wi'l be satisfied till they get it.

The appointment of a commission to conside existing difficulties between the Dominion and the Republic with a view to their settlement, and the movement for the reduction of Customs duties in the United States, are propitious in conjunction with the demand for Reciprocity in Canada. The tide of affairs is favorable to a gettlement that will be beneficial to a'l concerned and do away for ever with the expensive. irritating dangerous conditions that now prevail, threatening endless trouble and entanglement.

Goldwin Smith has very clearly and correctly described the situation is a letter to the Toronto Mail. He writes :-

"It is my avowed conviction that the union of the English-speaking race upon this continent will some day come to pass. For twenty years I have watered the action of the social and economical forces, which are all, as it seems to me, d.awing powerfelly and steadily in that direction. Intercourse of every kind, cooperation for every sort of object, interchange of hospitalities, inter-marriage, are daily on the increase. The unitying influence of railways is felt more and more as the international sys em men whose calling it is to promote and tacilitate such communication should be found recoiling with horror from the thought of Commercial Union. An actual fusion is in fact taking place through the migration of Canadians to the cen through the migration of Canadians to the centres of wealth and employment; and the Separatist system, as it impoverishes Canadian that militates against its own political object by driving Canadians into the arms of the American can Republic. The population on the two sides of the line being not only kindred and similar, but identical, and the political institutions of both being, not only in principle but almost in Children, and many other institutions of free form, the same, the consummation to which all this points can hardly tail some day in the course of nature to arrive; though no one who had a particle of atatesmanship in his composition would desire to anticipate the course of nature or to hasten the union by a day."

There is nothing new in this. The Professor has merely put into sterling phraseology what has long been plain to the minds of Canadians everywhere. The only expression to be heard concerning it is that many persons regret that they may not live to see it carried out against the crass ignorance, stupidity and prejudice of the Tories, joined with and supported by the vested interests of the rings and monepolies which have grown up with our unnatural debt and waxed mighty on our system of taxation. But, as Goldwin Smith says in the same letter, "The grees must grow at last over every grave," and the sooner it grows over the grave of a false and foolish system the better for the people of Canada.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

President Guzman Blanco, of the Republic of Venezuela, resigned his office a short time ago and has started on a mission among the nations to enlist sympathy for his country on account of the encruschment of Great Britain.

Senor Blanco has made one of the strongest and best Presidents in South America, and has greatly advanced Venezuela materially and industrial y. Recognizing the importance and danger of the luceent difficulty with England. and that in this matter the future of Wenezuela largely depends upon arousing the good will and sympathy of the rest of the world, he leaves his country to call attention to the wrongs that Venezuela is threatened with, and to try and arouse in the United States the sentiment that found vent in the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, which does not, however, seem as: vigorous or as decided nowadlys as a half a

The Associated Press has had frequent notices of the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela over a large extent of territory extending sou h to the Orinoco, which the British claim as a part of Demerara or British Guiana. The limits of that colony have never been accurately determined, and this has afforded Great Britain an opportunity to lay claim to an immense territory. The district called Guians extends from the Amazon to the Orineco. It is divided into five parts, owned respectively by England, France, Holland, Brazil and Venezuela. The boundary between British and Venezuelian Guinra has hitherto been the Esequibe river, but the British Government recently, "by decree," took possession of the whole country as far as the Orinoco. Venezuela is thus virtually dispossessed of the control of its great river, and threatened with a loss of the entire region south of that stream, in which it has latterly been establishing colonies and which has had a new value given it by the discovery of gold there. The position of the South American republic is an awkward one. It is proposed by many ardent and patriotic Venezuelans that the country should at once initiate a war against the British colonial authorities, and thus against Great Britain-not, of course, with any hopes of succees-but under the belief that in this way the attention of the United States could be best attracted to this question and the Government be induced to interfere and see that justice is done Venezuela. The Venezuelans have confidence that the United States takes the most liberal construction of the Monroe doctrine, and regards it as its duty to act as the friend and mediator, if not as the ally, of any American republic threatened with injury by a European

President Blanco to appeal personally to the Washington Government to interfere and require Great Britain to arbitrate. It is to be for more than thirty years; its ancient feared that he will not succeed in his mission. The United States has more and more with. drawn from its relations with the Central and South American (Republics, and apparently it no longer seeks, as it did in the days of Monroe, to act as their guide and friend. The Monroe doctrine aimed to prevent the European powers which have constantly increased while the from swallowing up the American Republics, wealth of the country has diminished. The seed and is, therefore, applicable in the present case, of the future—its young men and women—has as much as in Mexico with Maximillian. "But been flying to foreign countries because they either the doctrine has not therefore at had of have no career or pursuit at home. The task to old or the United States has lost its interests in which Irish statesmen must give their whole South America to is wonderful mind and heart is to guide the reawakened what little enthusiasm or interest the plaint of which of the country to the reproductive enterthe Venezuelans has raised among Americans. prises by which poor communities become the Venezuelans has raised along Americans.

It is paraly positive they will be sufficiently interested to sufficiently interested to sufficiently interested to sufficiently arbitrament to Great Britain particularly as the same to favor settling affaired in the United States will do as Venerating and the United States will do as Venerating to the United States will do as Venerating to the length of War if necessary. It is to be feared that the United States will do as venerating to the length of war if necessary. It

The course finally decided on has been for

bower.

m nt Unrestricted Reciprocity on a lasting clined to think, will refuse to take upon its m now what the people want and they never shoulders the quarrels of Venezuela, however just they may be.

THE NEW IDEA.

If our good friend the Witness has not been studying the writings of Prince Krapotkin he has furnished a singularly good proof in support of the greet Anarchist argument. In Folday's issue of that paper we read :-

"We should like very much to see organized in Monsreal a public improvement committee, whose aim would be to look on the future of the city with somewhat wider open eyes than is habitual with our aldermen."

This is Anarchist doctrine, pure and simple almost as taug :t by Krapotkin. He holds that representative government has failed, is failing every day, to selve the problem of government, and that the free association of individuals is gradually usurping the funcions of, and will finally displace, the existing system. He points out that in the great social movements of the present time congresses of delegates are held to consider the questions that have arisen from the vast changes brought about by the new civilizanes more complete; and it is strange that tion. At these meetings discussion results in recommendation of what is best to be don?, and the public usually act thereupon, although these congresses have not power beyond reason and appeals to popular intelligence to enforce their beheats. This. Krapotkin holds, is a clear indication of the advance toward anarchy, or, as he puts it, no government. The Law and Order League; the Society for the Protection of Women an anarchistic, because they undertake to do what Government is supposed to perform by ordinary process of law. It will be remembered how bitterly the late Judge Ramsey inveighed against these societies, holding that the law was sufficient and their interference illegal and uncalled for. He was doubtless right from his point of view, but the revioutions in social life of a people are forces that have made laws and pledges and can unmake them. But human laws do not operate like divine laws. They fall into disuse unless somebody calls th m into activity, and we know that judges and governments, as well as their instruments, are not always to be relied upon for justice or right conduct. Therefore, we agree with Prince Krapotkin and the Witness, that tree association is the only effective means that can at present be employed to supplement the action of those who, elected by the people, are unable for a variety of reasons to perform their duties satisfactorily. The conditions of government are becoming more and more difficult every day. Men entrusted with the power of governing find themselves thwarted and paralyzed at every turn by outside influences till they discover what log-rollers, wire-pullers and lobbyists have reduced to a science, that power really resides in some dark corner occupied by persons never chosen by the pe ple, but whose selfish and sinister influence can be seen, for instance, in the demoralization of the fire brigade and the unreliable state of the police force.

Thus it will be seen that to counteract and nullify the schemes of the Dark Corner An irchists it would be wise to do as suggested i by our contemporary, form an open free association of citizens to supervise the aldermen. Far better that the public should know what sort of devoted friends of the Irish Catholic people. men "boss" the civic machine in the light In conclusion, Sir Charles says : We have given of day than that hidden hands should continue the hostages of honor and conscience to the supreme.

HOME RULE SCHEME BY SIR C.

An important article entitled, " A Fair Contitution for Ireland," by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, appears in the September number of the Contemporary Review. A scheme of relf government for I eland, just and adequate, has, Sir Charles says, still to be sought. Between 1842 and 1866 a succession of tentative proposals was made by men of notable ability. Mr. Gladstone's bills have not satisfied the friends of Home Rule either in England or Ireland. He has specified guiding principles which must always be kept in view-the right of the Crown. the interest of minorities, and the control of Imperial Parliament over Imperial interestsbut the special machinery for accomplishing the e ends is no longer insisted upon. Sir Charles desires to content his Pr testant fellow countrymen by making religious liberty, private property, the administration of justice, and the peace of a mixed community, as safe in Ireland as anywhere under the sky; to make the substitution of Celtic or Catholic ascendancy for the Protestant ascendancy, which has been overthrown, impossible; to create a native legislature in which the whole nation shall be adequately represented, where the experience and discipline of the better trained minority may unite with the passionate majority to raise up their country anew. We must, he says, constantly acknowledge and act upon the principle that in all public affairs, from the parish to the parliament, it is the highest interest of the country that the majority and the minority should be fully represented, and neither of them suppressed or overborne. The work of a native parliament is to restore social peace and the prosperity which can only proceed from peace. Ireland at present presents a spectacle without a parallel among Christian nations; its population has dwindled year by year manufactures have disappeared; its foreign commerce is almost annihilated; the bulk of the population is pauperised and demoralised by a constant struggle against unjust laws and piti. less authority. The produce of the island is carried away by absentees and by fiscal exactions

disappearing. All Europe has seen little Bul- fair play cannot be ensured the Ireland may be garis bullied by Russia without anyone daring divided into thirty-five constituencies, each to interfere; and the United States, we are in- selecting three members on the present franchise,

of whom no elector could vote for more than two. The constituencies would be based on population and have their centres in the great towns. The five and thirty constituencies would give a House of 105 members-a convenient number for a working legislature.

The Irish Senate should consist of fifty-four members, selected fairly from the four provinces, and to ensure the getting the best men at the outset they should be nominated in the Constitution Act. Nomination and not election is the method by which an Upper House is chosen in other countries. The Senate should include two Archbishops or Bishops of the Catholic and Protestant Churches respectively, a Presbyterian minister who has been Moderator of the General Assembly, the Provost of the Dublin University, the President of Maynooth College, a representative of the Royal University, and two or more judges of the Supreme Courts. The Senate should also include a dozen frish peers who have pronounced in favor of Home Rule, and also men who have conducted industrial enterprises successfully, who have served in Parliament with distinction, manufacturers from Belfast, merchants from Cork and the pick of the legal, medical, and engineering professions. Men without official, but with high moral claims, should likewise find a place in the Senate... The Executive Government, springing from such a legislature would resemble it in fairness and moderation. It should include all shades of political and religious thought, and thorough harmony should prevail, and, further, it should never be constituted merely of political gladiators or successful rhetoricians, but rather of men skilled in the permanent interests of the country.

This is the very model on which the Canadian Senate was projected, but in practice that chamber has fallen below contempt. The same thing would occur in Ireland should the mis! take be made of having a nominated Senate. A leaning to Imperial Federation is apparent in what Sir Charles proposes. He says that "if the empire is to be held together there must be federal union in which taxation and representation go together. A parliament of the Empire in which the popular chamber consisted of a convenient number of members allotted to the mother-country and the colonies in strict proportion to populations and resources, and an Upper House of life peers, selected on the same principle, would be a truly Imperial Parliament." This may be allowed to pass among the fads of the day, which, it seems, all writers who undertake the work of reconstructing that famous old machine, the British constitution, must touch upon as a matter of course.

In common with all men who have studied the question, Sir Charles is of opinion: that Ireland must be conceded her natural autonomy. The only question about Home Rule is whether it will come on the inclined plane of compromise, or come in a rush, and the minority cannot doubt which method they would prefer. When the peasantry are secured the honest fruits of their honest industry, they will be readily disposed to be the allies and partisans of their social superiors. As for the true giverning class, the thoughtful and studious men scattered through the professions and isolated in colleges and presbyterie, they whose opinions generation sines the fall of Limerick the most Protestants who have helped us in our long struggle, and still more to the English satesman who has rai-ed the Irish question to the position which commands success, and to his a lies who have expounded his opinions to the English people with such skill and enthusiasm.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has been acres et and will be carried a prisoner before a court which has dec'ded in advance of trial to punish him for using the right of free speech to denounce the infamies of landlordism. The Government will no doubt wreak the full measure of their animosity on the author of the Plan of Campaign and the man above all others who has tauzht the people of Ireland how to d feat and baffle their oppressors. But there are other reasons for punishing Mr. O'Brien. His daring and successful arraignment of Lansdowne in Canada is something that his enemies would like to hang him for. The most detestable of the hateful tribe of thieves and murderers by hereditary occupation, now polluting the atmosphere of this country, may fancy he is having his revenge, but he will find in the long run, perhaps, that it would have been much wiser to have let William O'Brien alone. Prosecution of the sort to which he is made the victim can do no good. It will not injure him, and will only still further strengthen the people who are in no want of leaders to carry on the struggle in which they are engaged.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISION ABOL. ISHED.

The Governor-General-in Council has been pleased to order that the Inland Revenue Division of Cobourg be abolished, and that for the purposes of the collection of excise duties the counties of Peterborough, Victoria, Durham and Northumberland be constituted an Inland Revenue Division to be designated and Inland Revenue Division to be designated and known as the division of Peterborough, it being deemed advisable to amalgamate the present divisions of Cobourg and Peterborough in consequence of the large decrease in the excise business in the Cobourg division, such decrease being mainly attributed to the coming into force of the Scott Actinto the counties of Durham and Northumberland, which composed the

GREAT O'BRIEN DEMONSTRATION LONDON, Sept. 8.—Preparations are being made for a monster demonstration at Mitchells. town, Ireland, to morrow, to protest against the prosecution of O'Brien. A correspondent of he Paris Temps, now making a tour of Ireland. denounces the evictions as barbarous.

APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR. [SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

QUEBEC. Sept. 8, - Chief Justice Stuart will be sworn in this afternoon as administrator of the Province of Quebec in the absence of Lieut.

The Commercial Advertiser says G. W Hazard has come to New York from Baltimore in the interest of certain stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Compady. Mr. Hazald said lest night there was no room for doubt that the telegraph business has gone out of Robert Garrett's hands, much after the same fashion, and decidedly to the same purchasers of the express company. The terms for the pirchase of the Baltimore, Cobio telegraph system were decided upon by George Gould under his father's instructions, and the wires would be in the Western Union office within two weeks.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

To keep a woman out of sulks the easiest way is to keep her in silks. Only a slight difference between U and I.—Boston Transcript. A Grand Rapids belle excuses her rather large

rose on the ground that it was a birthday pre sent.—Grand Rapids Telegram Herald. Ambitious young ladies eat arsenic for their complexion and then wrestle with stumach pumps for their lives.—Chicago Herald.

A Chicago man has made a bet, with a stake of \$500, that Shakespeare, and not Bacon, wrote the immortal plays. This may be rash, but a Bacon stake would be a rasher.—Boston Globe. From reports of the Sunday meeting in Ireland, it would appear that the police were more in need of being suppressed by the military than were the Nationalists.—London Adver-

Let's all unite, buy a gall n of sorghum and get up a "candy pull." Something has got to be done to relieve the painful monotony.—

Luling (Texas) Signal. Honest laboring men pay taxes to support people in idleness in the jails who might be used n cleaning the markets and gutters of the city -New Orleans Chronicle.

The prompt manner in which a dusky ravisher was lynched in Alabama by people of his own hue, speaks volumes for the advancement of the colored race. - Hamilton Post.

If Jim Jenkins don't stop shooting our win dows out there'll be trouble; 'nis is no rented house, and the windows ost money. If he wants to shoot at us he must come inside. Hawesville, Ky., Plandealer.

Several Chine mandaring are coming to the United State to study oar system of finance They she is not neglect to give some attenti n to the career of those of our eminent financiers who are at Sing Sing or comfortably located in Canada. - Boston Post.

A country paper says the members of the stewards of the municipality. This is true, and when we hunt for the steward" we have only to call to mind the as-sessor who takes bis bill and writes down quickly the \$20,000 property owner as worth \$5,000, while the laborer's \$500 cottage is assessed for \$600. That's about the way it's worked .- Tor onto News.

Wages are the first thing to go down and the last thing to come up in the "protected" industries. Despite the improved condition of business and a high duty on glass, the windowglass workers are denied a restoration of the 10 per cent of their wages that was taken off in hard times several years ago .- New York World.

If anything can stop the growth of popular discontent in the M ritime Provinces, and the direction it is now taking, it will be full reciprocity with the neighboring Republic. The Government have set their face against recuprocity, If they persist in this course they must be held responsible for the consequences.-St. John Telegraph.

Dr. Elliott, of Orillia, after careful study, has come to the conclusion that intemperance is a disease. He is ably supported in this opinion by the celebrated Dr. Norman Kerr, of Lendon, England, who declares that a person when under the influence of signor is in "an abnormal cerebral condition, experiencing a dynamical and psychical disturbance of the brain and merve function, a real departure from sound health, which is itself a pathological state, with in all probability its post-morten equivalent in hyperplasma of the neuroglia." But it is hardly necessary to resort to such strong language to prove that whiskey steals away th brain. The man who rutus himself and his family by the use of liquor cannot be in his right mind .- Toronto Mail.

""NOMINATIONS FOR OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 .- At the nomination meeting prevail in the end, know that the minority to the candidate summing which the end, know that the minority to the candidate summing the candidate summing to the candidate summing the cand men. Mr. Corinter first addressed the meeting (about 5,000 people being present) and was received very coldly. Mr. Rochon replied and was received with immense applause. Mr. Bisaellon, H.n. Mr. Lynch, Mr. A. Charland, Mr. Cornellier and Hon, Mr. Tailon spoke in favor of Mr. Connier, Messys, Lemieux, Barry, Langelier, Tr mblay, Hon. C. E. Gagnon and Hon. James McShane in favor of Mr. Rochon. Mr. Rochan. During the meeting Mr. Pelletier, late five marshal of Montreal, started a row and interfered with the crowd, during which he bit a man's finger off. Had it not been for the interference of Hon. James McShane, who jumped from the platform amongst the crowd, l'elletier would have been very severely injured. Mr. McShane, at a great risk to himse.f, got Pelletier into a carriage and drove him over to Ottawa. Mr. Rochon's friends answered their opponents victoriously on every p int. The reports from all parts of the county leave no doubt but that Rochon will carry Ottawa

County by an immense majority.

Hon. Mr. Gagnon's speech was strong in favor of the Mercier Government. Hon. Mr. Taillon's w a weak. He excused himself to the meeting on account of a cold. Hop. Mr. McShane's answer to Mr. Taillon

was a cushing blow to the Ross Tailon party. The cr wil cheered Mr. McShale throughout, and, amidst immense enthusiasin, he closed the neeting by c lling for three cheers for P.emier Mercier, which was given to the echo.

CITAWA, Ont., Sept. 10 .- Premier Mercier. Hon. James McShane, Senator Belioze, Dr. Guay, M.P., Mr. McLaren, M.P., Denis Barry and a large number of speakers left by Satur day afternoon's train for Ottawa County. On the arrival of the train at Papineauv lle an immense crowd were assembled at the station carrying torchlights. The distinguished party were escorted through the village amidst boom-ing of cannon and a grand display of fireworks. Cheer after cheer was given for the Premier and Hon. James McShane. At St. Andre Avelia the Premier apoke after Mass to thousands of peorle who had assembled from surrounding districts to welcome him. The reception given him was one that has never been given to any public man in this part of the country for many a day. Speakers of both perties were all through the county to day. It is conceded by Mr. Cormier's friends that Mr. Rochon will be elected by a good majority. Hon, James McShane addressed a large meeting at Hull to-night. Premier Mercier will address the electors of Hull on Tuesday evening. Hon. Mr. McShane leaves for home on the Pacific train in the morning.

SCHOONER FOUNDERED. ALL HANDS LOST.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—A special from Marquett, Mich., says the schooner Niagara foundered near Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, in yesterday's gale. She was commanded by Captain Clements and was laden from Ashland to Ashtabula. Her crew of ten men were lost, and the captain's family is also reported to have been aboard. The Niagara was owned by Mr.

Corrigan, of Cleveland.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Capt. Waite, of the steamer Idaho, just arrived, reports passing the wreck of the Niegara at 11.30 a.m., yesterday. She lies in one fathom of water ten miles this side of Whitefish Point and five miles from side of Whiteish Point and five miles from shore. The mizzenmast just reaches above water, Capt. Waite saw no trace of any of her ill-fated crew, and states that no small boat could have lived in the terrible sea which was running there on Wednesday. Captain Waite thinks that, in addition to the crew of the Niagara, there were a number of ladies aboard of her, as he met her as she was coming up and noticed them. All must have perished between 13 and 15 south. The gale was one of the worst on the lakes for years. The wind residied a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Mother Run for the doctor, John. Quick quick; baby has awallowed a shilling! Run! Mr. Moneygrub—Was it the one I left on the table! Mrs. M.—Yes! yes! For pity's sate. run! Mr. M.—Don't get excited. It's of no consequence. That shilling is a had one. CHINA AND JAPAN.

EARTHQUAKE-FIRE-OHINESE CONCESSION TO THE AMERICAN BANKING BYNDICATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11. -[Special]-The steamer San Pablo strived from China and Japan this evening. Hong Kong advices re-ferring to the Chinese concessions state that now the Imperial Amalgamated Bank is to be started within the next six months. The directorate will consist of an equal number of Chinese and Americans, with a Chinese president. The capital will be from twenty five to fifty million taels. Twelve of the largest bar United States are in the syndicate. Twelve of the largest banks in the

A sharp stroke of earthqu ke was felt at Yokohama August 15th, which lasted three minuses. At Bakamachi, Japan, August 11th, four hundred houses were four hundred houses were destroyed by fire.

The rumor that the Japanese Government intends raising a ten million yen loan in Germany is not discredited. Germany is resorted to be-cause it has large quanties of silver stored up which, it is stated, she will consent to lend at a

Chinese concessions are given great space in Chinese and Japanese papers. The Japan Mail says:—"The privileges granted to the American syndicate cannot be held from other nations. China is thrusting her head into a very ugly yoke. We believe she will draw back

before the mischief is done. The North China News says :- " The conces sions are percontra liable to monstrous abuse and can be used so as to undermind the state and beggar the people. At present China has not civil service competent to deal with the excessive complications of the matter.

THE DUKE SNUBBED. NEWPORT AMERICANS HAVE NO DESIRE FOR HIS SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A Newport despatch says it now transpires that, despite all reports, society people here are by no means united as regards the recept on of the Duke of Marl berough. It appears that he was not present at Mrs. Henry Clewes' musicale on Saturday last, but that Mrs. Clewes refused the invitation asked for him by Mrs Seevens, and that the latter lady had not hesitated to express her an noyance at her request being refused. The gautlemen who are members of the Ca-ino club and the Newport R. ading room openly expressed their opinion of the people who have courted and entertained the nobleman, and it is by no means a complimentary one. Indeed, the feeling against the visitor is rapidly growing, and as his few hosts champion him a social war over the matter is imminent. Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Burden and Mrs. Ogden Mills, jr., are in reality the only persons of pro-minence who have gone out of their way to pay court to the Duke, and their action is generally condemned. Last week, it is said, Harry Cannon, a young society swell, was a ked by Mrs. Goelet to organize a porty for a sail on Mr. Goelet's yach, the Norseman. He invited a number of guests, purposely emitting the Duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Sevens wrote him requesing an invitation for the Duke, and Mr. Cannon replied that "he was very sorry, but the list was completed." Mrs. Stevens then posted in haste to Mrs. Goelet, and the latter told Mr. Comon that as it was on her desire on which the party was to be given, she wished the Duke invited. The story has excited much

THE COLLAPSE OF A FLOOR

T A REVIVAL MEETING CAUSES FATAL RESULTS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11 .- A terrible accident is reported from Needmore, a small inland village three miles north of Manchester. Rev. J. M. Carter and Dr. Logan were to speak there yesterday in favor of prohibition. When they arrived they found a big revival in progress and did not speak. The revival was conducted in a two storey church building, the upper floor being used for church purposes, and the lower being given up exclusively to school purposes. Yesterday there was an immense auposes. Yesterday there was an immense au-dience in the upper storey, listening attentively to the exhortat ons, when suldenly and with-out warning, the rear end of the floor gave away with a crash carrying 60 or 70 people with it.
The fall was thirteen feet and hardly one of them escaped injury. The injured were quickly rescued from the wreck and three of them found to be reriously hurt. One man is fatally injured. Every physician in the county was immediately sent for and the work of relieving the injured promptly begun. he disaster.

TYRANNICAL MAGISTRATES. wit. DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The Glass in magistrates have sentenced M. Hayden, editor of the Western Examiner, to three in aths' imprisonment for obstructing the police during recent evictions. Mr. Hayden appealed from the sentence and has been admitted to bail.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 .- Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Order of Orangemen, r-c-ntly wrote to Mr. Gladstone, asking him to state whether, in this future proposal for Hone Rule, representatives of Leland, an integral part of the United Kingdom, would be retained in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has replied that the subject of the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament is not involved in the question of Home Rule for Ireland.

MOST CAN'T NATURALIZE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.-Johann Most, the Anarchist, in accordance with a promise made at a meeting of Anarchists, yesterday, to-day made application for citizenship at the Court of Common Pleas Natural zation Burgau. He arrived at the bureau accompanied by severa friends. In reply to questions put by Chief Clerk Boise, Most said he believed in the con-stitution of the United States and in the laws passed by the proper authority, if they were good laws. If he believed the laws interfered with the rights of the people he would resist them by force. He admitted that he had been a prisoner for violation of the laws, but claims that the conviction was unjust, and asserted that if he could take his case to the United States Supreme Court the judgment would be reversed. Most continued that he had resisted tyranny in every country he had lived in, and would continue to do so. Thereupon Chief Clerk Boise declined to administer the oath, adding that if he had made a mistake the courts would rectify it. Most replied that he would test the point. This is the first time a refusal has been made on the same grounds.

THE FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. is highly recommended to us as truly a triumph f mechanical genius, and for rapid and satisfactory work, easy adjustment and ready port-ability, its equal appears never to have been in-vented. A man can carry it to the woods under his arm in the morning, saw down and trim trees, cut up the logs, and cut seven or more cords of wood before night. The firm, Folding Sawing Machine Co., 303 to 311 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., offer them at reasonable rates, and any lumberman or farmer with a few acres of timber can make one save its first cost. in a short t me. Send for their circular. See their advertisement in another column.

POWDERLY'S LATEST PLANS. Chicago, Sept. 12.—A special from Scranton, Pa., says Powderly said his next message will advocate the Government ownership of tele-Pa., says Powderly said his next message will advocate the Government ownership of telegraph and railroad lines and the establishment of a postal savings bank. Bills will be prepared by him to carry these suggestions into effect and they will be submitted to the general assembly for its approval. Should the assembly approve these measuress they will be introduced in Congress and backed by the full strength of the Knights of Labor.

CLUBBED TO DEATH San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Joseph McMullan, 52 years of age, was clubbed to death last night in a saloon quarrel by two young roughs named Dempsey and McCort. Both have been

CUSTODY OF A MINOR. A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE RELATIVES AND AN ORPHAN -SYLUM

An important quest in was this morning tried before His Honor Mr Justice Papineau, in Chambers, and decid d by him. Mr. Be nard Starrs recently came out from Ireland to seek ont the two young chil iron Iroland to seek ont the two young chil iron of his deceased eister, Bridget Ellen Starrs, wife of the late John Smith. One of these children, a boy of about four years of age, was in the charge of a distant relative. The other, a girl, aged about ten years, he found in the Pretestant Orphan Asylum, the man gers of which institution declined to give her up, contending she was a Protes'ant, and had teen by her mother (who, they alleged, was also a Protestant), placed in

they alleged, was also a Protestant), placed in their charge.

Mr. Starrs c multed his counsel, Messrs.
Doherty and Doherty, and having been appointed tutor to his minor niece, and procured certificate of her baptism in St. Patrick's Catholic charge at Oneber, again applied to the authoric ohurch at Quebec, ag in applied to the authorities of the say um, and was again refused. He ties of the say!um, and was again refused. He then, through his counsel applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was granted, re-urnable on Wednesday let. On that day the superintendent of the society, Mr. McCreadie, appeared before the Judge and declined to deliver the child, claiming, as above stated, to have the right to hold her as being a Protestant. The case was fixed for to-day for proof and hearing. Mr. Doherty, Q.C., in opening the case, sad his client wiehed to raise no religious question, which he considered, affected the case

question, which, he considered, affected the case in no way The issue was simply whether the tutor and nearest relative of the child—her legal and natural guardian—should be permitted to bring her up, and have her in custody, or whether she should remain in a public charitable institution. As the defendant, however, had pretended the child en's parents were Protesants, he would call the relatives to give evidence on that question. Mr. Doherty then produced the Baptismal certificate above ref-rred to, and examined the aunt, cousin and grand and of the minor, who established the fact that both pare ts were born, lived and died Catholics, Mr. McCord, for defendant, examined several ladies connected with the asylum and other Protestant institutions, and established that the mother had been at different times an inmate of these institutions,

where she passed as a Protestant.

In argument Mr. Doherty, Q.C., stated briefly that he regretted the introduction of the religious question into the case. It was beside religious question may say the tutor and nearest the issue. His client was the tutor and nearest relative of the minor, and as such, it was both his right and duty to care for and take charge of the child. The amborities of the asylum were doubtless in good faith, but the law were doubtless in good faith, but the law clearly laid down that the tutor should have the

Mr. McCord replying, dwelt entirely on the religious question, and claimed the asylum had a right to keep the child, as its mother had placed it in a Protestant asylum, and desired it to be a Protestant, as he contended. He also claimed the appointment of Mr. Starrs, as tutor, was irregular.

In rendering judgment, His Honor' said that

into the religious question he could not enter. By law, the Court or Judge had no right to decide in what religion the child should be educated. What was to be decided was who was lawfully entitled to the charge of the child. The motives of defendant were doubtless of the best, but there could be no doubt that the petitioner as natural and legal guardian of the child was entitled to her custody. The order would go to hand her over, and must be executed in Court. The minor was accordingly delivered to her new guardian, and after a few natural tears caused by the strangeness of the situation, soon regained her cheerfulness, and after kissing good-bye to the ladies of the Institution, departed smiling with her uncle.

THE NATIONAL LOTTERY.

To the Editor of THE POST: Sir, -I chance I only yesterday to read your article of the 1st of this month on the National Lottery, in which you state that I am the "Membro du Clergé" who wrote to the Etcndard about the Lottery, and that I "did it be-cause I was anary with my parchimers for "having too largely patronized the National "Lottery, and, at the same time refused to c attribute to one which was given by me.

As to the questions put to the Lottery Burean through the columns of the Elendard, although I am not de facta the nurter of them. I would not refuse to take this responsibility, because they are the very expression of my mind and of the minds of three-concess, and ealishtene flaity. I challenge sny one to prove that the questions of the "Membre du Clerge" were out of place, or that the public has no right to get an answ r to them.

As to the motive which, according to your

reporter, prempted them, let me tell you that the one attributed to me is most insulting to a priest. Let the reporter in question know that priest. Let the reporter in question know that there was never any latter in my tarish, or in my charge, and altered read it is mustion is an egregious slated r.

With your usual kindness you will please to publish this letter in your next base, and I had become the index down as he would re-

shall forget the injury done me by your re-

port-r.

1 remain Mr. Editor,
Your humble servant,
I. C. Caise St. Subjice, Sept. 5, 1887.

COMMERCIAL UNION. - The Hon. L. A. Senecal was in New York on Monday, and was in-terview d by the Mail and Express on the subject of Commercial Union. He is reported as having said:—'I hope that it will be consummated. If the United States offers us a treaty, such as has been recently talked of, we will accept it by all means. Although I am a Conservative, I am more of a business man than a servative, I am more of a business man than a politician, and my opinion is that no matter what England thinks about the matter, the Canadians will consult their own interests and ratify the treaty. If I did not think a commercial union would be of advantage to us I would not advocate it. I have been in business twenty five years, and I ought to know pretty much what I am talking about. The Frenchmen of Montreal are, not disloyal to the Queen, but they are loval to the true interests of their but they are loyal to the true interests of their country. Will the Conservatives oppose the country. Will the Conservatives oppose the union? If they do it will do no good, for the people of Canada will declare for it."

ELECTION CASES—The preliminary objections fyled by Mr. Gauthier, M.P., in the L'Assomption contested election case have been dismissed by the Hon. Judge Taschereau for want of proof... The Hon. Judge Papineau has fixed the 19th instant for the hearing of the bill of particulars in the Vercheres contested election case, and the 27th for the hearing of the case on its merits... By a decision of the Hon. Judge Papineau in the Hochelaga contested election case, the petitioner. Mr. Narciase St. Denis. is Papineau in the Hochelaga contested election case, the petitioner, Mr. Narcisse St. Denis, is compelled to fyle, at Ald. Villeneuve's request, before the 19th instant, a detailed statement of the facts which he intends to prove during his enquete against Mr. Villeneuve; also to fyle a detailed statement containing the names of persons whom he thinks have acted as representatives for Mr. Villeneuve during the last election, the whole with costs. with costs.

FARMERS COMPLAIN,—Farmers along the North Shore railway line complain that the spaiks from the engines have frequently set fire to sheds etc., and fields of stubble. One far-mert in principal narrowly escaped being burned out on Monday. Sparks set fire to a field of stuble and extended to his dwelling. Fortunately the fire was discovered in due time and extinguise ed before much damage was done to the premises. The farmers intend to notify the company and ascertain if anything can be done to asture their safety from being burned

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, a New Cork and Monkreal, is we whighly communited for all persons of roth sexes and of all free. Described persons should sex for the drawn model. T. (9).