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UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XLV.—Continued.

"He might have allowed me to tell you brother," for those few reproachful words haunted me.

Chatty, and came face to face with Miss Darrell. She was in her crumpled yellow dress, and her dark hair hung over her shoulders—her eyes looked bright and strange. I moved back a step and laid my hand on the handle.

before he had finished she had clasped his arm with her two hands and her face was hidden in them.

he replied, rather nervously. "But, of course, if it be still a secret, I must beg your pardon for my abruptness."

the empty coach-house, and walked quickly to the gate, followed closely by Nap, jumping and fawning on him.

had come now, I thought, trying to pull myself together, for I felt decidedly nervous.

Good resolutions, like a squalling baby at church, should be carried out.

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE DEPOTES THE GOVERNMENT—ESTABLISHING THE LIBERAL LEAGUE IN IRELAND—A BLOT IN PROSPECT.

DEBIL, Sept. 6.—Mr. Lane, M.P., speaking at Queenstown to-day, said that the National League depotes the Government...

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Liberal League, at a meeting in Alexandria Palace yesterday, resolved to establish branches of the association...

LONDON, Sept. 6.—In the House of Commons last night the Alostman bill passed its third reading.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Ireland, Sept. 6.—Extra police have been ordered to be held in readiness in the event of rioting on Friday on the occasion of the trial of Mr. O'Brien.

DEBIL, Sept. 6.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have signed a notice calling on the Government to delegate from all the various branches of the Legislature a committee to meet at Limerick and Limerick county to meet at Limerick and arrange a plan for raising a fund in aid of evicted tenants and to counteract the landlords efforts at extermination.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh of nose and head and lung obstruction, are a bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Bouché's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle.

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JOHN BRIGHT ON PROHIBITION.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—Mr. John Bright has written the following letter, dated Rochdale, August 29th, to a gentleman in this city:—

DEAR SIR,—I suppose all men will admit that it would be a great blessing if the manufacture, sale and use of drinks which intoxicate were abolished, but it is difficult to imagine that the public opinion in which this could be effected.

The whole question and its solution must depend on public opinion, which will agree to restrictions which are important, but will for a long time, and perhaps always, refuse the absolute prohibition, which I suppose you are contending for. It seems to be with you, and probably with you, that a certain restraint is almost the only remedy which can check the intemperate habit of drinking. By this course we may reduce the number of houses where the drink is sold and thus lessen the temptation, which so many persons seem unable to resist, and at the same time it would add to the cost of the drink and thus to some extent diminish the consumption of it.

It is not in advance of us on this question. With us only moderate measures have any chance of success, and we must be content to travel more slowly than is the case in some parts of your continent. With you in Canada and with the temperance party in the United States, I hope and wish that the temperance cause may prosper.

Yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN BRIGHT.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A HEAR IN THE FISHERIES COMMISSION—GUNS FOR EQUIVALENT—THE ALASKA SEIZURES—THE CATTLE TRADE—THE POSITION OF PAPER CHILDREN.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:—The United States Government are attempting to separate the Atlantic from the Pacific fisheries question but the English Government will without doubt stand firm, leaving both disputants to Mr. Chamberlain's commission, as two commissions would be sure to prove unsatisfactory. I learn authoritatively that beyond the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain nothing is yet settled as to the other commissioner, except that Canada is to have one nomination.

The war office is seeking tenders for the construction of 6 inch breech loading guns of the latest pattern for the defence of Equinault harbor, the importance of which as a coaling station is recognized by the home government. The guns are to be manufactured by Armstrong & Whitworth.

Sir James Ferguson stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had been informed that four Canadian sealing vessels were seized by American boats in Alaska waters in August. The Imperial Government were in continued communication with the United States Government on the subject.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—[Special.] The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:—A letter in the Standard to-day, signed "Plain Englishman," makes very exaggerated charges against the Atlantic cable trade on the strength of the losses reported on the Scotland, from Montreal last week; some controversy on the subject is sure to ensue, but the statements put forward are absurd and can easily be rebutted.

The Local Government Board's report on the emigration of pauper children to Canada is just issued. Out of 488 children sent out in one year it is reported 348 are doing well.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

There is no question about it—blood will tell especially if it be impure blood. Blisters, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of impure blood, due to the impure action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, even to the consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

In the list of arrivals at Treport appears "Duke of Blanche," etc., hounds of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, with servants and attendants. These aristocratic dogs, eight in number, are "fill of the gout," and are at Treport for treatment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Important for the delicate, more trying to the human constitution, than the cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen winds of spring, have a tendency to cut the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and set all wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the alien, and depending thereon will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. It is sold in all countries, as by a timely recourse to it, the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

LORD ABERDEEN'S OPINION OF IRISH-AMERICANS.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in a recent speech delivered in London, gave his opinion of Irish-Americans as follows:—A decided chance since his last visit to this country. While here he had an opportunity of judging from personal experience the characteristics and general disposition of the Irish people, and he was pleased to admit, they were widely different from the pariasa reports sent abroad by agents of the Liberator.

He found the Irish in general intelligent and influential class of citizens, whose sympathies for their kindred in Ireland were almost unanimously concurrent with the constitutional methods of Parnell and his allies. Although there may be a few extremists who believe in utilizing the resources of civilization as a means of redress for Irish wrongs, His Lordship believes they are an influential portion, as compared with the whole. You are right, Mr. Earl, the Irish in America are far from being the fierce dynamites the Liberator depicts them. They are a peace-loving, orderly class of citizens, else why are they exerting their mighty influence in behalf of Parnell's policy? There is no desire of any of the report of other than peaceful methods until all are satisfied with the last vestige of hope has departed—until Parnell and Gladstone acknowledge their inability to right the wrongs of centuries, to loosen the chains of oppression and raise the permanent banner of Home Rule on College Green.—Adm.

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Oct., having used Dr. Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Pills in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoea it has no equal."

A COURTEOUS REQUEST.

Bank President—Mr. Bull on. I regret to state that I have discovered a trifling deficiency of \$100,000 in your accounts.

Cashier—I have also learned that, although your salary is but \$8,000, you have within the last year purchased real estate to the amount of another \$100,000.

Cashier—Really, sir, I— President—And I have ascertained that you are going to start for Montreal to-day. Now I have one request to make.

Cashier—Name it, sir. President—Don't go until to-morrow. Give me one day's start.—Tid Bits.

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

THE LATE ISAAC NOBLE.

We regret to notice by the Kingston papers the death of one of the most highly esteemed Catholics in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoea it has no equal."

The late Mr. Noble was for many years an alderman in the city council and served his constituents faithfully and well. The Kingston Daily News says of him: "He was kind and charitable in the extreme. In politics as in business his word was always truth, consequently he was respected by the public in general. His death was a loss which will be felt by all who knew him. Mr. Isaac Noble will long be remembered as one of Kingston's most deserving sons, and a man who was a credit to himself and the city in which he lived. The flag on the city buildings is flying at half mast out of respect to the late ex-Ald. Noble." The deceased gentleman was a brother of Mrs. Edward Steacy, who is extended to all our country sympathy of a large circle of Montreal friends.

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Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, thinks the division of California into two states is sure to come.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effective every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Miss Cate, of the Milwaukee Training School, considers the newspapers more important in geographical work than any text book.

The pains endured by the early Christian martyrs were no doubt excruciating, but not so prolonged or scarcely more dreadful than those experienced by the sufferers from inflammatory rheumatism, which is usually called sciatica, at the outset with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a sovereign remedy for pain—a reliable curative of kidney, liver and other complaints, and a medicine of the purest as well as the most salutary kind.

"How to be Entertaining Though Stupid," is what Miss Kate Sanborn has undertaken to elucidate in a hand book recently printed.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Miss Churchill, the author of "My Girls," is private secretary of a New England railroad. She is a woman with more than one idea.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Diarrhoea and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blisters, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

The late General McKee Dunn left all his fortune to his wife. His will was the shortest ever filed in Washington, and consisted of four lines.

MANY PERSONS in Pittsboro are using Ely's Cream Balm, a Cathartic remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovered, the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber had used this family and recommended very highly. A. Tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.—Pittsboro Pa., Gazette.

The oldest lawsuit in Illinois has been on the docket for forty-two years. It began about a \$2 hog, and has cost the principals about \$7,000.

WHEN OTHER FOODS

will not remain upon the stomachs of persons troubled with wasting disease, Inaction, Food is digested with ease and sustains them. So also in cases of chronic diarrhoea, gelidur tremens and gastritis. Emaciated infants grow fat on it.

The left leg of Howard Williamson, a farmer of Mount Sterling Ky.; began to harden in the year 1850 and had finally become so stiff that he could not walk. He was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He suffers no pain from it.

JUST THINK OF IT, LADIES!

Not only every conceivable color for textile fabrics and woollen goods, shoe-dressing, laundry blue, liquid art colors, can be made at a nominal cost on Diamond Dyes, 38 beautiful Colors, each 10 cents, by mail, or at your druggists.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

THEY MET WITH OBSTACLES AND ENERGETIC SUPPORT IN THEIR NEW FIELD OF LABOR.

If there is any society of religious sisters deserving the hearty sympathy and cooperation of the public it is undoubtedly the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor. No matter in what city or what country the world over they have established themselves, they have won universal praise and assistance from all classes and creeds through their Christian charity and economy.

The advent to Montreal of a little band of these holy, self-sacrificing Sisters, who had come from the aged and infirm of St. Ann's ward, was looked forward to with great anxiety by the residents and when they arrived in Montreal yesterday from Brooklyn via New York they met with a cordial reception. When the train arrived in Beauport (Sept. 10) about ten o'clock the Mother Provincial and her five assistants were met by Rev. Father Batton, their spiritual director, who had preceded them, Rev. Father O'Leary, of St. Ann's Church, a deputation of Ladies of Mercy, Mrs. Bayley, and a number of parishioners of St. Ann's Church. They were then taken to the church, where Low Mass was said, after which they partook of breakfast and were subsequently taken to their temporary new home on Cedar street, the east side of the city. The home comprises three small substantial brick buildings, 75 by 32 feet, and capable of holding about 60 inmates. When the party entered they saw nothing but the bare walls and floors, just as the carpenter and plasterer had left them, but there were winding halls and generous hearts in St. Ann's ward, and soon the new home was filled with the good people. The good parishioners rushed in and out during the entire day, bringing in chairs, bedding, and bedsteads as well as food and provisions. A fine stove was soon erected in the kitchen, and up-stairs the skill of the carpenter had succeeded in erecting a modest little modern altar in a small-sized room, hereafter to be known as the chapel. The altar was erected by the good people, and the room set apart as a refectory. The good Sisters expect to receive the first inmate for this new home to-day, in the person of an old lady of the locality. Rev. Father Hatton, who has been director of all the Little Sisters since their origin, and his great perspicacity this morning when one of the genius tramp tried to impose himself upon the good nuns as an infirm old man. The little sisters of the poor will receive into their new home old persons of both sexes, without distinction of creed or nationality, if they are of respectable character and have no means of their own. To support their inmates the Sisters have no income and receive no pension, but they depend entirely on the generosity of those benevolently inclined. Hence, they go around from house to house, to the hotels and markets, collecting whatever they can to enable them to carry on their good work. To them any kind of a donation, whether of money, food or clothing, will be most welcome, and they will be ready to call for any articles when so requested. Everywhere that they have established themselves they have been warmly received, and they only trust that any appeal which they make to the Montreal public will meet with as generous a recognition as a work of this kind has elsewhere. All persons benevolently inclined, or who desire to visit the home, can do so daily between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and as the good nuns are badly in need of a good many things in opening the institution, they will be afforded an opportunity of seeing what little things might prove acceptable to the nuns. It might be here mentioned that they were founded in the city of France, in 1840, by Rev. Father Lepailleur and Sister Mary of the Compassion, who are both still alive, and now counts throughout the world 252 houses, with 4,000 Little Sisters and 30,000 old inmates. Their work is one of true charity, and they go about it without bigotry or narrow mindedness. The Rev. Kedeport's Fathers, who were instrumental in getting the Little Sisters to come to Montreal, and who received the high approbation of Archbishop Fabre in their undertaking, are deserving of all praise for introducing the order into Canada, while the good ladies who have been as busy as bees around the home, aiding the nuns, can only be repaid by the Almighty for the valuable aid which they are lending in the work of the Little Sisters to come to Montreal, and who will be St. Edward, out of respect to Archbishop Fabre. "Remember the aged poor and infirm."

fresh-water food known in the world, will be teamed with a new industry, and hundreds of our laboring men will find in it not only remunerative but very profitable employment.

All farm products in Canada will have an immediate advanced value. The great farming Provinces of New Brunswick and the rich productive eastern townships of the Province of Quebec, so contiguous to the manufacturing States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, will be at once immensely benefited. The soil and climate in these provinces is so admirably adapted to the raising of oats, peas, beans, barley, potatoes and onions, all of which enter so largely into the consumption of the laboring classes of manufacturing centres, that Commercial Union will increase the farmer's profits from 10 to 30 per cent. over previous prices.

The Province of Ontario, so perfectly adapted to the raising of sheep, cattle, pigs and horses, as well as farm products, flax, wheat, oats, peas, barley, butter and cheese, will, as their great protector the Province of Canada and the United States is torn down, and a sea wall built up, prove to the farmers of this Province a step towards their prosperity such as was never realized by any farming community on the American continent, with prosperity on the one side and the common people thriving, and all the avenues of industry full of activity such as never before seen by the people of the Dominion.

"Love of country and loyalty to the Government grows and expands in proportion to the property vouchsafed to the people. With Commercial Union the 1,200,000 native-born Canadians, aged from 14 to 45, now living in the border States, would come back to us.

With Commercial Union no doubt would come back to us the vast numbers of common people, a revision of the extradition treaty, whereby cashiers of savings banks, county treasurers, peddle aldermen and a host of other criminals, now living in luxury on both sides of the line, could be brought to justice and properly punished by the laws existing in both countries.

"Annexation do you say? No sir. No one who is true to Canada wants annexation. We have as good laws in Canada as any nation on the earth. We have as active, pushing and energetic statesmen as can be found governing any country. Its privileges, so far as selecting its own Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Senators for the Dominion House of Commons, and very properly should be changed, and these chief heads of government be elective by the voters of the people, and chosen from among its own citizens. This will all come in good time, and the people of Canada still maintain their loyalty to the Queen and England, at the same time establishing a nationality for themselves."

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

CURE OF TELESPHORE.

(Quebec Chronicle.) One Telephore of St. Saviour. He'll drink sometime too much, His wife will take him little trip, For learn him not to touch.

De wife his name was Antoinette, His old name Constance, His principles was good, you bet She's join de "Temperance."

She work hard on de magasin, She's de hump on de pavement, Is well deserve some holiday, I tink she got one, too.

She take dem down de Sarzonay, An' take dem by de boat, For why dey not by de train: Dees dey rader float.

De boat was crowd him very tick, Got plenty passengers— Some Yankee man an' English one And Canadiane was dere.

Now Telephore feel very well First day, he see no drink, An' Antoinette will make her glad, She cure him up—she tink!

De second jour he feel ver' bad— Bime by he give a start, Dere something fish pas' on dat wave Dat stop to beat his heart.

One black square bottle on de stream And on his side mark "GIN," He is not tink of Antoinette Before he jump him in.

De Saguany she's deep, deep, deep, She's hundred mile, s'pose more; When Telephore jumps off de boat He never rise encore.

De passengers feel very and When dey find out to know, Dat boat he was empty one Who fool dat poor man so.

'Tis very sad for poor Constance, Ancest to see her big ill; But she's nearly happy to die— She got no funeral bill!!

No tombstone too she got to pay; She find dat trip so cheap, She take her home so gay, so gay, She tink it sin to weep.

If she get noder mari man, She want to cure more when, She do him by de Saguany, She can't work dat on shore.

MORAL.

Suppose you want a moral too? Don't dive for empty bottle, 'Tis parrot-trap-insane.

And if some time you take too much You'd better stay to stay; Don't make some widow off de boat On river Saguany.

To dream of a ponderous whale, Erect on the tip of his tail, Is the sign of a storm (If the weather is warm). Unless it should happen to fall, Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tormented with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

TO THOSE IN GRIEF.

If you are starving, you will find that eighteen people out of twenty will really sympathize with you; the other two are brutes.

If you fall down, as large a proportion of the human family will help to pick you up, and will feel glad that you are not hurt.

If you lose your way, almost any one is glad to tell you to go to the left and turn right, and then go to the right and you'll find it.

But it must be only for once. If you are always starving, always falling down, always losing the way, the sympathizers will grow tired of you, and in the end you will become a public nuisance. It is just so when your heart is hurt, and your soul sad, when you are hungry for comfort and consolation, when you seem to have lost your way amidst dark troubles, and in your desperate sorrow long to tell everybody you meet how you suffer. Under such circumstances a fair proportion of your acquaintances will feel with you, and would help you if they could; they will comfort you, drop a tear with you, and listen to all your moanings for once; but if you keep on saying that you are in trouble, they will get tired of you, and you will be regarded as a nuisance.

They expect you to get over your trouble and be yourself again—to have your broken heart mended so that the crack cannot be seen.

You can never, never really be yourself if your heart is actually broken; and people live for years who have had that happen to them; but unless you wish to be shunned by those who have loved you best, you must be interested to have gotten over your grief. You must force smiles and pretend to be pleased in things, and say nothing of the haunting thought forever in your heart. You must take your skeleton and shut it into a closet, and only open the door on dark nights, when no one can possibly call. Then you will know it for what it is: The dead bone of warm and living joy; but, at least, no one else will.

Oh! it is best, while we must live, not to become public nuisances! I doubt if any one can go on loving you, if you are always weebone; but there comes a point in everybody's life when he or she is tempted to become "lone, lorn critter," like poor Mrs. Gumidge.

Some get the blow through love of money, or some fancy wrong; others—only a few feeble minded folks—through a failure of a love affair to come to a wedding; but to most it is death that gives the cruel stab that robs life of its happiness.

You will live it through. After that—well, God help you; there may be years before you still; and as suicides are a crime, that moral and mental suicide we are all tempted to commit when our hearts fail us must be a crime also.

It is so easy to drop into uselessness, to step aside with one's sorrow—so much easier than to try to be happy again, to make new friends, to see the world under its new aspect, and get not to be a black blot wherever you may find yourself. Oh! so much easier than to pretend to forget.

But you must rally from your grief and despair, unless you are willing to lose (besides that which you have already lost) all else the world can give you—love, friendship, even liking.

We are taught that persistent grief is rebellion against Providence. At all events, your fellow-beings like you to be cheerful, alert, untroubled. The world is not unfeeling, nor are friends cold hearted; but each man's burthen is about all he can bear; and he does not care to be told too often how other people's backs and hearts ache.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

By means of an air gun Professor C. L. Mees has found that to drive straws into pine boards and hickory bark, as is often done by tornadoes, a velocity of 150 to 175 miles an hour is necessary.

The plan of signalling accurate time from sea coasts was first adopted by Great Britain about thirty years ago. That country now has on its coasts fourteen time balls and five other time signals, and its colonies and dependencies have twenty six time balls; Germany seven time balls; France four time balls and two other time signals; Sweden and Norway, Austria, Hungary, Holland with Belgium and the United States have five time balls each; Denmark has two, Spain and Portugal one each; Italy, none.

WEIGHING THE SUN.—The power we have of weighing a star is, without doubt, one of the most surprising results of the advancement of the sciences, that are included under the name of the principles of celestial mechanics must hesitate to accept. To weigh a star is a fact more extraordinary again than to measure the distance of one; and certainly neither Copernicus, nor Galileo, nor Kepler, nor Newton, could have imagined that the day would come when the masses of the stars could be determined by the principles of celestial mechanics must hesitate to accept. To weigh a star is a fact more extraordinary again than to measure the distance of one; and certainly neither Copernicus, nor Galileo, nor Kepler, nor Newton, could have imagined that the day would come when the masses of the stars could be determined by the principles of celestial mechanics must hesitate to accept. To weigh a star is a fact more extraordinary again than to measure the distance of one; and certainly neither Copernicus, nor Galileo, nor Kepler, nor Newton, could have imagined that the day would come when the masses of the stars could be determined by the principles of celestial mechanics must hesitate to accept.

The mass of a star is calculated by the energy of the action that it throws around it. If the earth were ten times heavier than it is, still preserving the same velocity, it would draw bodies towards its surface ten times more forcibly than it does now, and an object which now falls a given number of feet in the first second of time would then drop ten times that number of feet in that second. Again, if the earth, still preserving its volume, had the mass of the sun, it would attract bodies with an energy increased 254,000 times, and an object which now weighs one pound would then weigh 324,000 pounds. A man of the mean weight of 160 pounds would weigh 51,000,000 of them! We measure the weight of a star by the intensity of the attraction to its surface. Reduced to its simple expression, in its application to the fall of bodies, this attraction would be heard to velocity; but we can determine it by the velocity of the satellite gravitating around a star whose mass we wish to know. For example, the attraction of the earth has the power of curving the straight line which would be followed by the moon in space if this attraction did not exist, and it bends the line by its attraction in such a way that the moon runs round the circumference of a circle in twenty-seven days seven hours and forty-three minutes. If the mass or the energy of the earth should increase, the velocity of the moon would also be augmented; if the mass should be diminished, the contrary effect on the moon's orbit would be produced. Attraction varies in the direct ratio of the masses. The velocity of the moon around the earth comes from the attraction of the earth, and the force in the hand which causes the moon to turn in the sling. If the earth had more force, more energy, than it really has, it would cause the moon to turn more swiftly and vice versa. If the sun should increase in weight, the earth and the other planets would turn more rapidly around it and years would decrease in length. If the mass of the sun should decrease, the contrary effect would take place. By comparing the action of the sun on the earth with the action of the earth on the moon, we have found that the sun is 324,000 times more energetic, more powerful, more heavy than the earth.—Professor Paul A. Towne.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. A. L. TURNER, Head Physician, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed it in several hundred cases of epilepsy, and always with good results. As an adjunct to the restorative power of the nervous system I know of nothing to equal it."

A POINT IN ETIQUETTE. Perhaps a strict enforcement of social etiquettes a woman owes more than she does to moral training upon her first entrance into a strange, alluring circle of acquaintance. The social laws, if strictly followed, make undesirable intimacies almost impossible to her, and who does not remember the pain of terminating an intimacy inconsiderately, or, at least, mistakenly, entered upon? If the formula for pleasing and receiving visits is strictly followed during the early period of married life, or, indeed, after any change of residence, good opportunities will occur for carefully selecting those who will become permanently the nearest and dearest by ties of sympathy and mutual intellectual helpfulness. If for no other reason etiquette should be studiously observed, because it is one of woman's chief safeguards, behind which she may establish herself and feel secure from unpleasant criticisms. This restraint upon young women may seem to be a grievous one, but it is a necessary one to ensure the consequences of a mistaken choice of intimates.—Delinquent.

THEIR GENTLE ACTION AND GOOD effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfect Little Pills."

DO NOT LET THE FORTUNE SLIP BY YOU NOW.

No one doubted but it would take place, but their hope was confirmed by the 207th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday—always Tuesday—August 9th. Here is how things went, and the Fortune scattered her favors: No. 50,255 drew the First Capital Prize of \$150,000. It was sold in fractions of one-tenth each at \$1; two-tenths (\$30,000) were held by C. W. Mourman, collected through Kentucky National Bank at Louisville, Ky.; another one was paid through the same Bank; one to J. B. Fontaine, California National Bank at San Francisco, Cal.; one to Geo. H. Zapp, Houston, Texas; one to W. H. Anthony, Houston, Texas; one paid through the National Park at Hornellsville, N. Y., to Crane's Bank at Hornellsville, N. Y., No. 29,145 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractions of tenths at \$1 each; one was held by H. T. Wooda, of Portland, Me., one by H. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; one by Thos. D. Grump, of Jonesboro, Mo.; one was paid through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one by W. A. Barnhill, Tenn.; one to S. P. Hill of New Orleans, La.; one to J. P. Schulze, No. 213 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.; one to Wm. Higgins Adams, Boston, Mass., No. 48,856 drew Third Capital Prize of \$20,000, sold also in fractions of tenths at \$1 each: one was held by Robt. McLaughlin, Governor St., Richmond, Va.; one by W. H. Scott, Bank of New Orleans, La.; one by O. L. Landon, Tex., one by E. J. Young, Jr., 403 Customhouse St., New Orleans, La.; one to the Misses M. & Meyer, New York; one paid through the Anglo-Californian Bank at San Francisco, Cal.; one to H. M. Eddins, Glenoe, Minn.; one to James Stevenson, No. 38 Hanover St., Providence, R. I.; one to Oscar Grockett, care of Richardson Drug Co., New York; one to W. Dowling, San Francisco, Cal. Tickets Nos. 48,425 and 49,521 drew the two Fourth Prizes of \$10,000 each; the fractions of tickets were sold all over, and parties winning live in New Orleans, La., Louisville, Ky., Dallas, Tex., Washington, D. C., Cleveland, O., Memphis, Tenn., Kansas City, Mo., Birmingham, Ala., Camden, Ark., New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal. It will all go over Tuesday, October 11, 1887, and no one should let the occasion slip.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MAN.

(Le Practicien.) From a chemical point of view man is composed of thirteen elements, of which five are gases and eight are solids. If we consider the chemical composition of a man of the average weight of 154 pounds, we will find that he is composed of 75 parts of water, which is in a state of extreme compression. In fact, a man weighing 154 pounds contains ninety-seven pounds of oxygen, the volume of which, at ordinary temperature, would exceed 930 cubic feet. The hydrogen is much less in quantity, there being less than fifteen pounds, but which, in a free state, would occupy a volume of 2,600 cubic feet. The nitrogen and phosphorus are nearly four pounds; chlorine about twenty-five ounces, and fluorine, three and one-quarter ounces

THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50 paid strictly in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (space), first insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the names of their Post Offices. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 14, 1887

The London correspondent of the New York Times uttered a rock-bottom truth when he wrote: "The English people do not care a continental about the Canadians, and would not be tempted into burning a drachm of powder for the whole blessed Dominion."

The St. John Globe mourns over the fact that two of the most prominent and irrepressible Tories of New Brunswick have joined the exodus and gone to settle in the States.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN did not appear to be tried yesterday as he was summoned, and the magistrates whom he treated with contempt have ordered his arrest.

NEWSPAPERS show lack of sense in attacking the Ottawa Government for appointing Mr. George Johnson to a fat office in the civic service. We think the appointment right and proper.

AND now will the Kozog leave off abusing "Ras" Wiman, as it calls him, and try its hand at getting up anti-commercial union demonstrations among the farmers.

TWO men were shot and killed by the constabulary at Mitchellstown, County Cork, yesterday. The conflict between the people and the police was caused by the latter interfering with the right of public meeting.

At the recent Democratic Convention in Iowa, the following demand for tariff reform was adopted as the second plank in the party platform:

We call upon Congress for the immediate revision of our tariff laws to a revenue basis to end that every industry and every section may enjoy perfect equality under the law, and we favor the retention of the internal revenue tax on intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and protest against its proposed reduction for the purpose of continuing the present high tariff on the necessities of life.

Even the Pennsylvania Democrats, who have always been out and out Protectionists, have gone so far as to embody these words in the first plank of their platform:

We demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that the current and unnecessary increase going on by way of the needs of government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports.

Thus it appears that tariff reform is going to be the grand issue in the coming election campaign, should Congress not deal with the question satisfactorily in the meantime.

WHILE our esteemed friend and neighbor The Witness is bemoaning the decadence of "Sabbath observances," it might find some consolation in a letter, quoted by the Christian Advocate by the late William E. Dodge, in which the writer tells how President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, rebuked a Methodist minister.

Methodist ministers and others in charge of camp meetings: In some instances partnerships have been formed with railroad companies by which a percentage of their Sunday profits have been paid to the camp meeting management. It is a melancholy fact, to which we have had to refer several times, that the inconsistent conduct of many who are ostensibly promoting religion furnishes the "ungodly" with weapons with which to attack the institutions upon which religion itself depends.

ABOUT the best thing the Tory machine in England can do is accept the Pope's rumored offer to mediate for the settlement of the Irish question. That it is incapable of governing Ireland on sensible lines is amply demonstrated, and there is no power on earth whose good offices England needs more than the Vatican.

ACCORDING to Labouchere's Truth the British army is a disgrace to the financial good sense of the country. The effective force of the German army costs £19,380,000; the effective force of the British army costs £14,600,000. For her expenditure, Germany gets corps d'armee of 37,000 each.

It is expected that the Supreme Court of Illinois will render a decision adverse to the seven Chicago Anarchists convicted of murder more than a year ago. The whole country is awaiting the decision with deep interest, and the press has strongly pronounced the view that they ought to hang.

A NEW HISTORY OF CANADA.

We have received a prospectus from Mr. Kingsford, who is well known in this city, and who now has taken up his residence in Ottawa, in view of continuing his researches on the work on which he is engaged—the History of Canada. If he fulfils the promise given in his prospectus and writes an impartial and just view of French rule, in a readable form, he will perform no slight public service.

much which hitherto has not been easy of explanation.

The truth of this view is unassailable, and the success of the book will depend precisely on the mode in which these principles are carried out. The French Canadians have a remarkable history. The first year of their settlement they were a mere handful of men struggling against continual Iroquois attacks.

It was not until 1665 that Canada became a Royal Province. Excepting about eight years of interval of peace before the Treaty of Utrecht, and after the peace—Aix-la-Chapelle—and the thirty years after the Treaty of Utrecht to the commencement of the war in 1743, there was constant war.

The second volume, which will extend to the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, and the death of de Vaudreuil (10th Oct., 1755) will follow. The third volume, containing the narrative to the Conquest of Quebec, by Wolfe, in 1759, will appear in 1888.

AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM AND ITS EFFECTS.

Tariff reform is now, it seems, engaging the attention of the Washington Cabinet, and it is said a measure will be brought forth as soon as Congress meets which will have the endorsement of the administration. It is further announced that the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Speaker Carlisle have been considering the matter since Congress adjourned.

The New York Star, to which we are indebted for these intimations, believes it is likely that the reduction of the customs will be more sweeping than Mr. Randall, who leads the Protectionist wing of the Democratic party, would agree to, though it is hoped that the whole party can be brought to work together harmoniously.

There can be no doubt that a reduction of taxation on the necessities of life would be popular with the great mass of the people, and we may be sure that the President, who is looking forward and pulling the strings for nomination to a second term, would not venture on such hitherto volcanic ground as tariff reform were he not convinced that it is a wise as well as a winning movement.

Should the Bill become law, which is by no means improbable, the effect upon the Dominion will be far-reaching, and in some respects, perhaps, almost disastrous. Without enormous ever increasing debt, our excessive taxation and fraudulently oppressive fiscal system, it will be impossible for the confederation to exist as it is now.

Newspaper scribbles in the pay of the Ottawa machine may say that, in thus presenting the relative positions of the Republic and the Dominion, we are degrading the country. Let them say so. We speak truths patent to everybody, and unless there comes a radical change, of which there is but little hope at present, we see nothing to induce anyone to come to our country or persuade those who are here to remain.

THE GAZETTE AND MR. McSHANE.

When a journal of the pretensions of The Gazette pursues a public man with persistency and vindictiveness there must be some very strong reason for its doing so. Ever since Mr. McShane became a member of the Quebec Government it has never lost or hesitated to make an opportunity for assailing him. It has attacked him in its reports from its alleged special correspondents, it has striven to injure him with false statements in its local columns, it has loaded its editorial with reflections upon him as mean and cowardly as its truculent nature could accomplish.

In an alleged report of the proceedings at the nominations for Ottawa county, the chief organ seized an opportunity to discredit Mr. McShane by barefaced falsehood and misrepresentation. In the first place the Gazette must have known, unless it is the victim of invincible ignorance, that the government has not raised the timber dues for ground rent \$5.

Such conduct is a disgrace to journalism, and sufficient to stamp the paper that resorts to it as an unmitigated fraud. As to Mr. McShane's reception at Hull, nothing could be more enthusiastic or hearty. His appearance was greeted with round after round of applause and bursts of genuine enthusiasm.

But will the Gazette, since it has gone so far in its dirty work, dare to say that Mr. McShane is not a credit to the people who have placed him in the honorable and responsible position he occupies, and the duties of which he performs to the utmost satisfaction of his colleagues, the legislature and the province at large.

Strange as it may be, the boodler organ constantly displays its eagerness to injure Mr. McShane and destroy his usefulness as the Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet, it has been utterly unable to produce the slightest change against him. The public know how recklessly vindictive the Gazette is in dealing with political adversaries, and will set down its sneers, its falsehoods, its cowardly misrepresentations, at their true value.

It is shown, however, that 185,000 of the 270,000 square miles of anthracite lands are controlled by six pooling railroads. They do not mine over that area. They hold the bulk of it merely to forbid its use by men who by law endow them with the right to do so.

have strengthened Mr. McShane in public estimation, and his colleagues are not slow to see that the efforts to injure him are not made with the desire or intention of strengthening the Government. The Gazette doubtless thinks, if it could destroy the prestige and weaken the influence of the ablest and best Irish Catholic representative ever had in this province, it would inflict a deadly blow on the Government.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Organs of the Republican party in the United States are unanimous in repudiating the proposed Fisheries Commission. They deny the right of the President to enter into the engagement after the express, emphatic action of the Senate in refusing to entertain the proposition of an international commission; and declare that whatever result it may arrive at will be of no effect whatever.

THE COAL TRUST ROBBERY.

The stupendous system of robbery arrived at by the Anthracite Coal Trust in the United States has lately been shown up by the Chicago Herald. A "trust" we may premise is a new system by which the production and price of any article is regulated under the prevailing tariff protective tariff. All engaged in any one business of production surrender the entire management into the hands of a "trust" which pays them a regular profit, ordering the increase, reduction or stoppage of production, paying all the same whether work goes on or not.

Facts like these disclose how extraordinary is the development of the system of public plunder carried on by combinations of men who have laid hold of the great national coal areas. They are not capitalists, they are simply robbers under business masks. Many a man was hanged at Tyburn for highway robbery whose crime was worthless in comparison with the wholesale plundering of the coal ring.

So Governor Cullom, of Illinois, thought when vetoing anti-truck legislation ill-gotten wealth everywhere repudiates the intervention of law for the protection of the wretched. Pursuing its exposure our Chicago contemporary shows that this "combine" exacted actual profit of \$4.20 on every ton of coal. Thus consumers, in paying this amount, a gross capital to be ascertained from the of \$138,600,000 profit. More every year the intrinsic value of the anthracite plant, in accordance with the amount of coal we chase. No wonder there are Socialists, Anarchists and Communists, and that the revolution. All this sort of thing must somewhere.

WHERE IS SAFETY TO BE FOUND.

This is a question which a workingman in a letter to the New York Telegram. There are hundreds of thousands of work people in America who are working piece day after day, earning little, but out of a little they continue to save a mite each week for safe-keeping in some savings institution. But, in the light of every day occurrences, we guarantee a depositor that a bank is as safe or is half as secure as his own pocket. The president of one of New York's largest banks recently told a newspaper reporter that a bank in New York or elsewhere could robbed any day by those whom it was obliged to trust, and that if the robber managed to reach Canada his stealings were utterly lost to the bank if they happened to be in money.

As it is in the States so it is in Canada. The opening of the safes in this city the other day Judge Baby referred to the fearful prevalence of the crime of unfaithfulness among those entrusted with the care of money in banks and other institutions. Surely there must be remedy. There is no use moaning over the decay of honesty, the growing degeneracy of society and the corruption of manners.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Unrestricted Reciprocity, or Commercial Union, as the great movement for closer relations with the United States is sometimes called, has taken a stronger hold on the people of this country than its opponents care to admit. Every week meetings are held in the rural districts, and everywhere the resolutions adopted are in favor of reciprocity. The adverse instance was that in Lincoln, where was declared otherwise by a vote of 11 to 8, the reason being that the local fruit growers were afraid of the competition of early American fruit.

Undoubtedly Parliament will have to consider the question. Dr. Platt, of Princeton, New Jersey, gave notice that he would before adjournment last session, and he will renew it first thing when the session opens. The Ministry and the rings of manufacturers and monopolists by which it is sustained may do their best to postpone or evade the issue, but their opposition will only increase the strength of the movement. It will also serve to emphasize another great fact with which the people are becoming painfully impressed, namely, that the real true sentiment of the country did not find expression at the last general election, that the free exercise of the franchise was overborne by a series of most audacious, unparalleled frauds, coupled with the most gigantic schemes of bribery and corruption ever conceived or carried out.

But this is a matter which we can well perceive members hoping for re-election cannot oppose or shrink even under the heaviest whip the ministry can wield. We may, therefore, prepare to see Sir John repeating his old tricks of procrastination, expediency, temporizing, pretension. He will endeavor to make believe that he is willing to fall in with the popular movement; but it will be the duty of those who on the Liberal side have taken up the banner of Unrestricted Reciprocity to force his position and compel him to vote on a definite issue. We know that he would do rather than endure such an alternative, for he would not care to survive the exposures that must follow his expulsion from power. Rather than be driven from office he would pitch all pledges to the winds, adopt the programme laid down by Brasius Wiman and Goldwin Smith, and smash the "trust" side here, the "trust" side there, and guard his throne. But again it will be the duty of the true friends of Canadian progress to prevent the sinister influences of Imperialism marring the scope and purpose of the move

Unrestricted Reciprocity on a lasting basis is what the people want and they never will be satisfied till they get it.

The appointment of a commission to consider 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.

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

"It is my avowed conviction that the union of the English-speaking races upon this continent will some day come to pass. For twenty years I have watched the action of the social and economical forces, which are all, as it seems to me, drawing powerfully and steadily in that direction.

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 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 encroachment of Great Britain.

Senor Blanco has made one of the strongest and best Presidents in South America, and has greatly advanced Venezuela materially and industrially.

The Associated Press has had frequent notices of the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela over a large extent of territory extending south to the Orinoco, which the British claim as a part of Guayana Britanica.

The course finally decided on has been for President Blanco to appeal personally to the Washington Government to interfere and require Great Britain to arbitrate.

should, to think, will refuse to take upon its shoulders the quarrel 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 great Anarchist argument.

"We should like very much to see organized in Montreal 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 taught by Krapotkin. He holds that representative government has failed, is failing every day, to solve the problem of government.

There is sufficient and their interference illegal and uncalled for. He was doubtless right from his point of view, but the revolutions in social life of a people are forces that have made laws and pledges and can unmake them.

HOME RULE SCHEME BY SIR C. GAVAN DUFFY.

An import article entitled, "A Fair Constitution for Ireland," by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, appears in the September number of the Contemporary Review.

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 success—but under the belief that in this way the attention of the United States could be best attracted to this question.

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 known as the division of Peterborough.

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 Irish Senate should consist of fifty-four members, selected fairly from the four provinces, and to ensure the getting of the best men at the outset they should be nominated in the Constitution Act.

Several Chinese mandarins are coming to the United States to study our system of finance. They are not neglecting to give some attention to the career of those of our eminent financiers who are at Sing Sing or comfortably located in Canada.

It is the very model on which the Canadian Senate was projected, but in practice that chamber has fallen below contempt.

NOMINATIONS FOR OTTAWA.

At the nomination meeting at Hull to-day the candidates nominated were: Dr. Rochon, Liberal, and Mr. Cormier, Conservative.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN HAS BEEN ARRESTED.

William O'Brien has been arrested and will be carried a prisoner before a court which has decided in advance of trial to punish him for using the right of free speech to denounce the infamies of landlordism.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISION ABOLISHED.

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 known as the division of Peterborough.

GREAT O'BRIEN DEMONSTRATION.

Preparations are being made for a monster demonstration at Mitchells town, Ireland, to-morrow, to protest against the execution of O'Brien.

APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR.

Chief Justice Stuart will be sworn in this afternoon, as administrator of the Province of Quebec in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Masson.

The Commercial Advertiser says G. W. Bannard has come to New York from Baltimore in the interest of certain stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

To keep a woman out of ulks the easiest way is to keep her in ulks. Only a slight difference between U and L.—Boston Transcript.

A Grand Rapids belle excuses her rather large score on the grand that it was a birthday present. Grand Rapids Telegram Herald.

Ambitious young ladies eat arsenic for their complexion and then—Chicago Herald.

A Chicago man has made a bet with a stake of \$500, that Shakespeare and not Bacon, wrote the immortal plays. That 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 Advertiser.

Let all unite, buy a gall n of sorghum and get up a "candy pull." Something has got to keep the people from the painful monotony.—Ludlow (Texas) Signal.

Honest laboring men pay taxes to support people in idleness, and the money might be used in cleaning the markets and gutters of the city.—New Orleans Chronicle.

The prompt manner in which a dusky ravisier 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 windows out there'll be trouble: 'tis in no rented house, and the windows cost money. If he wants to shoot at us he must come inside.—Hawesville, Ky., P.-dealer.

Several Chinese mandarins are coming to the United States to study our system of finance. They are not neglecting to give some attention 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 council are the stewards of the municipality. This is true, and when we hunt for the "unjust steward" we have only to call to mind the assessor who takes his bill and writes down quickly the \$20,000 property value as \$5,000.

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 window-glass workers are denied a restoration of the 10 per cent of their wages that was taken off in the hard times several years ago.—New York World.

If anything can stop the growth of popular discontent in the Maritime Provinces, and in direction it is now taking, it will be full reciprocity with the neighboring Republic.

Dr. Elliot, 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 London, England, who declares that a person who under the influence of liquor is in "an abnormal cerebral condition, experiencing a dynamical and physical disturbance of the brain and nerve function, a real departure from sound health, which is fatal to the patient, either in its probability its positive equivalent in hyperplasmia of the neuroglia."

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—At the nomination meeting at Hull to-day the candidates nominated were: Dr. Rochon, Liberal, and Mr. Cormier, Conservative.

Mr. Rochon replied and was received with immense applause. Mr. Bisson, Hon. Mr. Lynch, Mr. A. Charland, Mr. Cormier and Hon. Mr. Taiton spoke in favor of Mr. Cormier.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Premier Mercier, Hon. James McShane, Senator Beloe, Dr. Guay, M.P., Mr. McLaren, M.P., Denis Barry and a large number of speakers left by Saturday afternoon's train for Ottawa County.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

BANKRUPTCY—YIP—CHINESE CONCESSION TO THE AMERICAN BANKING SYNDICATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—(Special)—The steamer San Pablo arrived from China and Japan this evening. Hong Kong advices refer to the Chinese concessions state that the Yip Bank is being liquidated.

A sharp stroke of earthquake was felt at Yokohama August 15th, which lasted three minutes. At Bakamachi, Japan, August 11th, 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 because it has large quantities of silver stored up which it is stated she will consent to lend at a low rate of interest.

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."

The North China News says:—"The concessions are preposterous liable to monstrous abuse and can be used so as to undermine 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 receipt of the Duke of Marlborough. It appears that he was not present at Mrs. Henry Clives' musicale on Saturday last, but that Mrs. Clives refused the invitation asked for him by Mrs. Stevens, and that the latter lady had not hesitated to express her annoyance at her request being refused.

The gentlemen who are members of the Casino club and the Newport R. A. room openly expressed their opinion of the Duke's action as generally contemptible. Last week it is said that Harriett Cannon, a young society swell, was a kyd by Mrs. Gulet to organize a party for a sail on Mr. Gulet's yacht, the "Norseman."

Mr. Gulet's yacht, the "Norseman," has invited a number of guests, purposely omitting the Duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Stevens wrote him requesting an invitation for the Duke, and Mr. Cannon replied that it was very sorry, but the list was completed.

Mr. Cannon's party was a success, and the Duke invited. The story has excited much comment.

THE COLLAPSE OF A FLOOR.

AT 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 store church building, the upper floor being used for church purposes, and the lower being given up exclusively to social purposes. Yesterday there was an immense audience in the upper story, listening attentively to the exhortations, when suddenly and without warning the floor gave way.

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 seriously hurt. One man is fatally injured. Every physician in the vicinity was called to attend to the injured, but the list of relieving the injured promptly began.

No further particulars have been received from the disaster.

TYRANNICAL MAGISTRATES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The Glass magistrates have sentenced M. Hayden, editor of the West End Examiner, to three months imprisonment for obstructing the police during recent evictions. Mr. Hayden appealed from the sentence and has been allowed to bail.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Order of the Green Men, recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him to state whether, in his future proposal for Home Rule, he proposed to give to the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament a seat in the Imperial Parliament.

MOST CAN'T NATURALIZE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—John A. Moser, 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 Naturalization Bureau.

Mr. Moser was accompanied by several friends. In reply to questions put by Chief Clerk Boise, Moser said he believed in the constitution of the United States and in the laws passed by the proper authority, and that he was a good law-abiding citizen.

THE FOLDING SAVING MACHINE.

It is highly recommended to us as truly a triumph of mechanical genius, and for rapid and satisfactory work, easy adjustment and ready portability, its equal appears never to have been invented. A man can carry it to the woods under his arm in the morning, saw down or trim trees, cut up the logs, and set seven or more cords of wood before night.

POWDERLY'S LATEST PLANS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A special from Scranton, Pa., says Powderly said his next message would 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.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Joseph McMillan, 52 years of age, was clubbed to death last night in a saloon quarrel by two young roughs named Dempsey and McCord. Both have been arrested.

CUSTODY OF A MINOR.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE RELATIVES AND AN ORPHAN SYLLEN.

An important question was this morning tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Papineau in Chambers, and decided by him. Mr. Donald Starrs recently came out from Ireland to seek out the two young children of his deceased brother, Brigadier General 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 Protestant Orphan Asylum, the man of which institution declined to give her up, contending she was a Protestant, and had been by her mother who, they alleged, was a Protestant, placed in their charge.

Mr. Starrs also recalled Messrs. Doherty and Doherty, and having been appointed tutor to his minor niece, and procured certificates of baptism in St. Patrick's Catholic Church and the impugned Bank is to be started within the next six months. The tutorate 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 banks in the United States are in the syndicate.

A sharp stroke of earthquake was felt at Yokohama August 15th, which lasted three minutes. At Bakamachi, Japan, August 11th, 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 because it has large quantities of silver stored up which it is stated she will consent to lend at a low rate of interest.

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."

The North China News says:—"The concessions are preposterous liable to monstrous abuse and can be used so as to undermine the state and beggar the people. At present China has not civil service competent to deal with the excessive complications of the matter."

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Beef, Iron and Wine

THE QUEBEC EXHIBITION

At the opening of the Quebec Exhibition yesterday, the Hon. Premier was received with great cheering. On the conclusion of the Premier's address and eloquent address he was given a perfect ovation by the thousands present...

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS

The first batch of the Campaign Cottages at Luggacurran, ten in number, have been completed, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that everything in connection with the building has progressed most favorably...

THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE

The assessed valuation of Sherbrooke is \$2,795,760, an increase over last year of \$78,815. There are 880 proprietors on the roll, or one for every twenty inhabitants, the population being placed at 8,800...

THE EXETER CATASTROPHE

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED—HEARTRENDING SCENES. LONDON, Sept. 6.—The victims were mostly young men. As soon as the flames were extinguished a large force of men began searching for bodies. The stairway leading to the gallery was literally packed with bodies...

HIS LIFE'S WORK

GLADSTONE CONSIDERS THE IRISH QUESTION THE MOST FULL OF PROMISE OF BENEFICIAL RESULTS TO HIS COUNTRY THAT HE EVER ENGAGED IN. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The letter containing the invitation to Mr. Gladstone to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American constitution...

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1854, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 50, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Society of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Fourth Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE PROCLAMATION.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard writes:—The proclamation of the National League in Dublin has given the French Catholics an opportunity to indulge in all sorts of pessimistic predictions...

THE INDIANS AND LEO XIII.

A correspondent of the Catholic Review gives a beautiful illustration of the generosity of the Catholic Indians in Montana, and their devotion to the Holy See.

WEDDING BELLS.

A fashionable wedding took place at Rawdon, Que., on Tuesday, August 30th. The parties concerned were Mr. John A. Kelly, of Midland, Michigan, and Miss Sophia Rowan, daughter of the late Thomas Rowan, of Rawdon.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

By a decision of His Lordship, Archbishop Fabre, Rev. J. Laporte has been named vicar of St. Bridget, at Montreal, in his official capacity of director of the National Lottery of Colonization.

THE NATIONAL LOTTERY.

The commissioners conclude their investigation and declare the lottery to have been carried on in a very honest way. The commission appointed by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre to investigate the charges recently published by the Standard against the Rev. Curé Labelle, of St. Vincent, in his official capacity of director of the National Lottery of Colonization have just completed their task.

Lordship Bishop Fabre publishes another interesting statement in which he explains the way in which the commissioners, Rev. Curé Labelle, Rev. Mr. Larocque and Mr. Gauthier, have carried on their investigation.

WHAT SALT IS GOOD FOR.

When you give your cellar its spring cleaning add a little of pure water and salt to the whitewash. Ink stains on linen can be taken off if the stain is first washed in strong salt and water and then sponged with lemon juice.

MEDICAL VIRTUES OF ONIONS.

Another writer says: "Onion is a weak but most useful medicine. I have used it in many cases where it has done good. It is a good remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments."

THE ATHLETIC COMPETITION.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—The big gun competition at the Island of Orleans closed yesterday. Lieut.-Col. Armstrong won the officers' prize with a score of 33 points.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name. Lists winners of the athletic competition.

HOW TO TRAIN A CANARY.

Set the cage on a table near where you wish to sit; after a little conference with the bird introduce a finger between the wires near the favorite perch, holding it there patiently, yourself occupied with a book or paper the while.

Advertisement for U.S. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. Includes details about the lottery and prizes.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Table showing prize amounts and ticket prices for the Louisiana State Lottery.

REMEMBER that the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of the highest quality of the tickets.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.—The market is decidedly firm under light spot offerings, and a great scarcity of old hard wheat flour. Business, therefore, is materially curtailed for want of the stuff to supply the demand.

Advertisement for PRICES OF PURE BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 13.—The market to-day has been a very quiet one, and but little interest has been shown by either buyers or sellers.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.—Receipts are fair, and under a moderate demand, a good business is reported. Apples are selling at \$1 to \$1.50 for ordinary to fair fruit.

GRAPE.

Blue grapes are a complete crop upon the market, there being tons more than a demand can take, and sales have been made all the way from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

PIERCE'S LITTLE PLEASANT LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system.

\$500 REWARD.

is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder which they cannot cure.

SICK HEADACHE.

Billious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, etc., are cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful purgative and cathartic.

Advertisement for MANTLES EXTRAORDINARY. Includes details about the product and its quality.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE.

One of the great advantages of purchasing Mantles at S. Carley's is that all the garments are made in Montreal.

ELYS CATARRH CREAM BALM.

Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, Hay Fever. Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive Odors.

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Cud and is for any baby whose mother will send you a name of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT FOR AUGUST.

Table showing financial data for August, including revenue, expenditure, and debt.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt on 31st August is: Gross debt, \$273,029,522; Assets, \$4,538,100.

A HUMAN WEARINESS.

"Have you ever noticed," asked the engineer, "as a railroad crossing, how people will rush across the track just ahead of the engine, and then stand on the other side and watch the train go by?"