Kennedy—"I would add to that, the Committee shall meet every week."

Ald. Grenier, who was present, remarked that he thought, with the large amount of business which the Committee has to transact, they needed to meet weekly, like the Finance Committee.

Ald. Kennedy's proposition was rejected, and that of Ald. Proctor adopted.

It was ordered that the fence around the old reservoir on Upper St. Denis street be removed, and that provision be made to prevent children falling into the reservoir.

DEVIATIONS FROM CONTRACT.

A report was received from the City Surveyor calling attention to several cases of the contractors' deviation from the specifications in the contract for stone crossings and flagstone for sidewalks.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved that the City Surveyor should receive no stone not strictly in accordance with the specifications of the contract unless specially authorized by the committee to do so.

THE MANN STONE CONTRACT.

A lengthy statement was received from the City Surveyor anent the investigation of the Suttie-Mann case, on which an animated discussion ensued. It was finally resolved that the City Surveyor's report be accepted and fyled, and that he be exonerated from all blame in the matter.

MR. FORSYTH'S ENQUIRIES.

The letter of Mr. R. Forsyth, already published in THE STAR, asking for detailed information on various matters, was read and discussed. It was finally agreed that the Committee could not accede to the request, but would be willing to let Mr. Forsyth have any information, verbally, that he might require.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Committee adjourned.

The Female Prison Question.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I see you are again referring, as in years gone by, to the question of female prisons, and, I fear, deprecating the past efforts made in their behalf. In this I think you are mistaken. Your fear is that where they are now, in Fullam street, there is not classification—separation of young and those farther advanced in years and in sinful ways. Do you forget the past arguments to induce the Government to provide a more airy and suitable building for the unfortunate women who do wrong? Would you return them again to the old quarters of gloom and darkness? Want of classification is the argument of some gentleman. In the old jail did this amount to any thing? Alas! no. It only consisted of a separate cell at night and not always that, but by the day they were together again. The opinion of the writer after experience of years is, let our poor women alone where they are and let those who are antious to do them good, visit them and deny themselves ease and comfort for their sakes in the home of the Saviour of sinners. I am sure the Government will not object to this. What is needed down there is more room; but in another letter I hope to recur to this question. Meantime urge not the removal to the old jail.

Yours truly,
C. A.

Too Much Mother-in-Law.

Michael Kearns appeared before the Recorder yesterday charged with having committed an aggravated assault on his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harrington, an old woman of 66. The complainant testified that Kearns had given her some money to keep for him, and that he came in the evening and demanded it. She refused, thinking he was going to spend it in liquor. He threatened her and she retreated into her bed-room, where he followed, and after unsuccessfully throwing a bottle of ink at her, knocked her down with a blow on the chest, her head striking against a smoothing iron, causing her to become insensible. The prisoner on his part stated that the complainant was a meddling busybody, who frequently got drunk, and on all occasions slandered him to his neighbors. Kearns was fined $25 and costs, or three months.

Prof. Grimley the Aeronaut.

By the Columbus, Ohio, newspapers, it is learned that Prof. C. H. Grimley, the well known aeronaut, of New York, made his second balloon ascension in that city on the 6th instant, and that it was a very successful event.

A STAR reporter was to-day informed that it is possible that Prof. Grimley will make an ascension in this city during the approaching Provincial Exhibition.

THE WRECKED SUGAR SHIP.

Aground on a Reef Supposed to Have Been Formed by the Ice.

Capt. Jacobson, of the barque "Yorkshire," which was wrecked on Sable Island last week, was in the city yesterday to report the particulars of the wreck to the owners of the cargo, the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company. The captain stated to a reporter that on the night of the 4th the light on East Point, Sable Island, was made, the vessel being kept well off. At this time he thought he was past all danger, when suddenly the ship struck and remained fast. She was sixteen miles off the light, a point over which much heavier vessels were in the habit of passing. He could only account for the accident by supposing that the sand had been shifted by the wind or ice and a drift formed. The ship settled down very quickly and the crew had some difficulty in escaping. One of the boats while being loaded broke away with two seamen in it and has not been heard of. The captain's anxiety was increased by the fact that he had his wife and child, an infant five months old, with him.

Sporting Notes.

The two principal clubs interested deny having entered into any combination against the Shamrocks with intent to boycott them.

On next Saturday there will be a race between R. Laing and Mockwood and Brighton and Beattie for the double scull skiff Champion Club Flag.

The Montreal Lacrosse team left Winnipeg for home yesterday morning. On Tuesday evening they were entertained at a banquet by the Garry Club of Winnipeg.

Mr. Alphonse Plourde of St. Gregoire, County of Nicolet, has just refused $1,600 for a horse belonging to him known as the "Red Colt," bought from Mr. Aymar Van Buren, Newburg.

A single scull skiff race took place last Saturday over the Grand Trunk Boat Club course for the single scull skiff Champion Club Flag between V. Amichon and R. Laing. The latter won by a length.

The following Canadians at Wimbledon won prizes in the Alexandra match on Tuesday. Distances, 500 and 600 yards: Staff-Sergeant Wilson, 23rd Battalion, and Corporal C. N. Mitchell, 10th Royal Grenadiers, each took £3, with a score of 54 points out of a possible 70. Staff-Sergeant Walker, Queen's Own Rifles, also won £2, with a score of two points less.

Major Mudge, Secretary of the Provincial Rifle Association, has issued the circular for the fourteenth annual prize meeting, which commences on Tuesday, August 8th. Several changes are made in the conditions of competition. The following is the list of matches:—

		Prizes.	Value.
1.	Active Militia and Battalion—Individual	45	$273
	Battalion	3	124
2.	Nursery—Individual	25	124
3.	Frontier— "	50	260
4.	Merchants'— "	50	260
5.	Military—Teams—1st series	6	125
	2nd "	5	97
6.	Stadacona—Individual	40	209
7.	Association— "	40	209
	Teams	6	140
8.	Optional — Individual	45	244
9.	Martini-Henry "	30	163
10.	Small Bore "	10	125
11.	Consolation "	20	198
12.	Extra Series "	in kind.	
13.	Aggregate "	15	230
	Total, 239 prizes in cash		$2,654

Besides the usual medals and cups, and prizes in kind.

River and Shipping.

SS. "Anchoria," from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Allan Mail SS. "Hibernian," from Quebec, arrived out on Tuesday.

The Allan SS. "Lucerne" sailed from Quebec for Glasgow at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

The Allan mail SS. "Austrian," from Baltimore for Liverpool *via* Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., arrived out on Wednesday.

The Allan mail SS. "Nova Scotian" sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool *via* Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

SS. "Gallia," from Liverpool, has arrived at New York; "State of Florida" at Larne, "Westphalia" at Hamburg, and "Persian Monarch" at London.

Capt. Filgate expresses himself determined not to accept the offer from the Company holding the patent pneumatic motor for his contract with the Corporation for running the ferry to St. Helen's Island.

The SS. "Coban," from this port, which ran aground at Cow Bay some three weeks ago, and was given up for lost by the owners, was yesterday floated off by the underwriters, and towed into Cow Bay harbor.

The steam yacht "Siesta," owned by Mr. M. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., arrived in port last evening from the seaboard, *en route* for Rochester *via* the Upper River and lakes, and having on board the owner and a party of friends. The steam yacht "Eirene," of New York, was also in port last evening *en route* for Detroit.

The Nuisance at Point St. Charles.

In reply to enquiries of a STAR reporter yesterday, the Sanitary Inspector stated that nothing had yet been done in the way of remedying or abating the evil created by the foul ditch running through the Rifle Ranges at Point St. Charles. He had endeavored to prevail upon the nuns, or the volunteers, or the principal proprietor who uses the ditch for drainage purposes, to clean it out, but neither of those parties would do anything in the matter.

Being asked why the Board of Health allowed such a disgraceful and dangerous state of things to exist, while waiting for somebody else to do their duty, instead of proceeding promptly and independently itself in the matter, Mr. Radford stated that the Board had not the funds, there being no appropriation for such a purpose. He was, however, having prepared an estimate of the cost of clearing out the ditch.

Carrying Unlawful Weapons.

Nicholas Lawson, a Norwegian, was brought up before the Recorder, yesterday, charged with carrying and discharging a loaded revolver on Ottawa street, Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock. The constable who arrested him swore that there was a crowd on the corner of the street, and that the prisoner, who was drunk and acting in a disorderly manner, fired the pistol in their direction. For the defence the prisoner pleaded that he had only been a month in the country and did not know the law; that he had been persuaded to buy the revolver for $1 from a friend who was hard up; and, lastly, that he was drunk at the time and had no remembrance of his act of folly. His Honor, after commenting on the gravity of the offence, inflicted a fine of $20 or one month's imprisonment.

Scientific Tramps.

A party of nineteen students and professors of the University of Lewisburg, Pa., arrived in the city by last evening's train from the West. The party, who register themselves as the Summer School of Science, are on a walking tour from Williamsport to the New England States *via* Niagara and the Lakes and back again. Those portions of the journey which they went over in trains or steamers on the way down they will tramp on the way back. The members of the party are dressed in a uniform of white peaked caps, pilot coats, navy shirts, knee breeches and heavy walking boots, and are provided with tents and camping materials. The tramp will extend over six weeks. They left here this morning and on their return will spend several days in Montreal.

Gallant Rescue.

Yesterday morning, Professor Williams, the Maltese swimmer, saved the life of a woman who had either fallen into the canal at the foot of Guy street or gone in bathing. He was passing by at the time, when he saw a crowd who told him a woman had fallen in the water. Williams waited only to remove his coat, and then diving into the water was fortunate enough to grasp the woman at the first attempt and brought her to the surface. When she revived, she gave her name as Madame Parisseau, and said she had been bathing her feet. Her gratitude for her rescue was intense. Two of her children were playing on the bank of the canal at the time.

Police News.

The following dog cases were disposed of in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning:

Stanislas Gauthier, keeping an unlicensed dog, $2, and costs, or 3 days.

Ovila Chaput, keeping two dogs unlicensed, $4 and costs.

Mrs. Pring, for keeping an unlicensed dog, proved the animal was not hers; case dismissed.

James Fox, a sailor on board the "Brooklyn," for assaulting the chief cook of the same vessel was fined $3 or fifteen days jail by the Police Magistrate.

Personal.

Judge Chas. Gayarre and lady, of New Orleans, who are making a tour of the St. Lawrence, are at the Richelieu Hotel.

Ex-Governor Smith of Vermont, was in the city Tuesday. He had an interview with the Canadian Pacific Railway people.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Terrible Conflagration at Alexandria—Citizens Fleeing for their Lives—The Whole City Threatened—Burying the Dead—Alexandria given over to Pillage—The Garrison withdrawn under a Flag of Truce—Horrible Massacre of One Hundred Europeans—Frightful Atrocities by Released Convicts—The Egyptian Army in Full Retreat to the Interior.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, July 13.—The *Globe's* special despatches say:

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—The British ships have been overhauled, and stock taken of their injuries, none of which are so serious as to cause any to go back to Malta for repairs. In addition to the casualties reported yesterday, it was seen that the funnel of the "Superb" was pierced, and a plate below the foremast torn away. She has also two holes inside. One of the boats of the "Inflexible" is useless, and the others badly damaged. This, however, is not to be wondered at seeing that the "Inflexible" bore the full front fire of the west end of the Ras el Tin Fort for three and a half hours. The "Sultan" was shot clean through her main mast, and another shot went through her funnel. Among the wounded are Lieutenants Jackson, severely, and Davis, slightly, and midshipman Lumsdell, slightly.

HOW THE ENEMY HAS FARED.

An officer on board the "Helicon," despatch boat which has coasted around all the various points, says that the loss of life among the Egyptians must have been something fearful. Numbers of shells repeatedly struck the works just above the guns and threw up vast columns of yellow dust. It was often thought the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured. When the smoke cleared in forts Mex and Pharos, the dead were lying pretty thick, as well as in the Moncrieffe battery and in the Marabout forts, which were so closely overhauled by the gunboats yesterday. Round Fort Mex, the barracks, houses and windmills have been utterly shattered. The lighthouse is still standing, but shows symptoms of its age. There are terrible gaps in the masonry, the windows are badly shattered and the light seems injured, still the material fabric stands up as proudly and as erect as ever. In the European quarter it is feared that great damage has been done, as several of the shells from the "Inflexible" flew high right over the earthworks and fort, and were seen to burst immediately over the centre of the town.

ON FIRE.

Late last night the darkness was suddenly lit up by a burst of flame from the neighborhood of the Khedive's palace. A nearer inspection showed that it was the Harem that was burning fiercely on all sides. The beautiful terraced garden stood out in weird loveliness and the reflection of the flames as they burst out, now from the windows, now from the roof shone far out over the distant waters. Presently the Rifle Tower, close by, caught and a second illumination was added to the former. Owing to the vast size of the buildings, the inflammable nature of their contents and the impossibility of obtaining the services either of the military or the brigade, the fire was not extinguished but continued raging the whole night. In other quarters of the city the same scene was repeated. One large building on the Square Mehemet Ali outshone all the others, and showed out in all their hideousness the marks of the sorry treatment which Fort Napoleon had received at the hands of our ships during the day. Another and yet another house followed. Street after street succumbed to the fiery invader, whose forces carried all before them. From the decks of the ships and from the tops of the masts could be seen the panic stricken people rushing wildly forth from the blazing buildings, carrying their lives in their hands. Other bands, evidently of robbers, were utilising the occasion for their own advantage. None had any thought but for themselves, and soon a large portion of Alexandria was in flames, which still threatened the whole city. At the Ras el Tin palace, besides the adjacent harem, the portion which had been assigned to Dervisch Pasha as his residence also caught fire, and was burned to the ground. It was a separate building, and up to the present the palace is unhurt. The blame of the conflagration is laid on incendiaries.

BURYING THE DEAD.

This morning was performed the melancholy duty of burying the bodies of those who fell in the fray of yesterday. Each coffin, covered with the Union Jack, was taken on board the flagship, the boats which conveyed them displaying the ship's ensign draped with crape. The crews of each vessel were mustered on deck, bareheaded and dressed in their white duck suits. The marines presented arms, the bands played the "Dead March" in Saul, the flags flew at half mast and the officers saluted. The scene was highly impressive. Arrived at the flagship, a guard of honor, composed of marines, lined the sides and stood with arms reversed on each side of the coffins as they were laid in a row on the deck, where were assembled the Admiral with all the officers of the ship and two chaplains in their surplices. The band played a solemn dirge. The solemn burial service of the Church of England was read, and at the words "We therefore commit his body to the deep to be turned into corruption, looking for the resurrection of the body when the sea hall give up her dead," read over each body, the port hole was opened and the hammock, to which a heavy cannon ball was attached, was slid into the deep. A threefold volley was fired, and the sad ceremony came to an end. Of those wounded yesterday one or two will probably die. The rest are progressing as favorably as the climatic conditions and other circumstances will admit of. To each was conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Queen, with her usual tact and good feeling, had telegraphed to Admiral Seymour asking first to be informed as to how the wounded were getting along, then how affairs were going.

Latest Telegrams.

ANOTHER FLAG OF TRUCE.

ALEXANDRIA, 7.45 a. m.—At day-light this morning a flag of truce was flying at Ras El Tin palace. The "Helicon," with a flag of truce flying, and the "Invincible," "Monarch," and "Penelope" are now steaming into the inner harbor. The remainder of the squadron are outside steaming about. The fire in the town has greatly extended during the night. The Turkish vessel is still lying off Ramleh. There is a heavy sea.

8.20 a. m.—There is no likelihood of the renewal of the bombardment to-day. The weather is very rough.

ALEXANDRIA EVACUATED.

8.40 a.m.—Alexandria has been evacuated and is in flames. The telegraph ship "Chiltern" has been ordered to take up a position near the neutral fleets.

9.25 a.m.—The entire garrison of Alexandria withdrew under the flag of truce, leaving the Bedouins to fire and pillage the town. The "Decoy" has gone to Port Said to ascertain the state of affairs.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

9.48 a.m.—The Egyptian army is greatly demoralised, and in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarters of the town including the Exchange and the Telegraph Office is utterly destroyed. It was fired by the released convicts, who committed horrible atrocities. The Egyptians raised a flag of truce to enable the troops to withdraw from the town. The Telegraph ship "Chiltern" was crowded with survivors, who fought their way to the beach from whence the boats of the fleet could remove them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately.

EUROPEANS MASSACRED.

A hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman Bank and the adjoining building, were massacred. A part of the fleet is now leaving for Port Said.

WHERE IS THE KHEDIVE?

The whereabouts of the Khedive is unknown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The Council of Ministers rose last evening, after sitting nearly twenty-four hours. No decision was arrived at. The Council meet again to-day.

AMERICANS DISAPPOINTED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—Everybody on the American ships is much disappointed at the inaction of the English ships yesterday. They say the Americans would have done the work in half the time. It is thought that if the Egyptians oppose the British troops with the same gallantry with which they fought the four last guns on Tuesday the British soldiers will have work enough cut out for them before they reach Cairo.

SILENT AND DESERTED.

LONDON, July 13.—A correspondent on the "Invincible" telegraphed at 8 this a.m.:—"The whole civil population and the troops have withdrawn. The whole grand square is burned. The "Helicon," which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce last evening, could discover nobody on the Egyptian vessel "Mahrousse," or in the arsenal. A correspondent accompanied the officer to the shore in the steamer's pinace. The Purveyor of the fleet who was one of the party, and well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent, but for the roar of the flames.

ARABI PASHA'S MOVE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—It is believed that Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance. The work of the ships is now over. Further action must be ashore. Fully half the town is burning.

LOOTING.

The Bedouins are looting by thousands. The Europeans who fought their way to the beach number one hundred. They report that all other Europeans and Christians, numbering some hundreds, were massacred.

EGYPTIAN ARMS TO BE DISBANDED.

LONDON, July 13.—It is understood the Conference has decided that the Egyptian army shall be disbanded and replaced by gen'darmerie. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things, and, if possible, render aid. There will probably be three or four hours' suspension of telegraphing, in consequence of the "Chiltern's" change of position.

TURKEY TO BE INVITED TO RE-ESTABLISH THE KHEDIVE'S AUTHORITY.

LONDON, July 13.—The *News* says the proposal that Turkey will be invited by the Powers to re-establish the Khedive's authority, is practically agreed upon. A note to that effect will be sent to the Porte in the course of the week. It is regarded probable that Turkey, while not positively declining the call of Europe, will try to gain time by re-opening negotiations. In such case England will invite the conference to regard this procedure as equivalent to refusal and will ask its approval of some other course.

FRANCE'S POLICY.

PARIS, July 13.—It is announced that Gambetta will, during the debate on naval credits, deliver a great speech upon general politics leaving the past out of the question, and addressing himself to the Chamber, to France and Europe, to show the policy which events have marked out for France.

Noon Telegrams.

AMERICAN.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.—NEWARK, N.J., July 12.—Officer Henry Hartman shot himself on the steamer "May" in Kill Von Kull, last night, and then jumped overboard. Cause unknown.——Chas. Cramer and Chas. Keegan were drowned while bathing in the Passaic River, last night.——C. F. Trepton, pastor of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church was jailed yesterday, on a charge of beating his wife. She avered that he knocked her senseless.

CANADA AT WIMBLEDON.

Winners in the Alfred Prize—Good Scores for the Queen's Prize.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., July 13.—The *Globe's* special, dated Wimbledon, July 12, says: The weather at Wimbledon to-day was fine, and the wind and light were favorable for good shooting. In the contest for the Alfred (National Rifle Association) prize, of the aggregate value of £360, distance 200 yards, seven shots, Snider rifles and Government ammunition, Lt. N. H. Orchard, of the 4th Canadian cavalry, won a £5 prize with a score of 29 points out of a possible 35; Corporal C. N. Mitchell, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, made a score of 27 points, and received a £2 prize in the same contest. In the first stage of the Queen's prize the Canadians continued to make good scores.

The Last Two Months.

Over 1,000 physicians and sufferers visited the International Throat and Lung Institute, using Souvielle's Spirometer for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung diseases, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected, and is now used in all the leading hospitals of Europe for these terrible diseases. Parties unable to visit the Institute can be successfully treated by letter. M. Souvielle, ex-side Surgeon of the French Army, and a staff of French and English surgeons in attendance. Call or write to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

New Advertisements To-Day.

PIPES! PIPES!

Wholesale and Retail.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Pipes for the Pocket,
Pipes for the House,
Pipes for Travelling
Pipes for Presentation,
Pipes for Old Smokers,
Pipes for Beginners,
Pipes for Young Men.
Pipes for Boys,
Pipes with Amber Pieces,
Pipes with Goose Bones,
Pipes with Ivory,
Pipes with Vulcanite.

Meerschaum Pipes,
Imitation Pipes,
Chip Pipes,
Silver-mounted Pipes,
Briar and Black Briar Pipes,
Cherry Wood Pipes,
The "Thompson" Pipes,
Plantation Pipes,
Clay Pipes.

Pipes to suit every Taste and every Pocket.

Briar Pipes from 5c to $10 each.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT FOR PIPES IN

B. GOLDSTEIN'S PIPE EMPORIUM
206 NOTRE DAME STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Our Wholesale Business is rapidly increasing in every branch, enabling us to import largely, direct from the manufacturers. In Pipes and Fancy Goods the stock is now complete in the above lines, and new goods arriving by every steamer. City and country dealers are invited to inspect our large assortment of Cigars and Cigarettes, Pipes and Tobacconists' Supplies.

B. GOLDSTEIN, WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST.
206 Notre Dame Street. 162tf

—THE—
Financial Association
OF ONTARIO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is given that a dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., per annum, on both the PREFERENCE and ORDINARY Capital of the Company has been declared for the half year ending June 30, and that such dividend shall be payable on the 20th July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD LE RUEY,
Managing Director.

London, Ont., June 24, 1882.
154 6eod

DR. WILSON'S PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM.

Mr. Wm. Morgan, of St. Thomas, Ont., says his wife had been a great sufferer from a cough for over twenty years; "lately it is much worse, with spitting of blood and general weakness. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam has made an entire cure of her." 160

Practical Advice.

Don't go to the seaside or the mountains, or the Salmon River, without first insuring in *The Accident Insurance Company of North America*, Head Office, 260 St. James street, Montreal. It costs but a trifle, and conduces greatly to your enjoyment to know that the family is specially provided for, in the event of "anything happening" during the holiday. You may find yourself, unwillingly but necessarily, on crowded steamboats, or out in a storm when bobbing for cod, or drawn into water deep and rapid, dark and dangerous, when following your salmon, or on inclined railways, or risky stages, going up or coming down mountains. You may get the cramp when bathing, and go down never to come up again. You will, in all cases, be exposed to risks and dangers foreign to those you incur in your usual daily avocation at home; and for the most part you will leave it out in your provision for "expenses." 160 7

The Busy Bee.—"Busy, did you say? I should say so. I am getting more help, and open, consequently, for more orders." So says the indefatigable tailor, yclept, L. Robinson. b

New Advertisements To-Day

DR. AUSTIN'S
PHOSPHATINE
CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

NEWMARKET, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. LOWDEN & CO., Toronto.

GENTS,—I have taken one bottle of Dr. Austin's Phosphatine, recommended by Dr. Bently, of this place, and have received great benefit from it. I believe that after taking five or six bottles I shall be quite free from a nervous tremour which has troubled me since I was 16, and now I am (61) sixty-one years of age.

Yours truly,
J. S. WETHERILL.
b 160

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer? 2

SWORN TESTIMONY.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE
WILLIAMS' SINGER MACHINE,
PROVEN ON OATH BY RESPONSIBLE WITNESSES.

Before the Government Commission at Montreal, appointed in last April, to fix the values of Machines for Customs purposes, appeared the following witnesses:

AKAM, of Chipago; STOOPS, of Philadelphia; BARKER, BELL AND ROBINSON, of New York.

These gentlemen are well-known to be the best Sewing Machine Experts in the United States. Men who have been in the trade from fifteen to thirty years, and they swore that in their opinion the WILLIAMS' SINGER IS THE BEST MACHINE and that it is worth ten per cent more than the so-called Genuine Singer Machine, made by the Singer Manufacturing Co. of New York.

This valuation was admitted and confirmed by the Singer Company's own Agent, also on oath.

Should anyone doubt or deny the truth of the above we can refer them to the record now in the hands of the Government.

Who will, after this, have the hardihood to deny the superiority of the WILLIAMS' over other Machines.

THE WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:
347 Notre Dame St;
MONTREAL. 162 6

TOWN OF ST. HENRY.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

Egg, Stove, Chestnut, Grate & Soft Coal.

FIREWOOD

of all descriptions at less than city prices. Parties now giving in their orders for Winter supply will find it to their advantage, as cartage and wharfage are saved by buying at St. Henry. Also, all kinds of Grain, Flour, Oats, Bran, Moulle, &c., &c. Strong Bakers' and Pastry XXX Flour, in quantities to suit, wholesale and retail.

Office, Coal and Woodyard, Flour and Feed Store, at 1234 ST. JOSEPH STREET, St. Henry.

157 10 W. BRODIE.

ESTATE J. B. GALIPEAU.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted unto the estate of the late J. B. Galipeau, in his lifetime of Montreal, Carpenter and Contractor, are requested to please, to settle as soon as possible with his Testamentary Executors, herein after named, and that all persons having any claims against said estate, are notified to kindly forthwith file the same, duly attested, with Messrs. E. A. GENNREUX and L. ALLARD, two of the testamentary executors of said late J. B. Galipeau, at No. 245 Notre Dame street.

For the interested parties.

JOBIN & PERODEAU,
Notaries, &c.
Per N. PERODEAU, N.P.,
No. 30 St. St. James street.
Montreal, 12th July, 1882. 161 2

JOSEPH FORTIER,
Manufacturing Stationer,
OFFICE REQUISITES, Etc.
258 St. James Street.
BLANK BOOKS
MADE TO ORDER
A SPECIALTY.
133 eod

REMOVAL NOTICE.

A. B. STEWART & SON, Auctioneers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 432 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Lately occupied by Messrs. H. Hicks & Co.

Consignments of Furniture and other goods solicited. All sales have our personal attention. 159 4

WINDSOR COLLEGE, Brighton, England.

Education for young ladies. Professors of eminence attend. Liberal domestic arrangements. Full particulars can be obtained from one of the Ladies Principal, who will return to England early in August. Address, "P, 382," STAR office, 158 St. James street, Montreal. 154eod15m

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

FARM BY AUCTION.

400 ACRES,

Being Lot 29 in the front Concession on the OTTAWA RIVER, in the TOWNSHIP OF CUMB

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

[Notices received too late for classification in this column will be found in the Last Edition.]

BIRTHS.

JAMIESON—At 253 University street, on the 8th inst., the wife of Brodie Jamieson, of a daughter.

BAPTIST—At Three Rivers, July 12, the wife of John Baptist, of a daughter. 161 3

McTEER—On Thursday, the 6th July, at 616 Wellington street, the wife of J. McTeer, of a son.

CANTWELL—At Brockville, Ont., July 9, the wife of P. J. Cantwell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WATSON, ROBERTSON—In this city, on Friday, July 7, in the St. James Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, John Watson, to Sarah, second daughter of the late James Robertson, both of this city. 161 2

PETERSON, GILLESPIE—At St. Stephen's Church, 7th July, by the Rev. Canon Evans, M. A., Edward Peterson, to Margaret Gillespie, of Cornwall, Ont.

McNAUGHTON, DEWAR—At the residence of the bride's father's, Cote St. George, on Wednesday, June 28, 1882, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B. A., James McNaughton, of Charlottesburg, to Maggie, daughter of James Dewar, Esq.

THIERRY, MOESU—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Braunworth, Matthew C. Thierry, to Albertina Moesu.

COWIE, ROBKE—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Forsey, Harry J. Cowie, of Iowa City (formerly of Montreal), to Nellie E., second daughter of Geo. Rorke, Esq., of this city.

McGRATH, BEATTIE—At the Church of Saint Rose, Chelsea, Mass., on the 10th July, by the Rev. Father McGlune, T. H. McGrath, of Montreal, to Lottie Blythe, of Worcester, Mass.

PRATTE, BOUCHER—On Monday, July 10, at Longue Pointe, by the Rev. Mr. Laporte, curate, Louis Etienne Napoleon Pratte, eldest son of the late F. P. Pratte, N. P., of Stanfold, P. Q., to Marie Zoe Cecile, third daughter of A. J. Boucher, Montreal. No cards.

DEATHS.

BEATTIE—On Wednesday, July 12, William Robert, aged 5 years, youngest son of James Beattie. Funeral from his father's residence, 63½ Wellington street, Point St. Charles, on Friday, July 14, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. [Prescott papers please copy.]

Sleep on fair child, may angels guard thee now,
Soon laurels soon encircle every brow
Enshrined from sorrow—freed from care and pain,
Perchance, may not be long ere we may meet again.

STEVENS—At Waterloo, Que., suddenly, July 12, Relief J. Spafford, wife of Hon. Gardner Green Stevens, senator. Funeral, Friday, at 2 p.m. 162 2

LA ROCQUE—In this city, July 12, at his grandfather's residence, Joseph Charles La Rocque, aged 21 months, only son of A. H. La Rocque, druggist. Funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

MORIN—In this city, on Wednesday, July 12, Maria Flora, aged 2 months and 12 days, only and beloved child of J. H. Morin. Funeral, tomorrow, Friday, from 82 St. Mary street, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 162 2

ROBERTSON—In this city, on Wednesday, July 12, Mary McGowan, aged 42 years, wife of William Robertson. Funeral from her late residence, 1172 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles, on Friday, July 14, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. 162 2

NEWELL—In this city, on the 12th inst., Martin Stanislas, aged 4 years and 10 months, second eldest son of Martin Newell, G. T. R. Funeral will leave his father's residence, 119½ St. Antoine street, on Thursday, July 13, at 3:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on the 9th inst., Lillie E., only and beloved child of Thos. G. Campbell, aged 3 years.

MACVICAR—At Guelph, Ont., July 9, Mrs. John MacVicar, mother of Principal D. H. MacVicar, of this city.

LE BRUN—In this city, on the 12th inst., Frederick Charles, only child of Alfred Le Brun, aged 16 days. Funeral, to-morrow, 66 St. Urbain street, at 2 p.m, to Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

GARRIGAN—On Wednesday, July 12, after a few hours' illness of inflammation of the brain, Dennis Sylvester, aged 10 months and 19 days, infant son of John Garrigan. Funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from 421 St. Antoine street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. [New York and Chicago papers please copy.] 161 2

LEBLANC—In this city, on Wednesday, July 12, Mathilde Perreault, aged 26 years, widow of the late Arthur Leblanc. Funeral, on Friday, at 6.30 a.m., July 14, from residence of her brother-in-law, A. Lamothe, 276 St. Hubert street, to St. James' Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 161 2

DEGUISE—In this city, on Wednesday, July 12, Melina Barbeau, aged 43 years and 8 months, wife of Francois Deguise. Funeral, to-morrow, Thursday, July 13, at 7.30 a.m., from No. 11 Josephine street, to Notre Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

The Weather.

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

6 a.m.	8 a.m.	Noon	Max.	Min.	Mean.
80°	67°	72°	80.°	63°	71°5

Barometer—6 p.m.—29 64 8 a.m.—29.68 1 p.m—29.60

New Advertisements this P.M.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

A full line of BLACK DRESS SILKS, in all qualities, which will be sold at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

IRISH POPLINS. IRISH POPLINS.

In Black, Colored and Tartans, imported direct.

BLACK AND COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES. BLACK AND COLORED WATERED SILKS. BLACK AND COLORED SATINS. BLACK MERVEILLEUX. SATIN UMBRELLAS, IN ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, at the

FRENCH KID GLOVE WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1827.
THOS. MUSSEN,
257 and 259 Notre Dame street.

Dry Goods, Billiard Cloths, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Carpets Mats and Mattings. Wholesale and Retail. Until further notice, will close each Saturday at ONE o'clock p.m. 162†

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
New & Fashionable Dry Goods.

GALATEAS.

Beautiful new Striped Galateas, in all widths of Stripe, from 1-16 to ½ inch wide, in Navy, Brown, Blue, Black and Olive, both light and dark shades.

FANCY.

A beautiful line of Fancy Galateas, in all sorts of variable stripes, Checks and Fancies.
These Goods are all fast colours, and suitable for little Boys' and Girls' Suits, Ladies' Skirts and Sea-side Costumes, &c., &c.

MUSLINS.

Beautiful Lace Stripe Muslins, 9c, 10c and 15c per yard.
Beautiful Striped Lawns, 10c, 15c and 20c per yard.
Beautiful Striped Piques, 20c, 25c and 30c per yard.
Hair Cord Muslins, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c and 30c per yd.
India Muslins, in all colours, 1 yard and 1¼ yards wide.
Spotted India Muslins, in all colours of spots.
Modjeska Muslins, Madras Muslins, Tartan Muslins, Leno, Book, Mull, Cambric Jaconet, Swiss Checks, &c., &c.

CAMBRICS.

Beautiful French Cambric Prints, in black and white and light and dark fancies.
Beautiful English Cambric Prints, in all the newest colours and designs.
Prints! Prints! Prints! from 8c to 20c per yard.

CRETONNES.

Beautiful Twilled Cretonnes in a large variety of esthetic patterns, 20c per yard.
Beautiful Crape Cretonnes in a large variety of new and nice patterns, 25c per yard.

ZEPHYR.

Scotch Zephyr Ginghams in a variety of small checks and in all colours, at 20c and 30c per yard.

WILLING.

We are willing to be taxed extra to relieve our School Commissioners from their present embarrassments, and help to give the children of our fair city a good liberal education.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE SELL NEW GOODS CHEAP, AND TAKE

Five Per Cent. off for Cash on Purchases Over One Dollar.

403 AND 405 NOTRE DAME ST,

Corner St. Peter Street.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 161†

New Advertisements this P.M.

ERLI KLOZING!

S. Carsley's stores close at TWO o'clock on Saturday afternoons, and at SIX o'clock on other days.

ON SPELLING.

BY F. MAX MULLER, PROFESSOR OF PHILOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY, OXFORD.

PART XIX.

Though it may seem a wurk ov siuperorogashon tu bring forward stil more fakts in suport ov the jeneral kondemnashon past on Inglish speling, a fu ekstrakts from a pamflot bei Mr. Meiklejohn, late Assistant-Komishoner ov the Endoud Skools Komirhon for Skotland, may here feind a plase.

(To be continued.)

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.

Ask any first-class Dress or Mantle-maker where the best makes for wear of Black Silks are kept, and they will tell you

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

BLACK SATINS.

BLACK SATINS.

S. Carsley's is the store for good Black Satins at low prices.

MONEY WASTED.

We are told that a large amount of money has been wasted by people paying from 50c to 59c for the very same quality of Colored Satin Merveilleux as we sell at 37c.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

The demand for S. Carsley's popular Rubber Waterproof Circulars is increasing every day.

Without doubt we sell the cheapest Rubber Waterproofs in Canada, and every garment sold in our establishment, we guarantee to be waterproof.

We are now showing special lines of the above goods at such low prices that no lady should be without one.

Come to S. Carsley's for Rubber Waterproof Circulars.

All Summer Capes, Fichus and Dolmans at tremendous reductions.

All Skirts at tremendous reductions.

All Costumes at tremendous reductions.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL. 162

THE MUTUAL
MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA
FOR UNMARRIED PERSONS,
INCORPORATED NOV., 1881,

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, ONT.,

Pay to its Members on event of Marriage from $250 to $5,000.

Reliable agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Send for circulars and information to WALTER B. WEBBER, Secretary, Hamilton, Ont., Hon. Jas. S. McDonald, M.P.P., Wolfville, N.S., Special Agent for Maritime Provinces. For further information, apply to T. P. Powell, 245 St. James street, Agent for the Island and City of Montreal. 88eod

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

BOISSEAU BROTHERS

Can sell perfect Goods Cheaper than those bought from the late fires in Victoria Square. Proof of same by calling to inspect our stock. Remember OUR MOTTO:

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

PRICE LIST OF LOTS SELLING FAST

Summer Gloves, five cents per pair.
1000 pieces of Ribbons, assorted colors, 3c.
1400 pieces of Ribbons, assorted colors, 5c.
900 pieces of Ribbons, assorted colors, 8c.
Beautiful Summer Muslins, only 4c.
White Stripe Costume Muslins, only 5c.
1000 pieces of fast color prints, 4c, 5c, 6c.
Those selling at 6c are wide English prints.
760 pieces of English Regatta prints, 8c.
400 dozen Towels, only 2c each.
40 pieces of Linen Towelling only 4c.
37 pieces of good all-flax Table Linen, 15c.
23 pieces of extra all-flax Table Linen, 17½c.

DRESS GOODS

To be sold at any price. The stock must be cleared out.
Colored Surah Silks, 25c.
American Summer Silks, 39c.
American Black Summer Silks, 39c.
Large Lot Colored Trimming Satins, 29c.

Our stores yesterday represented very fairly a BEEHIVE, ALL BUSY.

BOISSEAU BROTHERS,
235, 237 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. 160†

Third Edition.

A FIZZLE.

Investigation of the Charges Against the Keeper of the Horse Market.

A special meeting of the Market Committee was held last evening at 7.30 o'clock, to investigate the charges, made by a number of livery stable-keepers and horse dealers of violation of contract, against Mr. James Maguire, keeper of the Horse Market. There were present Aldermen Laberge (Chairman), Stevenson, Mooney and Beauchamp.

The charges were read over to Mr. Maguire, who denied them *in toto*.

Mr. C. Larin, being sworn as a witness, testified that he believed that Mr. Maguire did not pay the Corporation 2½ per cent. on all transactions at the Horse Market, as required by the contract, and enumerated several instances. In some cases Mr. Maguire had not charged the horse dealers any percentage. Had known Mr. Maguire as an honest and respectable man. Guests at witness' hotel had told him that they had kept their horses at the Horse Market stables and Mr. Maguire had not charged them any market fees, but only for board. Witness was not positive that the contract had not been fulfilled. Mr. John Flanagan testified that he had sold horses on the Horse Market and paid no percentage on either their board or the sale. He was not personally aware of any transaction on the Horse Market in which Mr. Maguire had not paid the percentage required by the contract. In reply to Ald. Stevenson as to why he had signed the petition, which was to the effect that the signors of it were prepared to prove under oath that Mr. Maguire had violated his contract with the Corporation, in that he was not personally aware of the fact, the witness said that he had signed the petition for other reasons than that; he had also signed it to keep these stables down, because he and other horse dealers paid more rent and taxes than Mr. Maguire.

Mr. J. H. Halpin testified that he had gone to Mayor Beaudry with the complaint, and the Mayor suggested that a petition should be presented by the complainants to the Council. He was not personally aware that the 2½ per cent had not been paid by Mr. Maguire, but he had never paid such a percentage himself. He enumerated several transactions on which he said he had reason to believe that Mr. Maguire had not paid a percentage to the Corporation.

Mr. Robb explained that the number of horses boarded at the market were added up and 50 cents a night calculated for them, and Mr. Maguire was charged 2½ per cent. on this amount, as well as on all the transactions at the market, whether he collected anything from the horse dealers or not.

Mr. Maguire testified that the transactions mentioned by Mr. Halpin had been entered on the books and that he had paid the city the percentage on the total amounts.

Mr. Halpin stated that he was quite satisfied, and would withdraw his charges against Mr. Maguire.

The committee resolved to report to Council to this effect.

The committee adjourned at about 12 o'clock.

LA BONNE STE. ANNE.

The Shrine at Ste. Anne de Beaupre More Popular Than Ever—Is Seneeal the Cause of It?

For the past fortnight the magnificent spare steamer "Canada," of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, has been continuously employed in conveying pilgrims from parishes in this city to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, below Quebec, having already made a quarter as many trips there as she made altogether during the last four years, and within three of the number she made last year. She arrived in port yesterday morning with a company of 900 persons from the parish of Boucherville, who left for Ste. Anne Monday night, and left again immediately for Sorel, where she will embark a company from that parish. On her return she will come here for another trip from this city, and within the following month is chartered for some dozen more, among these being a couple from Quebec to the shrine of Notre Dame des Lourdes, here. The priests at Ste. Anne have had to add to their number to minister to the exceptionally large number of pilgrims visiting the shrine this year and they state that so far this season more pilgrims have knelt before Ste. Anne's shrine than during the whole of last year. This wonderful rush of pilgrims to St. Anne is attributed to Mr. Seneeal, who, it is said, not wishing to have the "Canada" moored for nearly the whole season as in the past at Sorel, has offered special inducements to the clergy for these pilgrimages and had agents despatched from the city to work up pilgrimages in the country parishes. Several miracles are reported among the returned pilgrims. One man named Renaud, who went with the St. James parish pilgrimage on Saturday, and who has been paralyzed throughout one side of his body, for three years, managed after the mass, on Sunday, to walk out of the church, leaning on the arm of his brother, who with his son had carried him to the pew, an apparently helpless cripple. Among the pilgrims from Laprairie who visited Ste. Anne was a farmer named Malouin, who for five years has been deaf. Just as the benediction was being pronounced by the officiating priest, he fell on the floor apparently in a swoon, and on being raised to his feet declared that as the priest raised his hands in blessing he felt as it were a touch on his ear, and instantaneously could hear the low voice of the priest, and he had fainted for very joy. When he arrived here, he is said to have appeared to be possessed of a full sense of hearing. As the "Canada" came to her moorings, yesterday morning, a STAR reporter stepped aboard and found the pilgrims all crowded around a man with apparently weak eyes listening to a stirring harrangue on religious topics. Being informed by somebody who the reporter was, he immediately addressed his attention to him and informed him that he had gone to church at Ste. Anne, blind, and that immediately after "crossing" himself with the holy water had regained his sight, which he had lost through an attack of typhoid fever a year and a half ago. He gave his name as Braxeau, and said he was a farmer from Lavaltrie.

Procrastinating Plasterers.

The plasterers who were called in to repair a 10 square foot hole in the ceiling of the Recorder's Court seem to be inclined to make a stay of it. The whole thing was to have been finished in two days, but a week has elapsed and they are still encamped there, while airy scaffoldings cross the Chamber in every direction. His Honor the Recorder expressed his dissatisfaction in unmistakable terms yesterday to a sympathizing audience, composed chiefly of members of the fourth estate.

The Swallower of Sabres.

George Perry, the sword swallower, who not long ago appeared before the Recorder to answer to the charge of carrying unlawful weapons, was again arrested Tuesday night for using his sword in an unprofessional manner, by striking one Lynn with the hilt, while in Joe Beef's saloon. On investigating the matter this morning in the Police Court, it was ascertained that this animated seabard had merely used his stock in trade as a defensive weapon to guard off the assault of Lynn. He was discharged.

A Common Occurrence.

William Mulligan, for assaulting Edward Hawkey, was fined $1 and costs. This was decidedly a case of washing one's dirty linen in public and the facts elicited were of a most unsavory nature. An old man living illicitly with his wife's married sister and jealous of all who came near her, and witnesses all of whom had previously figured in the Courts, the whole enveloped in a cloud of obscenity were the chief characteristics of the case.

Idle Apprentices.

Mr. John Fortier, cigar manufacturer, yesterday morning obtained a warrant from the Recorder's Court for the arrest of one of his apprentices named Geo. Robley, aged 17. Mr. Fortier informed the reporter that he had about 160 apprentices, but found it impossible to keep more than 100 at work at this time of the year. He was determined to make an example of young Robley, who was one of the most determined truants.

Judicial Humor.

Otto Holsen, a sailor, was picked up drunk in Craig street Monday, from off the mud where he had been peacefully slumbering. The Recorder pleasantly observed that he would charge him $2, not for being drunk, but for making away with so much city property, in the shape of mud that clung to his garments.

Loyal.

Private despatches from Ottawa to this city convey the intelligence that Hon. L. O. Loranger's appointment to a judgeship will be publicly announced in the *Official Gazette* of the 19th instant. It is stated that ex-Ald Bastien will be the Conservative candidate for Laval.

SOCIETE POSTALE FRANCAISE DE L'ATLANTIQUE.

The Wharfage Difficulty.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I would not have taken up your space had not my friend Mr. Robertson evidently fallen into an error in regard to my letter to the Board of Trade. I said I did *not* complain that Messrs. Allan & Co., the Dominion Line and others should have the best accommodation, because they doing the largest business, were entitled to it. Mr. Robertson has made it appear to your reporter, that I grudged these Companies their facilities, and remarks that I have no reason to grudge them, because I, (with only one ship by the way) have only discharged 3 tons per foot frontage, against Messrs. Allan's 26 tons per foot frontage, (with all their fleet). Do I understand Mr. Robertson to mean that because Messrs. Allan do the largest business, no one else has a right to complain, and that the Harbor Commissioners are therefore exonorated from all blame. It is a queer doctrine, and one I am surprised to hear, set forth by the Chairman.

Far from grudging these companies their accommodation, I even say they are entitled to it, but I likewise say that because the existing Companies have every facility, it is no reason why the Harbor Commissioners should show the cold shoulder to others.

Mr. Robertson says the Board have determined not to erect sheds. May I ask him how his Board propose to accommodate my ships bringing sugar from Brazil. Are they prepared to tell the Government that they cannot find accommodation for my ships, and that if my contract is broken it is not their fault; or am I to dump the sugar on the wharf and let the refiners and the Harbor Commissioners fight it out as they best can.

The whole facts of the case are very simple. I applied very early for accommodation. I based my application on the fact that my Company was under contract with the Government; that it was a mail line, and consequently, a permanent line; that, as such, it was entitled to better accommodation and better facilities than ordinary cargo boats, bringing chiefly iron rails and not running with any degree of certainty.

I was given as a reason by an official of the Harbor Commission, why I could not have a certain position, that the occupier was a connection of a prominent person in Montreal. Of course, I do not know what obligations if any, the Harbor Commissioners are under to this gentleman, but I wrote to them the following letter:—

SOCIETE POSTALE FRANÇAISE DE L'ATLANTIQUE.

Montreal, 27th April, 1882.

Andrew Robertson, Esq., Chairman Harbor Commissioners, Montreal,

SIR,—Referring to my previous letter I beg to submit to your board that the only berth my company can obtain, as things at present stand, is by the favor of Mr. Reford and that this is too far away, is inconvenient and expensive, I submit also as a Mail Line and one likely to continue to come to your port regularly, we have a right to be placed in a more favorable position. Your board is also aware of my exertions to establish the two lines I now represent and which must of necessity greatly benefit your port. I contend that these lines should have a priority over mere traders and casual steamers and that the wharves should not be monopolised, nor should your board permit these to be so taken, even though the former occupier has possibly, by courtesy only, a prior claim, unless he can prove conclusively to your Board that vessels of a "regular line" coming to him, will occupy the wharf for at least a certain number of days per month, and if he can not do so then I respectfully call on your Board to make an offer of the wharf to those who are in a position to give this assurance, I was given to understand that your Board yearly allot the wharves to applicants and I made my application before Christmas. I beg, therefore, that your Board will reconsider this matter, and if the parties holding the wharves above Mr. Reford's can give you the assurance that they will be occupied extensively during the coming season and certainly for a longer period than some were last season, I will, of course, submit acknowledging their priority of claim. In any case I will ask your Board to give me a definite reply, in writing, that I may lay it before my Directors.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), WM. DARLEY BENTLEY.

Though they did not deem it necessary to answer this letter I was given to understand I could get nothing, and it was suggested that I should conclude the arrangement with Messrs. Reford & Co. I thank Messrs. Reford & Co. for the accommodation they afforded me, without which I could not have dispatched my ship.

There is very little more to be said on the matter. I have considered it my duty to the Company I represent, to the shippers who entrust their goods to our ships, and to the public at large, who are naturally interested in the development of the trade of Canada, to lay the whole case before the Government, and if the Commissioners cannot or will not find a way out of the difficulty, I can only hope that the Government, in the interest of the people of Canada, will insist on something being done.

I am quite willing to leave it in their hands, knowing that they will not allow the policy they have inaugurated to be jeopardised by the shortsightedness of a few.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY.

Montreal, July 12th, 1882.

Mr. Henshaw Makes a Correction.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I wish to make a correction in your reporter's "interview" with me yesterday. I object to that detestable word "boom" as being mine; and specially object to it in its application to the subject referred to. The Board of Trade has no wish to create any excitement on the "Commercial Corporation Tax Bill." The whole commercial community affected by this bill is sufficiently excited, and our Board of Trade will afford its members and other Corporations an opportunity to give expression to their views when the proper time arrives.

Yours truly,
F. W. HENSHAW.

Shot While Escaping.

One of the convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was shot dead by a guard yesterday afternoon, while trying to make his escape.

An Improved Wire Fence Post.

Mr. E. J. Major, of Montreal, is the patentee of an improved post for wire fences, which seems adapted to cover many of the deficiences and objections to the ordinary wooden ones. The post in question consists of a sheet of corrugated steel seven feet long and four inches broad, in shape something like a tin eave's spout. Two and a half feet of the post are driven into the ground, leaving four and a half feet out. The wire is stretched across the hollow side of the post and secured to it by little catches which are tightened by nuts on the back side of the post. The post is simple and durable. Being of steel, and owing to its peculiar shape, it is wonderfully strong and firm. In the case of fire a wire fence with these posts would have nothing about it to burn, and it is consequently very valuable on the prairies and along railway lines. Many railway companies are adopting it. Mr. Allan Ritchie, of 127 St. Francois Xavier street, has the control of the sale of the post.

The Oddfellows.

The semi-annual meeting of Montreal Incampment No. 1 I.O.O.F. was held last evening, when the following officers were installed by Deputy District Grand Patriarch A. A. Murphy: C. P. J. J. Ulley, H. P. S. R. Clendinneng, S. W. J. A. Finlayson, F. S. J. J. Reed, Treas. James McLaughlan.

CITY ITEMS.

—Edouard Vallieres, for selling liquor without a license, was fined $75 and costs, or three months, at the Police Court this morning.

—The first dividend of 10 cents in the dollar on the estate of Alphonse Marcotte will be paid by Messrs. Mercier, Beausoleil & Martineau on the 25th instant.

—The annual hop at the Iroquois House, St. Hilaire, comes off on Saturday evening, when private theatricals will be given under the management of Mr. Kimber, of Ottawa.

—Mr. W. D. Bentley, Agent General of the new Brasilian Line, has opened a correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries in regard to the question of wharf accommodation.

—The annual excursion of the St. Patrick's National Association to Lake St. Peter, which was to have taken place this morning, was postponed owing to the unfavorable state of the weather until next Monday, when it will take place, rain or shine.

—The Treasurer's statement of the recent International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., shows the total receipts to have been $266,732.09 against a total expenditure of $262,694.40. The receipts include subscriptions $105,375 and donations $1,755.

—A young man named Labranche, residing at St. Henry, and working at the rolling mills there, had his leg caught in the elevator yesterday and seriously crushed. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate three of his toes.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE LEGRU CASE.

The Consul General and the Secretary.

The finale of the Legru embroglio is not yet, and future developments promise some most interesting details.

La Patrie has again opened the ball by a furious attack upon Mr. Lefaivre, ex-Consul General of France at Quebec, and presently occupying the same position in New York, in reference to a certain despatch recently published in the *Quotidien* of Levis, and which was therein stated to have been sent by Mr. Lefaivre to M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paris, in relation to the arrest of Mr. Legru at New York. The publication of this pretended despatch is explained by the fact that during the recent electoral campaign the *rouges* of Quebec attempted to make political capital out of Mr. Legru's unfortunate experience in Canada and using some pretty strong epithets towards that gentleman. Shortly after there appeared in the *Quotidien* the despatch in question with a view ostensibly of counteracting these attacks, and which was furnished by Mr. Gerbier, Secretary to Mr. Legru. The copy of the paper has found its way to New York, and has elicited an energetic protest from Mr. Lefaivre, which will appear in *La Minerve* of to-morrow, in which he denies most emphatically ever having sent such a despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, further, that Mr. Gerbier had committed the greatest indiscretion in communicating such a hypothetical document to the paper in question, that he neither gave Mr. Gerbier a copy of any despatch sent to his Government or gave him permission to copy the same, but on the contrary that he refused such permission. The attack on Mr. Lefaivre by the *rouge* press is in well informed quarters explained in the following manner: During the administration of the Hon. Mr. Joly the proposition was made by Mr. Lefaivre to open direct business intercourse with France; the Joly regime rejected the proposal which as is known was subsequently accepted by the Chapleau Cabinet and successfully consummated; since the Liberal section of the press has attempted to charge Mr. Lefaivre with partisanship, ill becoming his official position which naturally precluded him from recognizing *rouge* or *blue*, and more recently of having taken advantage of Mr. Legru's arrest in New York to denounce in despatches to the French Government the French Canadian Liberals of the Province as being opposed to French enterprise in this Province. On the other hand Mr. Lefaivre's friends, and many of them are advanced Liberals, claim that in all his dealings with the Quebec Government he has acted in a most patriotic and devoted manner, only desiring to advance the best interests of old and new France.

La Patrie publishes the following as having been sent by Mr. Lafaivre to his Government in relation to Mr. Legru's arrest: "By the wish of the *Minerve* which I send, you will see how he, Legru, has been made the victim of an odious conspiracy. I and my colleague (Count de Semaisons) are of one opinion, that in this base measure the hand is seen of a party hostile to French enterprises in the Province of Quebec, enterprises which the Hon. Mr. Chapleau has inaugurated with so much success, and which are one of the strong points of his administration.

ANOTHER MASONIC IMPOSTURE.

The Difference between A. H. and Andrew Hamilton.

Another individual has just been prevented from imposing upon and getting assistance from the Montreal Masonic Board of relief. He put up at the St. Lawrence Hall, and did the "tony" in every respect. He applied, on Sunday night, to the Board for assistance, and gave his name as A. H. Browne, and represented himself as a member of the Baker City Lodge No. 47, Grand Lodge of Oregon. The gentleman to whom he applied looked up the lists and found that such a lodge existed, and that one "A. H. Browne" was a member of it. "What is your full name? Alexander Henry or what?" he asked. "Andrew Hamilton Browne," answered he who sought for assistance, after a moment's hesitation. "All right," said the member of the Board, "I'll telegraph tomorrow to the Grand Secretary of Oregon. You won't mind waiting a day or two until I get an answer, as you say it's all right." The alleged Andrew Hamilton Browne agreed to this. Yesterday a telegram was received by the Board from E. J. Babcock, Grand Secretary of Oregon, reading as follows: "No member by that name. Don't know him." The Board of Relief then sought for "Andrew Hamilton," but he had not waited for the answer as agreed. He had departed from the St. Lawrence Hall on Monday.

This is the fourth case of Masonic imposture within ten days. The name given by the party exposed a week or more ago was Thos. H. Vasant, not Durant, as printed.

Summer Resort Notes.

Mr. Southgate, late of the Windsor, Montreal, is managing the Summer hotel at Long Beach. An enthusiastic correspondent says: The hotel is new and clean, artistically beautiful in its architecture and comfortable in all its appointments. From the apartments of the fifth story to the luxurious cottage suites of the first floor there is not a room but what is airy and well furnished. The beds are luxurious, and he who cannot sleep in them, lulled to rest by the ceaseless lullaby of the breakers, must have an uneasy conscience. The broad piazzas on all sides of the house, the airy halls and cool parlors invite to a quiet whose restfulness those who have enjoyed them can fully testify.

River and Shipping.

The Allan Steamship "Buenos Ayrean," from Quebec, arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, and landed her entire live stock shipment in good order and condition, with the exception of two sheep which died on the voyage.

The American barque "J. W. Bowers," arrived in port yesterday, from Jamaica, with a cargo of sugar. This is the first American seagoing vessel to arrive in port this season, and the fourth since 1878.

The new steamship "Ville de Para," for the Societe Postale Francaise L'Atlantique, was launched at the beginning of the week, and will leave Havre direct for this port on the first of August.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

How It Can be Destroyed and May Be Preserved.

The news received here, writes a correspondent from Alexandria, that England was preparing to guard the Suez canal, created no little excitement. In case it is true, I wish to direct attention to the fact that the very part of the canal which is in actual danger lies between Ismailia and Suez, and that all attempts to injure it will be made from the former place. My information, however, leads me to suppose that there is one point of danger not far from Suez—about 12 miles in length—where the banks are very high and capable of being displaced at any moment with the aid of dynamite. I saw lately 200 tins, made for this special purpose, which were to be filled with the explosive, and to have fulminating fuses. These were placed under the care of an Englishman at Cairo, who naturally, when the excitement began, hesitated to go on with the work, and asked the advice of Sir E. Malet. I believe his employers had some made elsewhere without any difficulty, for an Egyptian official lately boasted that he could find material enough for any purpose at any time. I at first thought he referred to torpedoes, but now I believe he meant material for injuring the canal. Anyhow, I know that men are at Ismailia ready to carry out any orders, and that, if anything is done by the English, Ismailia should be watched carefully, as well as that part of the canal thence down to Suez. I find that the Egyptians are determined to keep the English away from it at all cost. They have plenty of materials for explosives if they desire to destroy the banks, and are quite aware that at Geneseh and Shebin, 25 and 12 miles respectively from Suez, the work would be easy. I venture to predict that if the English troops came—unless they did so suddenly—the canal would be destroyed. The present plan of the English authorities is to withdraw every Englishman from Cairo and Alexandria, then take the whole fleet to the canal and disembark every available sailor and marine who can be spared. It is estimated that 1,500 men could guard the threatened points of the canal until a sufficient force arrives to reduce Alexandria and Cairo to obedience. If this is done at once, the canal can be held, otherwise there is a very great chance that England will lose it altogether for some time.—*Boston Herald.*

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The Work of the Second Day—Events Told by a Correspondent on H. M. S. "Invincible"—Arabi's Course—Arrival of Reinforcements—Shelling Fort Mex—Alexandria Burning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, July 13.—The following are the *Herald's* special cables:

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 11 a.m.—On board H.M.S. "Invincible."—Last night, when we returned to rest it was anticipated that the events of to-day would be as momentous and exciting as those of yesterday. The Marabout fort and batteries near it had to be silenced, and there remained the serious work of dealing with the inner forts. Our calculations have, however, been entirely upset, in the first place by the weather, in the second by the hoisting of a flag of truce by the Egyptians, and it is probable that the day will be altogether wasted. After daybreak the wind rose and a long heavy swell got up, causing the ironclads to roll considerably at their anchorage. At eight o'clock the Admiral summoned the Captains of the fleet to a consultation on board the "Invincible," and the result was that it was decided that the sea was too heavy for serious operations.

ARABI'S COURSE.

According to his statement to myself as to what his course would be were he driven from the forts, Arabi is preparing to evacuate Alexandria and to resist in the interior. It is a pity we have not two or three thousand troops at our disposal, for it would be easy enough then to occupy the town and save it from destruction, which, judging by the increasing conflagrations, the mob are preparing for it. If the sea goes down, Fort Marabout will be completely destroyed this evening, and a strong party will be landed at Fort Mex, to burst the numerous guns lying there, and the neighboring batteries which the small party who landed yesterday had not time to complete. If the sea continues too high for carrying this into effect, the work will be taken in hand to-morrow morning. The "Monarch," "Invincible" and "Penelope" still remain anchored near Mex. The other vessels of the fleet lie some distance away in readiness to complete the destruction of Fort Pharos and the other sea batteries when the signal is given. The "Achilles" has arrived and has taken her station with the fleet.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

News has just been received that the "Orontes," with the marines, has arrived at Malta. The Admiral has ordered her to come here instantly. The reinforcements she brings will be most welcome. They will be of great assistance for landing parties, and will perhaps occupy permanently some of the principal forts.

SHELLING FORT MEX.

5 p.m.—The atmosphere was clear and we had the exact range, therefore although the ship was rolling heavily the shell, struck in the exact spot aimed at. A short time flames broke out in the buildings. There was no reply nor was there any sign of life in the fort. It is strange that the enemy should so stubbornly refuse to allow us to occupy the abandoned fort. As for the sailors, notwithstanding the warm nature of yesterday's fire, and our fortunate escape from serious casualty, all are eager to be at work again, and longing for another bout. It is very fortunate that all the conical shot missed the vessels yesterday, for had we been struck on the water line by them instead of by many well aimed round shot, the ship would certainly have been obliged to go out of action and not improbably would have been sunk, for her armour would hardly resist the ten inch rifled shot so far. Lieut. Lambton judges that while he was in the harbor, Alexandria appeared quiet. The bombardment had evidently produced a great moral effect upon the military and officers with whom he converred. If the Egyptians oppose our troops with the same gallantry with which they fought their last four guns yesterday, our soldiers will have work enough cut out for them before they reach Cairo. With the tremendous fire of four ironclads concentrated upon them, with the forts crumbling in ruins among the gunners, yet they sent shot after shot back through the storm of shells and bullets for more than an hour. The Admiral expressed a sense of relief when at last it was evident that the guns were silenced. The unequal but heroic contest ended at six o'clock. Admiral Seymour is again sending ashore to inform the authorities that he accepts the flag of truce, but it will be the last truce to which he will agree. Henceforth we shall consider that the posting of a white flag signifies unconditional surrender, and will act accordingly. The "Helicon" is on the point of steaming away with this message.

THE CITY BURNING.

9 p.m.—The conflagration in town is still extending. The flames are arising in various quarters. The spectacle is grand, but anxiety is felt on the fleet, lest there should be general destruction of the town. The weather is moderating, the wind has abated and the sea is going down. The "Chiltern" is endeavoring to obtain replies to the Queen's message about the wounded by signalling with the electric light the various vessels of the fleet. The signals are read with perfect ease, and could be so were the "Chiltern" lying several times her present distance away. The Turkish yacht is still lying near the Khedive's palace at Ramleh, close in shore. It is supposed that her object is to save the Khedive and his family in case of need. The "Sultan," "Superb," "Temeraire," "Inflexible," and "Achilles" are lying off the new port in readiness for action to-morrow. The Messageries ste

Last Edition.

THE SHOOTING AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

An Exciting Chase—The Prisoner Deragon Shot Dead Through the Back.

The particulars of the shooting of a prisoner at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary last night are as follows:—Yesterday morning a company of 10 prisoners, under the charge of four keepers, went to work at the quarries, about two miles northward of the walls. They took their dinner with them intending to work there all day. After eating their dinner at noon they had 20 minutes rest and sat down near the building there called the dining hall. Two of the men named Jean Baptiste Deragon and Alexander Bertrand lay down on the grass and while the keeper, through their quiet posture, allowed his attention to wander away from them they jumped up quickly and ran off in the direction of the woods. Two armed sentries were on the top of the dining hall, and one of them fired three shots at the running men without hitting them. One of the keepers, Edward McIlwaine, rushed out of the dining hall after them with his rifle in his hand. They, however, had the start and got into the woods before he got near them. He searched after, but could not find them, and all the afternoon was spend in scouring the woods in the search. Finally, at quarter past six, McIlwaine sighted Deragon on the edge of the woods The latter saw him and started to run. McIlwaine fired and missed and then ran after him. Getting a good view a second time, he fired again without raising his gun to his shoulder. Deragon fell at once and the keeper coming up to him found him dead, shot through theback. Bertrand escaped and has not yet been found.

The Coroner held an inquest to-day commencing at ten a.m. and continuing in the afternoon. Deragon was 21 years old, a native of Laprairie, was sentenced Feb 1st, 1881, to four years for horse stealing. Surgeon Pominville was called after the shooting and examined him, but could do nothing.

Bertrand was in for three years for highway robbery. He had nearly finished his sentence. He was one of those who escaped last April and got an additional month for that.

THE VERDICT.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 13.—The verdict in the case of J. B. Caragon, at the penitentiary, has just been rendered by the coroner's jury, viz.: justifiable homicide.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY AS VIEWED BY AN EX-PRISONER.

Charges against some of the Chief Officials.

In an interview had this morning with a well-educated and intelligent ex-prisoner of St. Vincent de Paul, some statements were made by him which it is well enough to air pretty fully.

"The chief defective element in the discipline of the penitentiary," said he in answer to a leading question, "is, I believe, the interference of the Catholic Chaplain in all that concerns the penitentiary. He meddles with everything and commands a good deal of influence with the present Warden, Mr. Laviolette. I also found that the inspectorship of the place by Mr. Moyian, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries was deficient in many ways, and that he leaned too much in favor of the Catholic Chaplain. They are great friends and work together. On account of this the Warden is always afraid to dispicase the Chaplain. The latter, instead of attending to his own duties as Chaplain, seems to me to want to be the real Warden He practically is the dispenser of the patronage of the place, although he should have nothing to do with it. Some ten or fifteen guards or keepers have been dismissed through his influence within four or five months past. Those dismissed were not Conservatives or did not agree with his views. Some trifling complaints are brought by him against them, such as drinking a glass of liquor in the village after their work was done, or something of that kind, which was not against the rules. He should have nothing whatever to do with the matter."

"Are you a Catholic?"

"Yes, I am a Catholic and a French Canadian. I may say that the Warden allows himself to be influenced by everybody. The only good Warden I have seen there was Duchesneau, who used to tell the Chaplain and others not to interfere with his business As long as this interference is carried on there will never be perfect discipline in the Penitentiary. Senator Bellerose, who lives in the village, interferes a good deal and seems to think it his duty to attend to the Penitentiary affairs the same as the Warden.

"Are there any other irregularities?"

"Yes, the Warden and Deputy Warden are not scrupulous in getting work done by the prisoners for their own private benefit, which is against the regulations of the Penitentiary. They often get boots, or shoes, tables, chairs, repairs to furniture, etc., made by the prisoners. Not an article of the prisoners' manufacture is, according to the rules, allowed to go outside the gates without a signed order from the accountant. But for the last year or so, the articles made for the chief officers go out by their verbal orders, without the knowledge of the accountant. The getting of these articles free by the Warden and Deputy Warden causes dissatisfaction among the other officers. They argue that the chief officers have houses, fuel, light, etc., provided for them, and take for their own use three or four men to work in their garden or kitchens, and also get much of their useful articles made by the prisoners free; whereas, they, the guards and keepers, get nothing. With such an example before them it is not wonderful that a good many articles, tools, etc., disappear, as is the case.

"Are the prisoners fed pretty well as a rule?"

"They are. There are very few complaints of the stewardship of the place. I may in this connection mention that the Catholic Chaplain has lately given up his house outside the Penitentiary, and has established himself inside at the expence of the institution, a thing which he has no right to do. The warden allows it.

"How are the prisoners treated?"

"As far as discipline goes they are treated too loosely."

"In what way?"

"There is too much freedom between the prisoners and guards which has the effect that the latter are not feared by the prisoners. In a place like that everything that is done by the chief officers is known by the prisoners and where the example is as I have mentioned the effect can be judged. Another matter which should be spoken of is what is known as the "Recorder's Court" by the prisoners. About ten o'clock, every day, several of the guards go around to all the gangs and pick out the prisoners with reports of misconduct, etc., against them and bring them before the Warden who judges of their cases almost like the Recorder. The system was inaugurated by Mr. Bedson, the late Warden, whose grand idea was to give a formal and military cast to the whole procedure of the place. It is not followed elsewhere, but the present Warden keeps it up. Before Bedson's time, all such cases were disposed of in the simplest possible manner during the dinner hour. By the present system, the time of all the men dealt with—and sometimes there are a dozen or more up—is wasted for about an hour and a half. There is so much mock formality about it that the prisoners look upon it as a complete farce, and often I have heard them saying that they would do some trifling thing and get taken up to the 'Recorder's Court.'

"Another matter which is looked upon in a different light by the prisoners is the use of a grating they have there to put between the prisoner and the visitors who come to see him. They hold that this is a barberous thing to do and is not done either at Kingston or Dorchester. There is no need of it as the prisoner is searched before he sees his friends and right afterwards, and besides a guard is always present at interviews. I should not be surprised if this grating were blown up some of these days so great is the antipathy against it. A plot was formed some time ago by five or six men to get powder and blow it up."

"Why do they hate it so?"

"Because there is no satisfaction in seeing their friends through a grating and because such a practice is not in existence elsewhere."

Sad Drowning Accident.

A fatal accident, resulting in the death of four persons by drowning, occurred on the Grass River, at Massena, N.Y., on Friday evening, the 7th inst. Among the number was Mr. Herbert A. McKenney, of Ellenburgh, a young man who was working in a creamery at that place. It seems that the party were not missed until the morning, when it became time to take in the milk. Herbert was an enterprising and ambitious young man. He had entered the Normal School for the highest course and had passed through two terms, well liked by every one. A young man by the name of Fred Root, of Burlington, and two young ladies, Jane Lucas, Aultsville, Ont., and Agnes Fetterly, Morrisburg, Ont., were in the party. Mr. Root was a good swimmer, but was found in a position that leads to the opinion that in trying to save one of the ladies he became encumbered, and so both were drowned.

SCREENINGS.

An After Meeting of the Road Committee.

After the Road Committee had adjourned last evening, Mr. McKeown, the contractor, entered the committee room and asked that the committee should take some action as to the disposal of the screenings from the broken stone at the quarry. The chairman called the committee to order again for this purpose.

Ald. Rood said they were obliged to remove the screenings.

The City Surveyor said that by the specifications of the contract they were not; that the contractor was himself obliged to remove them out of his own way.

Ald. Laurent said they wanted the screenings to spread over the top of the broken stone in the streets, and there was no use in giving the contractor unnecessary trouble.

The City Surveyor said he would rather have the screenings than anything else for that purpose, but he wanted to take them only as they required to use them on the streets, and in limited quantities.

Discussion ensued on the question whether the department could not cart them away cheaper than $1.15 per ton, which has been paid to Mr. McKeown. The City Surveyor said the Corporation carters could draw an average of four loads per day at an average of a ton per load. They paid their carters $2.00 per day, and the toll was 10 cents per load. He thought that as the screenings would be in the contractor's way, the latter should be willing to help the carters to load them, and so it was not necessary to calculate anything for the cost of loading. The Chairman proceeded, however, to estimate an average of three loads per day, and 50 cents per load for loading, which, with the tolls, would amount to $2.80 for three loads.

It was proposed, and finally agreed, to offer Mr. McKeown $1 per ton, and that, if he did not accept, the Corporation carters be employed for the work, the City Surveyor limiting the supply to his requirements.

THE BIG STATION SCHEME.

Further Details.

The Mammoth station scheme, which at present is under the consideration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is much more elaborate than was stated in yesterday's STAR. The first plan embraces not only all the property already enumerated but also takes in that portion of Notre Dame street facing the City Hall from the corner of Jacques Cartier Square as far as Claude street on Notre Dame street, and including all the property between Notre Dame and St. Paul streets. By this plan a frontage and approaches could be obtained on Notre Dame street, Jacques Cartier Square and Commissioners street. In the event of the Company getting possession of Bonsecours Market, St. Paul street, as far as Jacques Cartier Square, of course, would be closed. The station proper would be built on the block between Claude and Jacques Cartier square, with a magnificent facade on the square. Another scheme is to place the Champ de Mars on Gosford street, facing on the two blocks bounded by Gosford and Champ de Mars and Craig streets, the railway approach being by Lacroix street. The first plan, however, is considered more feasible, and appears to be well received by a number of our city fathers. The company do not intend asking a donation of the Bonsecours Market, but on the contrary, intend offering a valuable *quid pro quo* for it in the shape of the Price farm property, bought by the Company for the workshops, which it is proposed to turn into a large civic park. Should Bonsecours Market be handed over to the Syndicate, the drill shed is spoken of as a suitable site for a market to replace the old Bonsecours one.

THE HARBOR BOARD.

Monthly Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Harbor Commissioners was held this afternoon, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Chairman of the Board, presiding. There were also present His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. H. Bulmer, Gould and V. Hudon.

The Chairman, in his monthly report, said all the channel through Lake St. Peter, excepting the Nicolet Traverse, Port St. Francis, Champlain Village to Cap la Roche, and a little shoal of sand at Champlain Point, which has partially filled up, have been proved to 25 feet. By the end of this month the work will be practically completed, but every point will after that require to be carefully proved, lest any slight obstruction may have been passed by the dredges.

The Harbor Master's statement shows a reduction of 30,092 tons, as compared with last year, a decrease of 16¾ per cent. The revenue has, however, only fallen off 7¼ per cent. There has been an increase of 200 of inward cargo of 7 per cent., $30.000 having been received this year, against $28.000 last year; outward wharfage has fallen off 28 per cent., and tonnage dues 25 per cent. Total income, 1881. $60,581; 1882, $55,-912; decrease, $4,669. Decrease in Ocean traffic from last year, $4,000; decrease in local traffic from last year, $669; total decrease to 1st of July, $4.669, or say 7¼ per cent.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES RE-VERIFICATION.

A Much Needed Improvement in the system.

The five yearly reverification of weights and measures in the Montreal district is proceeding satisfactorily, and those wards of the city are already gone through. So far but very few weights, scales or measures have been confiscated by the inspectors, and those few were for the most part old wine measures, being used in some trades on a mutual understanding with the various large houses. Until recently business men have complained that the operations of the inspectors have caused them considerable trouble, as they were compelled to have their scales, etc., carried to the offices of the department to be tested and stamped and in some instances the business of large houses was stopped for half a day while their measures or weights were being tested. Now, however, at the suggestion of Mr. King, the deputy Inspector, the inspectors take their apparatus for testing and stamping their weights and measures with them in cabs on their tour of inspection, and test the measures, etc., on the premises they are found in. The expenses of cabs is met by laying on the dealers a tax approximate to the sum which would be expended in carting the scales to the offices of the department and back.

Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held this afternoon in the Natural History Society's Room, University street. There was a good attendance of members and friends, amongst whom were Messrs. C. Alexander, J. H. Joseph, N. B. Corse, Rev. R. Lindsay, F. S. Haight, and a large number of ladies.

Mr. C. Alexander presided and called upon the Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie, to read the report which is of a very encouraging character and shows the progress of the Society for the past year; forty convictions having been obtained, and special attention had been paid to the transportation of cattle both on land and sea. It was intended to influence the Quebec Legislature to pass a law protecting insectivorous birds all the year round, instead of from March 1st to August 1st as at present. The cash report showed a balance in hand of $340.75. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. R. Lindsay, the report was adopted.

The votes of thanks to the retiring officers and committee were passed. On the motion of Mr. N. B. Corse, seconded by Mr. J. H. Joseph, the following Executive Committee was appointed:

Messrs. C. Alexander (President), W. H. Kerr, J. H. Joseph, L. A. Boyer, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, N. B. Corse and F. W. Thomas, with Mr. F. Mackenzie as Secretary-Treasurer.

The Chairman then delivered the prizes for the best essays on kindness to animals amongst the city schools, 41 competitors having entered. The following are the winners:

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR BEST ESSAY SENT IN.

First, Agnes Symington, High School.
Second, Kate Chesholm, Senior School.
Third, J. E. Pedersen, Panet Street School.

PRIZES FOR DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

High School—Agnes Symington.
Senior School—G. Matthewson and Kate Chisholm.
Sherbrooke Street School—Ada Radford.
Royal Arthur School—C. Smeaton and Lily Hendrie.
British Canadian School—Lily O'Grady and J. C. S. Bennett.
Dorchester Street School, Thos. Reed and Augusta Turner.
Ann Street School, Arthur V. Fabian.
Panet Street School, J. E. Pedersen and Mary Clark.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

—The English Workingmen's Benefit Society intend having their eighteenth annual picnic on the 22nd inst. at Highgate Springs.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Munitions of War—Fire in Alexandria Increasing—Arabi Pasha Marching on Cairo—The Whereabouts of the Egyptian Army—Nothing Known of the Khedive—Massacres and Outrages.

LONDON, July 13.—The authorities are chartering a number of vessels to carry munitions to Alexandria. Five thousand mules have been purchased in Spain. Egyptian unified stock declined three per cent. to-day.

ARABI PASHA MARCHING ON CAIRO.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13, 2 p.m.—The "Chiltern" has moved into the harbor. The fire in the city is steadily increasing. It is reported Arabi Pasha is marching on Cairo.

THE FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—A correspondent entered the harbor early this morning and found many houses in the Arab quarter badly injured and partly burned by the bombardment. The incendiary fire in the centre and European quarter at 11:15 a.m. covered a mile square. A large part of the population fled toward the canal.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE ARMY.

It is stated the bulk of the Egyptian army is at Rosetta, forty miles north-east of Alexandria, and at Damanhour, thirty-eight miles south-east of Alexandria. Soldiers joined in looting the city before leaving it. The fire of the "Invincible" was very effective against Ras el Tin fort, two twelve-ton guns were found reared on end in consequence of being struck by shells.

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, July 13.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs at 10.40 this a.m.:—The terms were surrender forts as at first demanded. The use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is considered disgraceful. Nothing is known of the Khedive, but it is believed he is still at Ramleh Palace, where his yacht is apparently waiting until the weather will allow his embarkation.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.—The coast guard is ordered to remain aboard the reserve squadron. The men of the reserve take the duties of the coast guard on shore. The newspaper offices on Fleet street are besieged for special editions with Egyptian news. The excitement is remarkable.

MASSACRES AND OUTRAGES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The Europeans, who fought their way to the beach, say last night they saw hundreds of Christians and Europeans massacred, dragged through the streets, mutilated, stamped upon and thrown into the burning buildings with their hands and feet tied.

AMERICA.

MRS. SCOVILLE'S DENIAL.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Mrs. Scoville denies that she put arsenic in the bouquet sent to Guiteau. She says she did not want Guiteau to escape the gallows by such means and he would not have taken poison if he could.

THE FATAL TOY PISTOL.

BOSTON, July 13.—John Manning and Joseph Delaney, boys, died on Tuesday from toy pistol wounds sustained on July 4th. Three boys died at Lowell and one at Gloucester from the same cause yesterday.

CANADIAN.

STEAMER "ROTHSAY" AGROUND.—CORNWALL, Ont., July 13.—The steamer "Rothsay," of the St. Lawrence Company, is aground badly near Louisville Landing on the American shore, thirteen miles above this place.

FROM TORONTO.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.—TORONTO, July 13.—It is stated that Canon Du Vernet, M. A., of Chambly, P. Q., will be asked to accept the vacant rectorship of St. James' Cathedral. One of the church-wardens will visit him on Friday for the purpose of offering him the position. Rev. Mr. Rainsford will continue to act as assistant, with the right of succession.

HANLAN is willing to deposit $1,000 on his challenge to row any five men in the world.

Telegrams Condensed.

A woman at Wabash, Ind., has fasted 61 days and still refuses food; cause unknown. There is little hope of saving her life.

Major Harfold, of Brooklyn, injured in a collision, has received $30.000 damages from the New York Elevated Railway. The case has been through the Court of Appeals.

Henry Clark, a patient of the Camden County, Pa., Insane Asylum, fasted 41 days for the purpose of becoming insanity. He formed the determination to fast during a lucid interval. He will probably be discharged cured next month.

Jose Domingo, cigar importer, who died at New Orleans on Sunday, left a large fortune to his friend, Mr. Hunt, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and now Minister to Russia. This makes Mr. Hunt, who heretofore has been in somewhat embarrassed circumstances, one of the wealthiest men in the diplomatic service.

On Monday 11 men, under Capt. Lacy, were surrounded by 75 Indians at Middleton ranch at Pleasant Valley, Arizona. All their animals were driven off. No one was hurt. One hundred and fifty hostiles are now on the war path and have women and children with them. The hostiles belong to the White Mountain Indians.

Yesterday ex-Gov. Wm. Sprague bought a case of Martini rifles, which was delivered at the office of the Quidnick Co., Providence, R.I., and an employe of Sprague endeavored to purchase two hundred pounds of ammunition. The purchase is somewhat significant, as weeks ago a receiver was forcibly ejected from the Quidnick mills by employes of Sprague with threats of shooting.

Two Whites, but one Black.

This morning, a woman named Jane White was brought before the Recorder, charged with creating a disturbance on St. Urbain street. The complaint was laid by Mary, wife of Thomas White, and on it transpiring that Jane's husband was named Thomas, His Honor asked if they laid claim to the same man. Jane naively replied: "No, Your Honor, hers is white, and mine is colored." After consideration, His Honor in those well-known tones of his said, "Your appear to be well constituted to make a good servant, I will send you to jail for eight days, and then you will come back for a situation." "Very well, thanks," was the reply.

Removal.

In consequence of the extensive repairs carried on at the St. Lawrence Hall building, the Citizens' Committee found themselves unable further to use the room, 131 St. James street, so kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. H. Hogan. They have transferred their quarters to the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall, where all meetings will be held in future, and where the Secretary will keep his office open every day during business hours.

The Federal Bank Branch.

The fine stone building at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Helen streets, known as the Recollet House, has been leased for the branch of the Federal Bank of Toronto about to be established in Montreal under the management of Mr. W. J. Ingram, late Assistant-General Manager of the Merchants' Bank.

Not the same Nantel.

The *Rouge* papers have seized upon the announcement that Mr. Nantel has been appointed an Inspector of Schools for Terrebonne to raise a shout of the apparent falsity of Mr. Chapleau's statements that he did not, at present at least, intend to enter the Dominion Commons. It now turns out that the appointee to the Inspectorship of Schools is not Mr. A. Nantel, M. P. for Terrebonne, but Mr. J. P. Nantel, of that county, and the echo of the *Blea* will be greater than the shout of the *Rouge*.

The Approaching Transit of Venus.

The Canadian Government have appropriated $5,000 to defray the expense of observations of the transit of Venus, which takes place on 6th December. The last transit, in 1874, was invisible in Canada, and as there will not, after next December, be another until 122 years have passed away, the scientific world is naturally disposed to obtain the fullest advantage from such observations as can be made of the approaching transit. The phenomenon will be watched, in the interest of science, from the observatories of Toronto, Montreal, Woodstock, Ont., Fredericton and Quebec. Professor Carpmael, of the Toronto observatory, has ordered from England a six-inch equatorial achromatic telescope, with which the observations can be taken under more favorable conditions than heretofore in Canada. Toronto observatory is now being prepared for the reception of the new telescope, a stone column being built in the centre of the building, and leading to the roof of the observatory, upon which the instrument will be mounted. Forty expeditions are already projected in Europe and America to witness this important phenomenon.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

"Johnnie, here you are at the breakfast-table, and your face is unwashed," said his mother, with a sharp look. "I know it, ma, I saw the animalcula in pa's microscope last night, and I ain't going to have these things crawling all over my face with their funny little legs."

"Do boldly what you do at all." Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-Wort is *the* great remedy for liver, bowels and kidney diseases; rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravely deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it always cures.

A young scholar, the first day at school, was asked her name by the teacher, and replied. Her father's name was the next question, and she did not know his first name. The teacher then asked her, "What does your mother call him?"—"You, Jackass!" said the child.

Connected with Messrs. Rogers, Peet & Co.'s vast clothing emporium, in New York, is Mr. E. Church, who resides at 207 Rodney street, Brooklyn. Recently speaking of St. Jacobs Oil, Mr. Church said: "I used St. Jacobs Oil for a severe case of rheumatism, and found it a sure and pleasant cure. In fact, the oil is found in my house at all times; we would not be without it, and whenever I see any one suffering from aches and pains, rheumatic and otherwise, I simply say 'Use St. Jacobs Oil and be cured.'"

A little girl braids the hair of one who sits in front of her, instead of studying, when the teacher remarks: "Home is the place for arranging the hair, not here. What would you think of my braiding my hair in school?" Presently Susan's hand is raised, and the teacher, supposing she wishes to ask some question about the lesson, nods, when she hears the following: "Mary says your hair is false, and that you wouldn't dare to do it here."

The Medical Faculty were among the first to recognize the value of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as a remedy for throat and lung affections, premature decline and general debility. Physicians not only recommend it for incipient consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and minor pulmonary and bronchial troubles, but speak in the highest terms of it as a means of enriching the blood and counteracting a hereditary tendency to consumption. In every part of the Dominion and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as wide-spread as it is deserved, and the evidence attesting its efficacy is voluminous and convincing. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonic constituent, is absolutely pure and does not nauseate the stomach; while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this ingredient, possess invigorating properties which render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and loss of bodily substance as incipient consumption, which it checks with a promptitude truly marvellous. In addition to its pulmonic effects, it imparts tone to the whole system, and being a fine blood depurent, counteracts a tendency to scrofula. Moreover, it is sold at a reasonable price, the cost of the smaller bottles (the contents of one often sufficing to break up a bad cold) being 50 cents, and of the larger, $1. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Special Notice.

Experience proves that L. Robinson is the best fitting and most reliable tailor.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat in Chicago to-day opened at $1 11¾ August, $1 10¾ September, with receipts of 54,-000 bushels; exports, 116,000. Corn opened at 79¾ August, 79¾ September. Pork opened at $21 95 August, $22 17½ September, and at $13 70 August, $12 82½ September, $12 87½ October. The latest despatches available to THE STAR 2 p.m. edition quoted wheat at $1 16½ July, $1 12 August, $1 10½ September, corn at 79¼c August, pork at $21 97½ August, $22.25 September, and lard at $12 65 August, $12 80 September.

CHICAGO, 1.01 p.m.—Pork, $21 90 July and August, $22 05 September, $22 15 October. Lard, $12 67½ July and August, $12 70 to 12 72½ September, $12 77½ October. Wheat, old, $1 13¾ July, new, $1 16¾ July. Corn, 81¼ August, $4 10¾ September, $1 07¾ year. Corn, 80¾ July, 79¾ August, 79 September, 77¾ October, 59¾ year.

Chicago, 3.34 p.m.—Corn 79¾ August, 79¾ September. Wheat, new, $1 12¾ July.

The flour market up to noon was very dull, holders being indifferent sellers. Sales were reported of 1,00 brls Fancy $6.10, and 200 Superfine $5.50. We quote as follows:—

Flour.—Superior Extra, $6 35 to 6 40; Superfine Extra, $6 25 to 6 30; Fancy, $6 10 to 6 15; Spring Extra, $6 00 to 6 15; Superfine, $5 30 to 5 50; strong Bakers' (of Canadian), $6 80 to 6 75 do do (American), $7 50 to 8 00; Fine, $4 75 to 4 85; Middlings, $3 90 to 4 10; Pollards, $3 50 to $3 75; Ontario Bags, $2 90 to 3 00; City Bags, do. Spring Extra, $2 80 to 2 85; do. Superfine, $2 70 to $2 75; City Bags (delivered), $3 70 to 3 80.

In grain, the sale is reported of 11,000 bushels Canada Red Winter wheat at $1.40, and the sale of a cargo took place at $1.38. Canada White Winter is quoted at $1.32 to 1.33, with last sale at $1.32½. Peas are steady at about $1. Oats firm at 44½c.

Wholesale Provision Market.

The local market continues quiet but firm and most of the buying is taking place in the country. The sale is reported of 300 boxes of cheese at 10½c. Yesterday, Belleville sales were made at 10c. Eggs are firm at 17c to 18c. Messrs. Hodgson Bros. writing from Liverpool on the first of July, report as follows:—"Cheese have been in fair demand at 57s to 58s for finest new, whiter colored, and the arrivals have been fairly well cleared off. Old cheese is about used up, the few lots remaining being offered at 50s to 48s, as in quality and flavor. Butter—There is still no stock of sufficient quantity of American and Canadian butter to make quotations." Cheese, wholesale, Creamery, good to choice, per lb, 23c to 23½c; Townships, per lb, 20c to 21½c; Morrisburg, per lb, 19c to 20c; Brockville, per lb, 18c to 19c; Western dairy, per lb, 17c to 18c. Cheese, 10½c to 10½c. Mess pork, western, per brl, $25.50 to $26; mess pork, Canada short cut, $26 to $26.50; thin mess pork, $25.50; Mess beef, $17.00 to $17.50; hams, city cured, per lb, 14½c to 15c; do canvassed, per lb, 15c to 16c; lard, in pails, per lb, 15c to 15½c; bacon, per lb, 14c to 14½c.

Toronto Produce Market.

Market less active. Flour easier, with slack demand and not worth over quotations if pressed to sale. Wheat easy; No 2 Fall sold at $1.25 and No 2 Spring at $1.32 to-day. Oats scarce and wanted at 49c, but held at 50c. Barley and peas nominal. Butter quiet; holders ask advance and shippers refuse to pay over 16c to 17c. Eggs unchanged at 18c to 19c. Wheat—Fall, No 2 $1.26; No. 3, 1.25 to $1.26; Spring, No. 1, $1.34; No. 2, $1.32; Barley, No. 1, 87c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; Peas, No. 2, 81c to 82c. Oats, No. 1, 49c to 50c. Flour, Superior, $5.55 to 5.90; Extra, $5.-75 to 5.80. Bran, $11.00. Butter 14c to 19c.

Finance and Commerce.

On the stock exchange this morning business was very dull, there being few orders and very little interest taken in the market. Bank of Montreal, Merchants and Gas declined ½ in bid; Richelieu ¼ and City Passenger ½ per cent. Other securities were dull and unchanged.

Morning Stock Sales.—20 Montreal, 207½; 25 Ontario, 123; 150 Merchants, 127; 175 Richelieu, 73½; 100 do. 73; 32 Hochelaga, 94; 25 Commerce, 141.

In London at 11.30 a.m. Consols were ¼ higher at 99 11-16.

The Dominion Government, it is reported, bought yesterday on this market about £130,000 of Exchange at 1.09. The banks interested were the Montreal, Commerce and Merchants.

The general statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce shows a large and successful business. $73,000 having been added to profits after debts and administration charges, and a quarter of a million added to Rest. We compare some items of the statement with the amount of similar items for the preceding year:—

	1881.	1882.
Circulation	$ 2,686,332	$ 3,333,166
Deposits	12,765,490	15,571,824
Specie	710,384	913,066
Dom. Notes	1,230,765	1,220,535
Discounts	15,908,945	20,400,622
Overdue debts	347,938	393,110
Net earnings	653,233	765,866

Money loaned on stocks to-day at 5½ to 6 per cent. Sterling was at 108½ to 109 for bankers' 60-day bills, 109½ counter.

At the afternoon Stock Board there was no important change. Montreal advanced ½, and St. Paul & Manitoba 1 per cent. City Passenger declined ½. Rest of the list unchanged as at noon.

Afternoon Sales.—145 Montreal 207½; 40 Merchants', 127½; 5 Telegraph, 130½; 140 Richelieu, 72½; 50 do, 72¾; 50 St. Paul, 134½; 25 do, 135.

New Advertisements this P.M.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS AND BLACK SATINS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS. BLACK SATINS.

D. G. LAIDLAW, 450 Notre Dame Street. 161 xs

LATEST PRICES—STOCKS, &c.

Liverpool, July 12 5 p.m.			July 13. 5 p.m.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Flour, per cwt	10	0	12	6	10
Spring Wheat	9	10	10	6	11
Red Winter	9	9	10	7	9
White Winter	9	10	10	2	9
Corn	10	1	10	3	10
Corn (new), per cwt	7	2	0	0	7
Corn (old, spot cwt	0	0	0	0	0
Oats, per central	0	0	0	0	0
Barley	5	3	0	0	5
Peas	0	0	0	0	0
Pork	91	0	90	0	91
Lard	64	0	63	0	64
New Beef	60	0	60	0	60
Bacon (new)	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow	42	9	00	0	42
Cheese (new)	55	6	00	0	55

	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Flour, per cwt	10	0	12	6	10	0	11	6		
Spring Wheat	9	10	10	6	11	0	10	9		
Red Winter	9	9	10	7	9	0	10	2		
White Winter	9	10	10	2	9	10	10	2		
Corn	10	1	10	3	10	1	10	2		
Corn (new), per cwt	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0		
Corn (old, spot cwt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Oats, per central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Barley	5	3	0	0	5	2	0	0		
Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pork	91	0	90	0	91	0	0	0		
Lard	64	0	63	0	64	0	0	0		
New Beef	60	0	60	0	60	0	0	0		
Bacon (new)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tallow	42	9	00	0	42	9	0	0		
Cheese (new)	55	6	00	0	55	6	0	0		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., stock brokers, 58 Francois Xavier street, July 13.

	Op'g.	Cl'sg.		Op'g.	Cl'sg
W. U. Tel	87¼	88½	Union P	113⅝	114¼
Lake Shore	111⅜	111⅞	N. J.		81
Pacific Mail		40⅜	Man Riv		123½
Erie	38⅝	39⅜	Reading		59
Do 2nd			Kansas & T	36¼	37½
Do. Pref			Chesh & O		
Ohio & Miss			Can. Southern	56	56⅜
North-West	132⅝	133⅜	St. Paul & O	4.6⅝	4.6⅝
Do Pref			Do Pref 2d	105¾	10.-⅜
St. Paul	117⅞	117⅞	D R	59⅛	59½
Do Pref	131¼	131¼	N. P	44⅝	42⅜
Mich. Central	92½	93½	Do Pref	84¼	84⅝
Jersey Centre	77¼	77¼	Ont. & Western	27¾	27⅞
N.Y. Central	132⅜	134	Ohio & Cent		10⅜
Del. and Lack	112	126⅜	Erie & W		13½
Del. & Hud		112⅜	Mich. & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝
St. Joseph			Lou & Nash	70⅜	70
Do Pref		35	T. C. & I		78
Rock Island			San Francisco		39
Ill. Central		137	Texas Pac	4.3⅝	47⅝
C. R. & I		130⅜	Can Pac		84⅜
C.C. & I. C			Exchange		
Wabash	34⅛	35⅞	Money		
Do Pref	58⅜	57⅞	St. Paul & Man		135⅜

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for THE STAR by L. J. Forget & Co., stock brokers, No. 325, Notre Dame street, July 13.

Last Semi-annual dividend.	Banks.	Close previous day. Bid.	Asked.	To-day's Close. Bid.	Asked.
5 p.c.	Montreal	207½	207¾	207¾	207¾
6 p. an.	Ontario	122	124	122	123½
2½ p.c.	Du Peuple	58	58¾	58	58¾
3½ p.c.	Molsons			126½	128
3½	Toronto, xd	161	162½	161	162
3½	Jacq. Cartier	117½	120	117½	120
3½	Merchants	127¼	127¾	127	127½
3½	E. Townships xd	119½	120½		
3½ p.c.	Union, xd	99	100	99	100
4 p.c.	Commerce	140¾	141	141	141½
2½	Ville-Marie			98	
3½	Hochelaga				
4 p.c.	Exchange				
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
2 p.c. qrly.	Mon. T. Co. xd	130	130½	130	130½
2½	Gas Co.			134¾	135
2½	Dom. Tel. Co				100
2½	R. & O. Nav. Co