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CHAMBERLAIN TALKS RESISTANCE.

The Advice to His Loyalist Friends of Ulster—Another Liberal Convert to Home Rule—One of Lansdowne's Bailiffs Well Rewarded for Conducting Evictions.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Bushmills, County Antrim, to-day, said that it was not the upper classes but the poorer classes of Ulster that were opposed to the Parnellite proposals. The artizans and farmers did not see any chance of improving their condition under the rule of men like the Home Rule members of Parliament. The poorer classes rightly looked forward with the greatest dread to the changes that would be involved in the creation of a parliament at Dublin. He admitted that a part of the north of Ireland was strongly in favor of home rule, but he was certain that if he could infuse into the people of Donegal the same resolute, law-abiding disposition as that shown by the people of Antrim, the outcry for great constitutional changes would become little heard. Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, referred to the persistent silence which Mr. Gladstone had maintained regarding the form of the new home rule bill. The Gladstonians, he said, made a great parade about vague modifications of Mr. Gladstone's original plan, but many earnest Liberals remained totally unable to gather from Mr. Gladstone's own utterances what the changes really were. If an amended scheme existed, why did not Mr. Gladstone take the nation into his confidence? It was not fair for a leader to claim absolute trust of his followers while refusing to give a clear insight into his intentions. Upon a matter of life or death—surely, upon a question involving the fate of the Empire—Mr. Gladstone might, even at this late hour, make a clear, definite statement which plain men could understand. In conclusion, he declared that it was beyond the competency or the Parliament of the United Kingdom to dispose absolutely of the destinies of any part of the Kingdom. Parliament might relieve Ulster of its allegiance and cut it adrift from the Empire, but it was not competent to transfer the allegiance of Ulster to a parliament at Dublin. In counselling Ulster to offer resistance, he did not mean a resort to physical force. He put that aside. (Cries of "You needn't.") It was constitutional resistance he meant. If it were decided ultimately that Home Rule was desirable for the south of Ireland that would not justify the imposition of Home Rule on Ulster, which, under no circumstances, would submit to it. (Cries of "Never") Animated by this spirit the time would never come when Ulster men would cease to be citizens of the United Kingdom.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN POLICE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—In accordance with the order issued by the Inspector-General of the Constabulary, Inspector Browning and the other constables who were found guilty of murder by the coroner's jury at Mitchellstown have not been arrested. They have, however, been suspended from duty pending the appeal from the verdict of the jury.

ANOTHER CONVERT TO HOME RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—T. R. Buchanan, member for West Edinburgh, Liberal, hitherto opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, has intimated his conversion to Home Rule.

ONE MORE EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Mr. E. Walsh, the proprietor of the *People*, a Nationalist paper, published at Wexford, has received six summonses to appear in court for alleged illegal publications relating to the National League.

AN EVICTOR RECEIVES HIS REWARD.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Much surprise has been caused by the announcement of the appointment of Valentine Hinds as a new Land Commissioner. Mr. Hinds is a bailiff on Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran property. He managed the recent eviction of eighty tenants, Lord Lansdowne, on his advice, refusing to grant the reduction of 15 per cent. which they demanded.

SCARLET FEVER.

THE LONDON "LANCET'S" SUGGESTIONS AS TO ITS TREATMENT.

It would be interesting if a census were to be taken with a view to ascertain what treatment of scarlet fever was most in vogue among practitioners to-day. We suspect that not an inconsiderable portion of this vote would fall to the lot of expectancy, by which must be understood the absence of any attempt to arrest the course of the malady, combined with great watchfulness of the symptoms and the treatment of the most dangerous of these morbid phenomena. The present epidemic is for the most part of a mild nature, but considerable attention has to be given to the throat, which seems to suffer in a marked degree, the glandular swelling being correspondingly marked. Hence it will be found that gargles of all kinds, and especially those of an antiseptic nature, are freely used, together with compresses of various degrees of heat and moisture applied to the neck. Most practitioners, even those of the most expectant schools, employ topical applications to the throat and nose. Many articles are used to relieve the thirst and sensation of dryness, but nothing is more effective than ice and a little raspberry vinegar. It is important to keep the nostrils and nasal passages sweet and clean. For cerebral symptoms, nothing is better than the application of cold, either in the mild form of lint soaked in ice water and applied to the shaven head, or in the more effective capilline tubes, with irrigation. Compression of the carotid arteries and bleeding are seldom practiced nowadays, either in scarlet or any other fever. Aconite in minute doses, frequently repeated, is still the favorite drug of many practitioners, but its employment needs the exercise of clinical discretion, especially in children. Actual bathing in cool or tepid water is practiced by but few physicians, though the number of physicians who recommend the use of cold or tepid sponging, the patient lying in bed on a mackintosh, appears to be largely on the increase. Most of the alleged specific and curative agents have long since lapsed into discredit. Belladonna finds but few adherents and carbonate of amonia almost none. Considerable difference of opinion exists on the merits of inunction with fat, cold cream, and the like, two of the most recent authors on the diseases of children taking opposite views, Dr. Goodhart advocating and Dr. Angel Mooney opposing the universal inunction, though the latter sees no objection to relieving the tension of the palms and soles by the application of goeline or vaseline scented with eucalyptol.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

STATISTICS THAT INDICATE A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES.

The Registrar General's report on the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for the year 1886 has just been issued in the form of a blue book. It shows, in the first place, that there has been a decrease in the total number of criminal offences in 1886 as compared with 1885; in the next place, that the improvement as regards the more serious offences noted in the reports for the four years preceding has not been maintained, there having been an increase of about five per cent. as compared with the year 1885; and, thirdly, it shows that the number of the less serious offences compares favorably with the average, and is considerably under the number recorded in the preceding year.

The total number of criminal offences during the year was 223,202, or 456.5 per 10,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 231,313, or 469.7 per 10,000 of the population in 1885, showing a decrease of 8,111 in number and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 persons. Of offences not disposed of summarily, constituting the more serious group of crimes, the number was 7,315, as compared with 6,961 in 1885. The charges summarily disposed of were 215,887 in number, as against 224,352 in the previous year. The former have decreased in Leinster and increased in the other provinces. The latter have decreased in all the provinces, and notably in Munster. Of the more serious crimes, 1,458, or 2.8 per 10,000 of the population, were offences against the person; 535, or 1·0 per 10,000, against property with violence; 3,135, or 6.1 per 10,000, against property without violence; 893, or 1.7 per 10,000, were malicious offences against property.

The rate per 10,000 of all offences not disposed of summarily was:—In Leinster, 31.1; Munster, 12.8; Ulster, 6.1, and Connaught, 6.9. In the case of offences against the person the rates per 10,000 of the population were:—For Leinster, 5.5 (including 15.6 in the Dublin Metropolitan district); Munster, 2.2; Ulster 1.8; Connaught, 1.7. The largest number of these offences both absolutely and relatively, were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan district, amounting to 547; the next largest in proportion to population, in Cork city and Belfast town respectively, amounting to 4.3 per 10,000; the rate in Limerick county was 4.2, in Drogheda town 4.2, and in the West Riding of Galway 3.7. In the case of malicious offences against property the highest rate (4.7) was in Limerick county, and the lowest (0.1) in Antrim county. Of murders (other than the murders of infants) there were 35 in 1886, as compared with 18 in 1885, 21 in 1884, 17 in 1883, and 40 in each of the years 1882 and 1881. There were 12 attempts to murder, as compared with 5 in the preceding year, and 146 cases of shooting at the person, as against 145 in the previous year. The number of offences against property with violence was 535, being 176 in excess of the number of the preceding year.

The result of proceedings in 607 cases brought before grand juries was that in 236 cases no bill was found, in 174 no prosecution took place, and in 197 bail was accepted and the cases not tried. In addition to those bailed and not tried, or where there was no prosecution, there were 106 cases in which trials were postponed after disagreement of the juries. Of 2,314 persons tried by jury in 1886, 679, or 29.3 per cent, were acquitted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AN ILL-FATED VESSEL.

A TALE OF MURDER, DRUNKENNESS AND SICKNESS ON BOARD THE OCCIDENTAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The American ship Occidental has arrived at Port Townsend from Acapulco, Mexico. On January 29 the Occidental sailed from Cardiff, coal laden, for Acapulco, under command of John Williams, who was accompanied by his wife and two children. On March 16, while Capt. Williams was on the forecastle head, he had some angry words with John Johnson, a seaman, which resulted in Johnson's stabbing the captain through the heart. First officer Craine assumed command of the ship. The crew allege that Craine was intimate with Mrs. Williams, and that such proceedings were continued until Valparaiso was reached, where both parties were seen intoxicated on the streets. At Valparaiso the murderer and principal participants in the trouble were turned over to the American Consul and imprisoned. A new crew was shipped, and Mrs. Williams and her family came to Acalpuco, where the ship was placed in quarantine by the Mexican authorities for 15 days. The Occidental was finally released and her cargo discharged, when John Craine was succeeded by William Taylor, formerly master of the ship Harvester. Craine was attacked with *delirium tremens* and sent to San Francisco with Mrs. Williams. The carpenter died at sea, after leaving Acapaluco, of Mexican fever. The fates appeared to combine against the Occidental. While crossing the Gulf of California a storm carried away over half the sails. Before leaving the harbor seven of the crew refused to do duty. They were locked up by the American consul and finally consented to go aboard and perform their duty. When eleven days out from Acapulco all but four of the seaman were taken sick with Mexican fever. It was with the greatest difficulty the vessel was navigated to Port Townsend.

BOODLEISM DEFINED.

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 14.—At the Sandwich assizes, yesterdy, the case of Fleming against Balfour and the *Echo* Printing Company was of unusual interest. Balfour, at a political meeting in the late contest, had referred to the plaintiff as "Boodler" Fleming. Balfour admitted the use of the term "boodler," but considered it was derogatory only in a political sense. It was claimed by Fleming that his reputation had been impugned by his being referred to as a "boodler," which term he interpreted as "one who used money to influence elections." He was in the practice of law at Windsor and South Colchester and vicinity for Mr. Balfour's opponent. The trial occupied the whole of the afternoon. The jury, after being out an hour, returned with a verdict for the defendant, holding that the term "boodler" was used during the heat of the campaign in a sort of Pickwickian sense, and did not work any injury to plaintiff worth mentioning, or words to that effect

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct 14.—The Department of State has been officially advised of the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, as one of the British Fishery Commissioners. This last appointment, it is believed, completes the British Commission, which will consist of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, R. Lionel West, the British Minister to the United States, and Sir Charles Tupper. It is learned at the Department of State that the approaching negotiations will be confined to the subject of the fisheries, and that this Government had never contemplated or proposed the discussion of the subject of Commercial Union by the negotiations. In respect to the published statements that the British Commissioners intend to offset our claims of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea by a claim to Canadian waters lying between the headlands, it is stated positively that the Department of State has never agreed to open a position that could be construed as either asserting or denying any right or jurisdiction over the water of Behring Sea.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' LETTER TO MR. POWDERLY.

One of the most important and most interesting documents read at the Convention of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis was the report of Mr. Powderly on the relation of the Catholic Church to the Order. This letter is of such great importance that we give it in full:

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter was received yesterday informing me that the next convention of the Knights of Labor will be held in Minneapolis on the 5th prox.

When absent from America I did not hesitate to advocate the just rights of the laboring classes and to point out the wrongs under which they were suffering; and now that I am again at home I may be permitted to speak in a friendly spirit of the duties and responsibilities which they owe to themselves, to their country and to society. I entertain the hope that good counsels will prevail in your deliberations, and that a calm conservative spirit will control all your proceedings. It is self evident that there should be no conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary to the common weal, and one cannot subsist without the other, and therefore no measures should be countenanced which do not provide for the protection of both

Experience has proved that strikes are a questionable remedy for the redress of your grievances. They paralyze industry, they foment fierce passions, and lead to the destruction of property, and, above all, they result in inflicting serious injury on the laborer himself by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which his mind is clouded by discontent while brooding over his situation, and his family not infrequently suffers from the want of even the necessaries of life. Strikes, therefore, should be rarely, if ever, resorted to.

Boycotting, as far as I understand its methods, intringes on the just rights of others, and will therefore never meet with approval from an observing public. Remember that the eyes of your countrymen are upon you, and that they will watch your proceedings with the deepest interest.

As a law-abiding and industrious body, seeking by all honorable means to improve your condition, you owe it to yourselves and to the good name of your Order to set your face against Anarchists, Nihilists and dangerous associations, which are guilty of the base ingratitude of attempting to undermine the Government that protects them and the temple of the Constitution that shelters them.

Do not permit your reputation to be tainted by any morbid sympathy with men who have no substantial grievance to redress, and who strive to make their cause respectable by obtaining the connivance, if not the sanction, of your powerful organization. But for my part I have no fear that they will succeed in intruding the leaven of their person into the ranks of the honest sons of toil. "For what concord hath Christ with Belial, or what participation hath justice with injustice, or what fellowship hath light with darkness?"

My only motive in venturing to offer these suggestions is my sincere affection for the laboring classes, whose sterling virtues I admire; my sense of the dignity of their calling, and of their influence on the future well-being of our country, as well as my ardent desire for their material and moral elevation.

May God grant that your deliberations may be marked by a wisdom and discretion and a spirit of true patriotism which, while seeking to advance your temporal interests, will merit the approval of Heaven as well as of your fellow-citizens. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the successful efforts you have personally made in fulfilling the delicate and arduous duties which have devolved upon you as President of the Knights of Labor.

I am your obedient servant in Christ,

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

To Mr. T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR—During the past few days quite a healthy demand has sprung up for spring extra, being in special request, sales of which have taken place at $3.60 to $3.52½, some holders asking $3.65. Fancy has been placed at $3.70 to $3.75, with the supply unequal to the demand. We quote:—Patent, (Ontario) $4.15 to $4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), $4.40 to $4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) $4.20 to $4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), $4.00 to $4.05; Superior Extra, $4.05 to $4.10; Extra Superfine, $3.90 to $3.95; Fancy, $3.70 to $3.80; Spring Extra, $3.60 to $3.65; Superfine, $3.35 to $3.40; Fine, $3.20 to $3.30; Middlings, $3.00 to $3.10; Pollards, $2.70 to $2.65; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., $1.85 to $1.90; Ontario bags (superfine), $1.60 to $1.65; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), $4.40 to $4.00.

OATMEAL—The combination appears to keep up prices pretty well, but some think it will not last very long. There is a fair demand at steady prices.

BRAN, ETC.—There is a good demand for bran. We quote $15.50 to $16.50 per ton. It is expected that bran will be scarce during the coming season. Shorts are steady at $16.50 to $18 and moullie $22 to $23.

WHEAT—Business on spot is quiet, although considerable sales have been made of Manitoba hard wheat, both to Montreal millers and shippers. We quote 87c to 88c.

CORN.—The market continues quiet with prices nominal at 51c in bond, and 58c to 59c duty paid.

PEAS.—There has been a good enquiry during the past few days and prices are steady, in sympathy with the stronger tone of the English market, sales being reported of several lots at 72½c to 73c in store, and at 73½c afloat per 66 lbs, and prices are now quoted at 72c to 73½c.

OATS.—We hear of sales of a few cars at 29½c to 30c per 32 lbs., and we quote 29c to 30c.

RYE.—There being nothing doing in this article, prices remain nominal at about 50c.

BARLEY.—Malting samples are in fair request with business at 60c for choice pale lots, other kinds having changed hands at 55c to 58c. Feed barley is in little better request with sales at 47c to 47½c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The crop is a poor one, and if any demand sets in from the States it may possibly be worked off, but so far the outlook is not encouraging. Prices are quoted at 40c to 43c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—A fair volume of business is reported both for city and country account, sales having been made at between the following prices:—Montreal 85c to 90c, and Ontario 70c to 80c.

SEEDS.—The market is very quiet, but prices are steady. Timothy seed is firmer at $2 for Canadian and $2.75 for American.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There has been a fair enquiry for pork. Sales have transpired of good sized lots of Chicago short cut mess pork clear, at $18.50, whilst Chicago regular mess pork has been placed at $17. In lard there is a fair trade passing at 9½c for Fairbank's and Armour's in pails. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl, $00.00 to 00.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., $00.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, $18.50 to 00.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., $17.00 to 17.50; India mess beef per tce., $00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb. 11½c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4½c to 4¾c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The butter situation is exceptionally quiet, the export demand having entirely disappeared. There is a great scarcity of choice dairy butter, and local buyers willingly pay 21c to 22c for finest Eastern Townships. Creamery is not moving. Factorymen ask 23c to 23½c, for their September and October make, but as the export trade would not warrant paying over 21c there was no business. We quote:—

	c		c
Creamery	21	@	23
Townships	19		21
Morrisburg	18		20
Brockville	16		20
Western	15		18
Low grades	13		14

CHEESE.—No stimulating element has entered the cheese trade during the week, and holders appear to have resigned themselves to a waiting market for some time to come. At present prices, however, contract cheese show a considerable loss.

	c		c
Fancy colored	11¾	@	12
Finest white	11¼		11½
Fine	10¾		11
Medium	10		10½

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The firmer feeling in the apple market and the advance in prices reported by us last week has been followed by a still stronger market, and higher prices. Sales of fine fall fruit have been made at $1.75 per bbl. in round lots, and selections in small lots at $1.90 to $2. Winter varieties are in good demand, and sales are reported of 200 bbls. at $2.15 and 100 bbls. at $2.25, holders asking $2.50 for selections. A lot of 50 bbls. of choice Montreal Pameuse was sold at $2.75.

PEARS.—There are a good many pears still coming in from Vermont, sales of which have taken place at $5 to $9 per bbl. as to quality.

PEACHES.—Canadian peaches have continued to arrive much later than in former years, but the later varieties have certainly been very fine. Late sales were made at $1 to $1.25 per basket, but the season is now pretty well over.

GRAPES.—The receipts have continued quite heavy for the season, blue varieties selling at 4c to 4½c per lb, Delaware 5c, and Niagara and Rogers 6c per lb. Almeria grapes are in fair demand at $5 per keg, the quality being good.

ORANGES.—The principal offerings are Jamaica, which have been sold at $8 per bbl.

LEMONS.—There is a good demand and business is reported in Messina at $3 to $3.50 and Maiori at $4.50, the latter being exceptionally fine.

BANANAS.—The market is still fairly well supplied with yellow Jamaica, which sell at from 75c to $1 per bunch, some large bunches being $1.25.

FISH OILS.—The sale is reported of 50 bbls. of Newfoundland Cod oil at 32½c, and we quote 32c to 34c, and Nova Scotia 30c to 31c. In seal oil the market is firm at 47 to 48c. Our quotations last week should have read 47c to 48c. Cod liver oil is steady at 70c to 75c.

PICKLED FISH.—There is an active demand for Labrador herring, further round lots having been made at $4.70 per bbl, and we quote $4.70 to $5.00. Cape Breton herring are steady with at $5 to $5.25 per bbl. It is said that about 10,000 bbls of Labrador and Cape Breton herrings have already changed hands this season. Dry cod is steady at $4.00 to $4.50 as to quantity and quality. Green cod is scarce, No. 1 having been sold at $4.50 to $4.75, and we quote $4.50 to $5.00. Newfoundland salmon are quoted at $22 for No. 1 in tierces and at $13 in bbls.

OYSTERS.—Receipts during the week have been large, prices have ruled easier and sales of Malpeques have transpired at $2.50 to $3.50 per bbl., and of Caraquets at $2. Advices from Summerside state that the catch of oysters is expected to reach 27,000 bbls., most of which are expected to be shipped West.

QUINCES.—Shipments are arriving, but the demand is somewhat slow with a few sales at $1 per basket.

ONIONS—Montreal onions remain very steady, dealers having been unable to get them down in prices very much, and we still quote from $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl for reds. Spanish onions have sold at $1.25 per crate.

SWEET POTATOES.—Receipts show very fine quality, and sales have been made at $4 to $4.50 per bbl.

POTATOES.—A few cars continue to be bought at points east and shipped through to points west of Toronto, although the demand is a little slack at the moment, owing to a number of buyers having been pretty well stocked up lately. Sales of car lots have been made at 65c to 70c per bag of 90 lbs, some holders refusing to accept less than 75c per bag.

CABBAGES.—There were a few more offering within the past few days, but there was very little change in prices, and we quote $3.50 to $4.50 per 1,000.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The demand holds good, and fresh stock is freely taken at 19c to 20c, held stock being quoted at 18c to 18½c. We understand that a lot of eggs is on the way from the Western States to this market.

BEANS.—There is no particular change in the market, and prices are steady as last quoted, recent sales having been made at $1.40 to $1.75 per bushel, holders asking higher prices for choice hand-picked.

HONEY.—We hear of about 7,000 lbs of strained honey being offered in bbls at 7c, but the color was dark, besides being in wood. In large quantities, prices are quoted at 9c to 10c, and in smaller lots at 10c to 12c, the latter figure for choice white clover. In comb we hear of sales at 12 to 14c, as to quality. Some very attractive lots are arriving from the West, put up in one pound glass boxes.

GAME.—Partridge has been selling as low as 10c per brace for high smelling maggotty lots, whilst good birds have sold at 40 to 50c per brace. The late mild weather has been against keeping.

HOPS.—The crop of Prince Edward county is very fine this year, and several lots have been off-red on this market, one lot of two tons being sold at 16c, which is exceptionally fine. Eastern Townships are held at 15c to 15, but holders are not inclined to invest, as they look for an easy market right along. Bavarians are quoted at 28c to 30c for choice

ASHES.—The market is quiet and prices are lower at $4.25 to $4.30 per 100 lbs. for pots, which shows a drop of 15c to 20c on the week.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

ADVERTISE WELL.

(From the Yonkers Gazette.)

Advertise well! 'tis the secret of glory, stick to this principle fast as a leech;
Think of the names that are famous in story: advertise well is the lesson they teach.
How have men compassed so wide a connection, made the world swallow their nostrums at will?
'Tis that by constant and serious reflection advertise well is the principle still.

Advertise well! you will never repent it; nothing more wise can a business man do.
Stick to this motto, and never forget it; advertise well—it will pull you safe through.
Advertise well; do not think what 'twill cost you; publishers' bills are but friends in disguise.
How do you know what your caution has lost you! Would you be wealthy, you must advertise.

Advertise well! though business be waning; those who spend freest must win in the end.
Up and be doing! no need for complaining; act for yourself, and be your own friend.
Advertise well! all lanes have a turning; nothing pays better than paper and ink.
Thousands who daily this motto are spurning, find that it brings them to bankruptcy's brink.

"What kind of pudding is this, waiter?" "Tapioca, sir." "Tapioca, is it? I thought it was mediocre."

A lady who advertised for a girl "to do light housework" received a letter from an applicant who said her health demanded sea air, and asked to know where the lighthouse was situated.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Two Female Teachers wanted, holding elementary diplomas, and good references. For further particulars apply at once. WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 11-1

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N.Y. 32-G

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TO INTRODUCE IT WE WILL FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS GIVE AWAY FREE OF CHARGE TO THOSE LIKELY TO MAKE GOOD AGENTS, ONE OF OUR $5.00 GERMAN ELECTRIC BELTS. $500. REWARD PAID FOR ANY BELT WE MANUFACTURE THAT DOES NOT GENERATE A GENUINE GALVANIC CURRENT OF ELECTRICITY. ADDRESS AT ONCE GERMAN ELECTRIC AGENCY. P.O. BOX 178 BROOKLYN N.Y.
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KNITTED GLOVES, fancy for ladies' and children; also, angora, rabbit and camel, novel and warm. S. Carsely.

SATTEENS at S. Carsley's for fancy work, lining curtains, &c., bright and varied in colorings, just what people are needing at this season.

SALES OF YARNS steadily increasing at S. Carsley's; goods, as usual, the best, and prices the lowest.

SETS purchased at S. Carsley's are noted for ease, comfort, durability and excellent value.

THOSE BUGLE SILK JERSEYS at S. Carsley's are doubtless the finest Parisian goods ever introduced into Montreal.

MISSES MANTLES AND ULSTERS
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