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THE QUEBEC BOODLERS.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Verdict Against Those Concerned in the Bate de Chateaux Financial Arrangements.

OTTAWA, September 10.—The Railway Committee of the Senate have prepared their seventh draft report on the "Act Respecting the Bate des Chateaux Railway Company," referred to them on July 20. The report opens with a review of the promulgation of the bill, and recites the fact contained in the bill that this railway is a "work for the general advantage of Canada." The report then proceeds to recite the facts relating to the organization of the bill for the purpose of forming an amendment to the eighth session of the Parliament of Canada.

On the 8th of February, 1878, the Sacred College of Cardinals met in the Vatican for the first time to discuss and exercise their magistracy during the vacancy in the Holy See, and the first subject broached was as to where the conclave should be held.

At the Council of Lyons, in 1273, it was decided by Pope Gregory X. that the town or diocese in which a Pontiff died in that some place should a new Pope be elected. But there was a reserve: "Si fieri potest" (if it were possible).

Many, very many intelligent and well thinking people considered it impossible to hold the conclave of 1878 at Rome. In this first congregation, after the death of the Pope, a document was also read which had been drawn up the preceding year (10th June, 1877), by Pius IX. In it the Cardinals were dispensed of the rule laid down by Gregory X., and authorized under the existing circumstances to hold the conclave wherever they might decide that the election of the Pontiff would be most secure and peaceable.

Thirty-eight Cardinals who were then at Rome were present. Cardinal Pietra presided at the seance. The members of the Sacred College voted by rank of age, upon the proposition: "Should the Conclave be held in Italy?"

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THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

Speculation as to Where it Will be Held—Italian Oppression.

The argument as to where the next conclave is to be held, far from being ended, is constantly developing new phases, and is likely to become a subject of grave importance, owing to the attitude of the present rulers of Italy.

Not content with usurping the Holy Father's temporal power, they would also be the arbiters of spiritual affairs, eh?

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Only eight Cardinals voted for Italy. The remaining thirty-three deliberately gave their votes for the holding of the Conclave out of Italy.

But before putting this grave decision into execution, it was desirable to know how it would be received by the Powers. Interviews with the different Ambassadors proved that, generally speaking, the Governments were sympathetic to Italy and would not regard the election of a Pope, elsewhere than in Rome, with favor.

Besides this, none of the Governments offered hospitality to the Cardinals. Cardinal Manning, who was then at Rome, declared that as far as he was concerned, he would prefer to see the Conclave held out of Italy, but that his opinion did not in any way involve England, and, moreover, it was even probable that, in the event of the Cardinals presenting themselves at Malta, the Governor of the Island would refuse to receive them.

the actions of some men who had taken part in the Labor picnic at the Exhibition Ground. In the course of his prophetic visits he had come across a larger number of drunken men on the streets than ever before and he could find no reason for it except when he was told that it was the sequel of Labor Day. Men who kept their wives in poverty and misery, and who declared that they could not even pay for the education of their children, found money to squander away on liquor on that day. The day reunited him of the Pagan feast, when the Pagan gave up one day in the year to orgies of the most disgraceful kind.

SUNDAY VIOLATION.

La Semaine Religieuse, in speaking about Sunday desecration, recalls the number of disasters which have occurred on that day and sees through them the warnings and punishments of God. Its list of disasters includes the following:

The catastrophe at St. Maude, France, by which 20 persons were killed and 150 wounded. The accident of July 12 on the Northern Railway of Paris. The accident at Monchaux, Belgium, which will be readily recalled.

Ecclesiastical Appointments.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the following changes and appointments throughout the diocese: Rev. E. Latulippe to be chaplain of the Lachine convent; Rev. A. Perrault, vicar at St. Timothee; Rev. A. J. Quessell, vicar at St. John's; Revs. N. Brule and J. Dupras, vicars at Mile End; Rev. A. Marjolain, vicar at Notre-Dame de Gracieux; M. Louis, vicar at St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. F. Chailion, vicar at St. Elizabeth; Revs. J. B. Bouchemin, J. Richard and L. J. Vigneault, vicars at the Sacred Heart Church; Rev. J. Desrochers, vicar at St. John Baptiste; Rev. J. Jolicoeur, vicar at Verchere; Rev. J. Laporte, vicar at St. Jerome; Rev. J. Shea, vicar at St. Joseph; Rev. J. Desrochers, vicar at St. Felix de Valois; Rev. O. Monzenais, vicar at St. Genevieve; and Rev. J. Chasse, vicar at St. Thomas de Joliette.

Killed by a Train.

A sad fatality by which Mr. Allan, aged 80, one of Vaudreuil's most respected citizens, lost his life, occurred about six on Friday evening in that village. Mr. Allan was returning from a walk. As it was getting dark he took the track as the shortest route home. He was nearing the Grand Trunk and a slight fog being imperfect he did not observe a freight train from Montreal approaching. It was coming at full speed. The result was that the unfortunate man was struck by the engine, the wheels passing completely over his body, literally cutting it to pieces. The driver instantly halted the train and the remains were taken up and conveyed to the station a few minutes later. It was found that death must have been instantaneous. Coroner Jones was at once notified, when he was told an inquest should be held with an old friend, brother and father of Mr. Allan, the well-known Grand Trunk conductor between Beauport and Depot and the West.

A Sound Opinion.

The Montreal de Commerce in an article on the Labor Day proceedings says:—Some people amused themselves royally in Montreal on Monday last; there were processions, drinking and gambling, and in the evening there was fighting as in the time of the Gauls at the season of the cutting of the mistletoe. As a result, there was a serious accident, the wheels of a street car passing over a man, who was generally very scrupulous on the question of the observance of that day. In such a manner as to scandalize everyone, and throw discredit upon their societies. It is that is called the "rite of Labor" in Montreal is a disgrace, and it is to be regretted that it would be well, in the future, to limit it to a simple procession. We have no objection, far from it, to the labor associations having a holiday once in a while, but the wheels of a street car passing over a man, who was generally very scrupulous on the question of the observance of that day, in such a manner as to scandalize everyone, and throw discredit upon their societies. It is that is called the "rite of Labor" in Montreal is a disgrace, and it is to be regretted that it would be well, in the future, to limit it to a simple procession.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the above society was held in St. Patrick's hall on Sunday afternoon, when there was a large attendance. Hon. Senator Murphy presided. The pledge of total abstinence was administered to a large number of new members who were admitted to the society. The report of the committee was presented, and showed that the annual picnic, which took place on August 1st, was a grand success. The report of the committee was presented, and showed that the annual picnic, which took place on August 1st, was a grand success.

Identified.

The Point au Chene mystery has been solved, and the body of the unknown dead which has rested on the shores of the Ottawa river since July, is to be claimed by a broken-hearted sister and mother. On Thursday Miss Maggie Leany, homestead at 57 Sherbrooke street, was reading a paper she came across the news item relating to the finding of the body of an unknown man on July 1st. She perceived the extracts of the letter found later in the pocket of the dead man's coat and at once realized that she had lost her brother. The letter signed "P. Leany" addressed to "Dear Jack," was intended for a cousin in the city and it will reach him now, but by a circuitous way. The girl, almost distracted on reading the news, but managed however, to keep it from her mother until she had further details. The mother, who is a widow, resides at 229 St. Martin street. Miss Leany has written a letter to Mr. Alex. Campbell, sr., the gentleman who found the body and had it interred, to claim it and have it removed to consecrated ground. The deceased had not been seen by any of his family for some time before his death and was of a roving disposition.

The Queen's Bench.

OTTAWA, September 12.—It is likely that the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec will not be able to attend. Hon. Mr. LaCrosse, however, is likely to succeed the late Judge D'Orton. The judiciary will not meet until October 15th. It is expected the repairs to the Montreal Court House will be completed by that time. Judge D'Orton will be replaced by Judge Bouthier, and Judge Warle will temporarily succeed Judge Church, who is not enjoying good health. The early retirement of Judge Cross may be looked for.

SWEEP AWAY.

MANY POOR PEOPLE BURNT OUT.

Of House and Home at Quebec—A Serious Blaze and Bad Fire Service.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—Quebec met with another catastrophe to-day, as a result of which some seventy-five families find themselves without home and in many cases with hardly enough clothing to cover them. The afflicted district is Cape Blanc, which lies between the St. Lawrence river and the cliffs, beginning just west of Diamond harbor. About 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a hotel kept by Octave Ouellet, 785 to 789 Champlain street, and spread westward along both sides of the street as far as there was any material to feed it. It was checked on the city side, there being fortunately no wind, but on the western side it burned to a point where the cliffs approach the river so closely that there is room for nothing but the road.

Following are the names of the families burned out so far as known: James Gallagher, carter, 781 Champlain; J. B. Boagis, laborer; George Gagnon, carpenter, 703; Octave Ouellet, grocer, 785 to 789; Joseph Masse, laborer; widow Beaudet, 791; Pierre Fortier, jr., boatman, 793; J. F. Wiseman, carpenter, 795; Edouard Dubois, laborer, 797; Samuel Hicks, boilermaker; Napoleon Martineau, Customs officer; Widow Foisy, 799; William Andron, carpenter, 801; John Andron, carpenter, Carillon club, 803; Joseph Dube, carpenter; Robt. Elliott, carpenter, 807; Adam Androuge, laborer; Claude Andron, laborer; Frs. Degouler, boatman; Jean Chevalier, laborer, 811; Victor Abgrall, boatman, 813; Pierre Labbe, boatman, 815; Andre Drolet, carpenter; Henri Paquet, laborer, 817; Louis Gagne, laborer; Widow Canfield, 819; John O'Malley, stevedore, 819; Adam Andron, sr., boatman, 821; Paul Andron, firewood; Peter Brem, carter, 833.

These are all on the river side and the fire was cut off here. Dinning's ship yard intersecting. The following are the families burned out on the river side:—Widow Ange Gagnon, 781; Joseph Wiseman, laborer; Widow Lewis Gagnon; Zephran Beaudet, laborer, 788; Widow Paul Gagne; Frs. Pradet, boilermaker; Pierre Jourdain, jr., laborer; Wm. Andron, laborer, 790; Jean Couture, caulker; Jean Giguere, laborer, 794; Widow John Elliott, 796; Paul Martineau, 798; Roule Charrier, blacksmith, 802; Wm. Andron, jr., laborer, 804; Andre Milare, laborer, 804; Andre Milare, laborer, 810; Alphonse Dubois, his son-in-law, Paul Gregoire, jr.; Jos. Bechette, laborer, 812.

POOR, HARD WORKING PEOPLE.

who had invested the savings of years in building themselves little homes, mostly of wood, and now in almost every case everything they owned is wiped out. To make matters worse they are nearly all related to each other. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although many of these people had very narrow escapes from being burned in their beds.

The fire was discovered by two men who were in a boat on the river and an alarm was given. The firemen arrived promptly but the water pressure was so poor they could not cope with the fire. As they had arrived from the city there was no means of getting to the westward of the fire, and on that side it was left to burn out. On the east side they did a little better, the water reaching hardly ten feet from the nozzle. This is accounted for by the fact that along Champlain street there is only a six-inch pipe and for 700 feet including the whole of the burned district there is only a four-inch pipe. These pipes were laid 25 years ago and are now so corroded that there is hardly any passage left for water. The firemen were stationed at a hydrant a short distance east of the fire, but the flames spread so fast that that side of the street that they

HAD TO RUN.

and leave their hose to be burned. The next hydrant was 600 feet away, and as the reels only carry 500 feet of hose it was some time before a connection could be made. Then a steam engine arrived from the Upper town, but the chief seemed to be in a dilemma as to where to place it, although all along the wharves there is a plenty of water. Finally he placed it on Blais' wharf, and after a while it got to work. Then there was a difficulty in getting coal, but Caspard Marcoux came to their rescue. By this time the flames had destroyed a lot of sheds in the rear of the houses on the river side and had reached the sacristy of Notre Dame church, which, is used by the Grey Nuns as a school for girls. In a very short time nothing was left of this but blackened walls. The flames penetrated into the chancel of the church and did considerable damage, although the altar ornaments had been removed when the fire first threatened. There was not much left to burn, and this is no doubt the reason why the firemen were able to check the flames at this point. The church had just been fitted with a new ceiling and had been beautifully painted at a cost of \$10,000, and all of this is ruined. It is understood that Ed. Neatle, the contractor, had a full insurance of his work.

The fire was now blazing freely all along the street and the flames were shooting high up in the air. Pieces of the burning wood were carried away up over the cliffs, and some were after-

wards found as far away as the court house steps. The second engine now arrived from St. Sanveur, at the other extreme of the city, but another difficulty arose. There was no engineer to run the first engine and sent his only engineer to fire up the other, for it was still cold. By and by he got to work, but too late to be of any use, for the fire had destroyed all there was to burn and one-third of Cape Blanc was wiped out, nothing being left but small heaps of ashes, with here and there the remnant of a brick chimney. Of the seventy-five families burned out

ONLY FOUR WERE INSURED.

Wiseman's loss is estimated at over \$1,000, with an insurance of \$400 on the house and \$100 on the furniture; Martineau had an insurance of \$200 on his furniture; Couture was insured for a small amount, while Ouellet was said to be insured for from \$2,500 to \$3,500. The Carillon club was insured for \$2,500. An exciting scene took place just as the fire was dying out. It got whispered around that Ouellet, in whose place the fire started, was fully insured; that this was the third time he had been burned out; that traces of coal oil had been seen scattered around when his door was forced open, besides one or two other suspicious circumstances. This enraged the people, who became convinced, whether rightly or wrongly, that he was the incendiary and search was made for him. It was learned that he had taken refuge with Joseph Renaud, his brother-in-law, and the crowd proceeded to the latter's house with the intention of mobbing Ouellet. Renaud's windows were broken in and the mob was getting more violent when one Peter Miller telephoned to Chief of Police Vohl. The latter came down with some policemen and put Ouellet under arrest. When Ouellet appeared on the street with the officers the cry was raised, "lynch him," and a threatening demonstration was made, "but Col. Vohl stepped to the front and warned the mob to desist, saying that he would be personally responsible for Ouellet's safe keeping. This quieted the people, who allowed the officers to remove Ouellet to the Central police station, where he now is.

Cobden.

The demonstration at Cobden in aid of Father Devine's new church at Cobden took place on Thursday of last week, and was a great success, about fifteen hundred people attending from all parts of the country. Pontiac county was well represented and they made themselves felt on both sides in the popularity contest between Mr. W. J. Poupore, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Murray, M. P. Pontiac has ever been faithful to her favorite son, Mr. Poupore, and in political contests they have freely shown their preference by their votes. Mr. Coyne of Portage du Fort P. Q. was Mr. Poupore's representative and Mr. Fortier the town clerk of Pembroke, was Mr. Murray's secretary. Mr. Poupore and Mr. Grace acted as returning officer. When the polls closed at six o'clock the excitement had reached its height and the returning officer after thanking the two parties for the honor and the trust reposed in him announced that Mr. Poupore had received 1,111 votes, against 807 for Mr. Murray, M. P. Mr. Poupore then thanked his friends for their support, and Mr. Murray followed expressing no surprise at the result, and hoping that his friends would not be less friendly to him in the afternoon speeches were made by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P. for Montreal Centre, T. Murray, M. P. for Pontiac. Rev. Father Devine, M. P. for Portage du Fort, Rev. Father Flannery, P. P., of Ottawa, Rev. Father Bonaventure, John Tierney, Father Ryan of Mount St. Patrick, Rev. John Donavan, Messrs. P. Baskerville, ex M. P. of Durham, by the vote in favor of an eight-hour day being made of universal application.

A Great Earthquake.

New York, September 10.—A special to the Herald from San Salvador says:—Millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this republic by earthquakes to-day. Whole towns were wiped out, and so far as we have received here indicate nearly a city in the country, except those along the coast escaped the awful effects of the convulsion. At just five minutes before two this morning the earth began to shake. People rushed into the streets in their night clothing, and while the shock lasted only twenty seconds, before it had passed there was a panic-stricken mob making its way to the open country outside the city. While the shock lasted the cart-rose and fell in long waves and strong men were unable to keep their feet. The panic-stricken people docketed to the open ground outside the city, and had not time to get a cover. The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital. Even Anaguac and Comanguan have been completely destroyed. Colapetigo, Santa Fe, San Pedro and Masapuet were so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the other towns had only a few houses damaged by it at Santa Ana and Susupepeto, fully sixty miles from there. It is impossible at this writing to form any idea as to the number of lives which have been lost.

Labor Congress in England.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Trades Union Congress closed at Newcastle to-day. The composition of the parliamentary committee was announced to-day. Mr. John Wilson, member for the Govan Division of Lanarkshire, head of the firm of Wilson & Co., iron-tube manufacturers, a large employer of labor and a moderate socialist, has been elected. The treasurer reported that there would be a balance of £1,000 in the treasury after all the expenses of the Congress were paid. Resolutions were approved in favor of an increased representation of the labor classes in Parliament, and advocating the appointment of railway workmen as railway inspectors. A motion favoring a State board of arbitration was rejected by a vote of 129 to 107. President Burt yesterday expressed himself in favor of such a congress. The Socialists have scored a victory in the congress over the miners of England by the vote in favor of an eight-hour day being made of universal application.

Sad Occurrence.

SHREBROOKE, Sept. 12.—A sad accident has occurred to an Englishman named Foster. He was caught in a pulley at the Boston Bakery yesterday afternoon and was wound around the shaft until all of his clothing except his boots was torn off, and when taken down he was unconscious. It is feared that he is hurt internally. Three doctors who were attending gave very little hope of his recovery.

THE DARDANELLES.

REPORTED ACTION BY ENGLAND.

An Island Taken Possession of by British Seamen—Austria's Position in the Matter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—A detachment of bluejackets and marines from a British iron-clad accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several galling guns, was landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on the island of Mitylene, formally occupying that place in the name of the Queen of England. There is good harbor at Sigri and it is supposed the British naval officers at Mitylene intend to fortify the island and make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleet. Sigri is on the east coast of Mitylene and about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles. Mitylene or Metilin is the ancient Lesbos, an island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor. Its estimated area is 276 square miles, and it has a population of 40,000. Two bays indent it on the south side, and it has good harbors and a fertile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive grounds and vineyards, but the island was greatly devastated during the Greek trouble. The principal products are oil and lime timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. The principal towns are Castro and Moliva. Sigri is a hamlet, situated on a splendid harbor, which can be easily fortified.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

The London St. James Gazette says: "The startling news concerning the island of Mitylene obviously possesses political significance of the first importance." The paper adds that the island of Mitylene has a position of considerable strategic importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications. The Buda Pesth Pester Lloyd, doubtless inspired through its editor, Max Falke, the reporter of the foreign committee of the Hungarian delegation, to-day says Austria-Hungary's interest in the Dardanelles question is greater than Great Britain's, adding: "Can Austria look on with complacency while Russia, finding herself barred from expanding through Bulgaria, advances by a shorter route to the goal she has in view, the seizure of Constantinople? England can compensate herself with Egypt, but where is Austria's compensation? The powers ought not to hesitate to check Russia; does Berlin?" Referring to the alleged Russian plot to seize Constantinople by a coup de main, the Pester Lloyd quoted a document prepared by Czar Nicholas in 1853, minutely detailing plans by which a force of 16,000 infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks and thirty two-guns could force a passage of the Bosphorus and carry Constantinople. Admiral Menshikoff pronounced the scheme an impossible one. The Czar, it is said, then proposed as an alternative a su prius landing at Bourgas, a seaport in Eastern Roumelia, 76 miles north-east of Adrianople, situated on the Gulf of Bourgas, which has a depth of from five to twelve fathoms. The idea was that after landing suddenly and unexpectedly at Bourgas, a small Russian force could from there make a rush upon Constantinople and capture it before the powers could intervene. Admiral Menshikoff was at that time at the head of the Russian navy, which he had raised to a high standard of efficiency and so he may be supposed to have well weighed the question before he pronounced as impossible the proposal

FORCE THE Bosphorus.

by a coup-de-main. In March, 1853, Admiral Menshikoff was sent as an ambassador to Constantinople, where he speedily brought about the rupture between Porte and Czar that was eventually the cause of the Crimean war. During the war he commanded both the land and naval forces of Russia and displayed great energy and skill in defending Sebastopol. The Pester Lloyd in conclusion says it has become known from words dropped here and there recently at St. Petersburg that these coup-de-main prospects have been revived in high official circles there and that various plans of capturing Constantinople have been discussed in view of their great feasibility owing to the advantage of modern war equipments.

In Paris.

A decided uneasiness has been caused in diplomatic and financial circles here by the receipt of the despatch announcing that Sigri, on the west coast of Mitylene Island, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, and within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles, has been occupied by a detachment of British troops or marines, landed there from a British ironclad. Upon the opening of the Bourse this morning there was a general weakening of prices, due to the reported action of Great Britain in landing troops at Mitylene.

The Military College.

KINGSTON, September 12.—It is rumored that Captain English of the Imperial forces has been appointed instructor of artillery, etc., at the Royal Military College, caused by the resignation of Major Edwards. It is said that Major Edwards, on his way to England, bid a friend that he intended petitioning the Queen to have his rank in the army restored to him. The position capitalized was worth \$15,000.

Quebec, Sept. 14.—A letter was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday from Cardinal Taschereau, condemning the visits of Catho-

licious to the pretended curer of diseases' a little girl from Montreal, Rose de Lina Belleville, lately here. His Eminence says it is not only folly but sin, both on the part of the girl and of all who go to see her, and urges that such superstitions are exceedingly foolish and wrong.

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LE CANADIEN gives currency to the rumor that Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick is about to be called to the local government. We have no hesitation in saying that as matters stand at present, however much that gentleman might be "called" he would not answer.

DESPITE the doleful stories told of the census, the farmers appear to be fairly prosperous. If the agricultural fairs will this autumn afford any exhibition, the Eastern Townships Exhibitions have been particularly successful.

THE Canadian provinces, like the American States, are relying upon unprecedented harvests of grain this year, and especially upon the fact that the export of wheat from Canada will be more than twice as great as it was last year.

This, from the New York Sun, is exceedingly gratifying and patronizing. But we wonder that this American paper can acknowledge that there can be any prosperity in Canada. As a rule, the Sun repeats the arguments of the annexationists and people of the Cartwright-Wyman-Globe ring.

LIMITATION of the suffrage likely to become an issue in the election for governor in the State of New York. Mr. Andrew D. White, the Republican nominee, has been recently contributing to the magazines articles on government, and passages are quoted therefrom in which he recommends that the franchise be limited to property holders and taxpayers in the election of certain city officers.

DISINTERESTED patriotism, says the Philadelphia Record, is a dying virtue in America. It is being hunted out of existence, like the Indian and the buffalo.

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spirit of money-getting in a poor witted business people to an abnormal degree. Hence the neglect of strictly moral restraints in many who are carried along in the rushing current of a feverish phase of civilization.

MONTREALERS may learn something from what other cities are doing in the way of attempting to solve the rapid transit problem.

THE work of the Public Accounts Committee, investigating the doings of the different departments, has been the most important transacted at Ottawa during the past week.

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THE fact that has become very serious thing, as those who were visionary enough to take stock in certain co-operative socialist schemes are now dolefully demonstrating in the reports of their experience given to the press.

THE Dominion Election law has been amended in a great many particulars, the most important change being that where the Judges consider that an election has been carried on in conformity with the law by the sitting member, and that he has taken every precaution to prevent his friends from committing any breach of the statute, that a trivial act shall not void the election when done by some person without the knowledge or consent of the candidate.

ened and died, and wife and daughter almost followed him. Mr. Comfort could stand no more. There was no comfort in it, so he returned to Delphos poverty-stricken, heart-broken and thoroughly disillusioned.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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how eager some men, even those occupying respectable positions, are to sell their votes. Their conduct makes it almost a certainty that if one side does not buy them the other will, and when there is reason to think the election is to be close one the temptation to pay the fellows for their merchandise is almost too strong to resist.

The main estimates, with the exception of four items, on which questions of confidence in the Government will be pressed, have now been passed.

The reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Tarte-McGreavy case, and of the Special Committee on the Cochrane charges, will be laid before the Commons at once.

Mr. C. Devlin, M.P., has been seriously ill, an attack of quincy having for some days given rise to great fears for his ultimate recovery.

MARRIAGE IN THE U. S.

The discreditability position of the law, if indeed it can be so termed, on marriage and divorce in the United States, has caused so much controversy of late that, not to mention, the highest judicial authorities are commencing to give the subject their careful consideration.

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The efforts of the Bar Association are in the direction of obtaining uniform legislation in all the States, and it is much to be feared there is no possibility of obtaining any such most desirable reform.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

The influence of the Papacy in the highest region of international politics is proved by the extreme anxiety shown in Europe and America as to the possible successor of the present saintly and illustrious Pontiff.

Leo XIII. has reached an age when the slightest ailment causes profound apprehension. Though naturally of a delicate constitution, the simplicity and regularity of his habits of life and his wonderful vitality have carried him over physical crisis that would have fatally prostrated stronger men.

Now when all the possibilities are less implicated one way or another with either of the two great candidates, the Papacy and the Zardulism—the changes of all public candidates for the Papacy have been closely and equitably assessed, and the chances of each carefully weighed.

On this side of the Atlantic, where the newspapers so quickly and accurately reflect popular sentiment, the idea that an American cardinal may become Pope has been discussed in a manner which shows that the question is considered of the highest practical import to the people of the continent.

All discussions, however, may be regarded simply as indications of the vivacity of the interest felt in the question, and as admissions of the moral power of the Papacy.

ASAD END.

The Body of a Man Found Buried in a Steamer's Coal Bunkers.

While some of the stokers on the steamship Freeman were shovelling in coal to the furnaces, whilst the boat was coming up the river on Wednesday, they came across a dead body of a man, but no one knows how it came there.

VITAL STATISTICS.

An Important Circular from the Provincial Board of Health.

A very important circular has been issued by the Provincial Board of Health and demands public attention. It contains the statistics of births and deaths and referring to the figures the Provincial Board says: "When carefully reviewing these figures, you will observe that in our province a great waste of life occurs, and, contrary to the general opinion, it is not mostly prevalent. According to this table the average mortality, in the whole province, for the two years 1889 and 1890 taken together, is 26 per 1000, while it is only 18 per 1000 in the United States and 19 per 1000 in England, two countries where hygiene is highly prized.

The Board of Health depends (and with reason) upon the clergy to add its efforts to overcome those prejudices which constitute serious obstacles to the enforcement of its salutary decrees. It is necessary to prevent the visits that have been customary to contagious diseases, and children of families attacked by such maladies must not attend school or frequent other places of public resort, nor be taken to any place where they are likely to be exposed to the contagion of persons who have been recently from abroad.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau has issued the following circular on the subject to the clergy:—

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, QUEBEC, September 16, 1891.

Sir,—You have doubtless recently received, or, if not, you will shortly receive, the regulations of the Council of Hygiene of the Province of Quebec, and, in addition, the vital and mortality statistics of the Province for the years 1889 and 1890.

The average of annual mortality ought not to exceed 16 per 1000; yet the table shows that in a total of 659 parishes, 530 have a mortality above the average. Why, then, do you not, as a body, endeavor to prevent so many premature deaths, since they can be prevented? Why should not the science of hygiene have more success with us, if its precepts and counsels were more widely disseminated and more strictly followed among our population?

Thankful for Small Mercies. DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—The inhabitants of several towns in Galway have joined in an address to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Right Hon. J. A. Halbutt, expressing their gratitude to his Lordship for the timely measures of relief which he had inaugurated.







"A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows."

CHAPTER VII.—Continued. Bruce was an exceptionally gifted man in many ways, but he was not the peerless creature Lola imagined him to be...

Lola happy, it will be my duty to withhold my consent to your proposal. The colour rose in Bruce's pale face, and a hardness showed itself in the lines of his mouth.

"Quite understood," he said coolly. "that you wish to know whether I am in a position to keep your daughter in a suitable manner. I am not good at figures, but if you like I can tell you the sums I have so far received for my writings, and the terms of the next two novels. I am not a rich man by any means, but I can not only keep your daughter for three years, but I can be lucky enough to make a hit by my second story. My terms go up every year, and within a measurable time I hope to make—say about the tenth of what my publisher does."

"I am not a rich man by any means, but I can not only keep your daughter for three years, but I can be lucky enough to make a hit by my second story. My terms go up every year, and within a measurable time I hope to make—say about the tenth of what my publisher does."

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He was far too proud to make any attempt to renew his offer, however, and made some compensation in his own mind to Lola for the disappointment his sudden departure would cause her by placing an idealized version of her as the central figure in his new novel.

Dr. Marsden was extremely glad to be rid of him, and did not think it to speak of the interview to Lola. It would be only disturbing her mind, he decided, and he wished to be wholly occupied with Aubrey de Vaux, whom he liked better every day.

The doctor was dogmatic, Aubrey was gentle and deferential; the doctor was a great talker, Aubrey an excellent listener; and it was, moreover, patent to the keenest observer that Aubrey worshipped the very ground that Lola trod upon.

Her marked preference for Bruce, however, filled the young man with despair, and during the last week he had studiously avoided the doctor's house.

If Lola guessed the feeling she excited in Aubrey's heart it troubled her very little. Madame de Vaux had taken care to impress upon the girl that her son was of an exceedingly impressionable nature, and that he was in fact always in love with the last pretty face he saw.

Now, however, her brain was in a ferment, her heart in a flutter. Bruce's manner, when he parted with her at the door of the tower, had been more than friendly. A warm blush suffused her from head to foot, as it seemed, when she remembered the long look of interest, hovering in its intensity, he had given her as he had held her hand between both his and told her she should be his next heroine.

Already in the five weeks of their acquaintance she had read four of his novels and many of his shorter stories. Their brilliant cleverness dazzled her; their picturesque charm and sensuous glow of color moved and excited her as far higher literary work had failed to do.

The doctor was mostly a good deal like him, and this doubled their inclination to her. She felt that her hand was being held by the touch of his lips, and again and again pressed hers to the exact spot glorified by the kiss of genius.

All this was of course infinitely silly, but under the haze of ignorant sentiment her woman's heart was for the first time beginning to stir, to throb and to suffer.

The suffering came with the thought that she had betrayed her love for Bruce, and perhaps made him despise her. She was not old enough to know that her own love would never be returned, and she was not old enough to know that her own love would never be returned.

She had hoped he would have come that evening. She had been out when he came and never heard of his visit. She gazed at the light in his eyes, and she gazed at the light in his eyes, and she gazed at the light in his eyes.

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but he said nothing. His interview with Bruce had left him in the strongest state of disapproval with regard to that young gentleman's temper, manners and morals. Lola had guessed that he did not like her hero long ago from remarks the doctor had let fall concerning him, and she was too shy and too proud to speak of him. Calling at the "King's Arms" to enquire whether he was ill was equally out of the question. Besides, had not Bruce told her he was never ill in spite of his pallor?

She must learn to wait—most difficult of tasks when young blood burns and a young heart beats at the sound of a knock at the door or of a hurrying footstep over the stone-paved streets.

The fourth day Lola could bear it no longer. She had played with her breakfast after a sleepless night, and like most extremely healthy people she was really alarmed at the listlessness and want of appetite that were gaining hold of her and convinced that the suspense would kill her.

She was resolved now to take counsel of her friend Madame de Vaux, and to implore her to find out why Bruce was avoiding her.

"She told me she was sure he loved me," the girl thought to herself, "and she is so much older and wiser than I that she would surely know."

It was a terribly humiliating thing to confess that she feared he was keeping away because he knew of her love and did not desire it, but Lola felt sure that her old friend would contest this notion that she resolved to brave the pain of the admission.

A dazzling rain was falling as she started on her walk, and it continued during the whole three miles of her journey. But Lola, whose hair waved naturally, whose complexion so fresh that in anything less than a deluge, and hurried on in thick boots and rainproof gaiter until the great iron gates of Montague Lodge were passed and the long, low white building came in sight.

The front door was unobscured as usual, and Lola, who was almost as much at home in the house as its inmates, passed through the mosaic-paved hall and into the long drawing room at the back in search of Madame de Vaux. It was an apartment furnished in the French style, with long windows opening on to a terrace with light-painted walls and a polished floor strewn with rugs and tiger and lion skins.

By the tiled fireplace, in which glowing logs were burning a group of dogs, including a collie, a bear hound and a King Charles spaniel, lay about the feet of a young man who was seated in a deep armchair, his head upon his hand. The collie with the diamond-shaped spot of black on his ruff, persisted in trotting round the master's foot, by darting his nose into the hand that lay upon his knee, but Aubrey was in too sad a mood to return the caress of his favourite.

Even Lola, absorbed in her own anxiety, and interrupted by the dejection of his attitude.

"But he is not clever," she said to herself, "and has no resources."

She uttered his name, and he started to his feet and faced her with surprise and intense gladness in his eyes.

"I have come to see your mother," she said rather shyly.

"My mother is in Paris," said Aubrey, "she started last night, and will be there some days."

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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Table with columns for prizes and their values. Includes '3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00' and 'CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00'. Lists prize amounts from \$1 to \$10,000.00.



Always use Johnston's Fluid Beef. Soups, Sauces and Gravies.

THE ROSARY OF VOLNEY.

A striking incident in the American life of the French intellect.

Volney, the distinguished French philosopher and traveler, who died in the early part of the present century, was one of the most noted scolders of the modern school of false philosophers. He wrote several works which are a compound of impetuosity and reviling cynicism.

Dominion Metal Works

GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. Manufacturers of Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oils, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop the fits for a time, but to have them return again. I have a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, ETC. a life-long study. I want my remedy to cure the worst case. I would rather fail in a million for not doing nothing, than succeed in one for a single case. I have a bottle of my medicine ready. THE EXPRESS and POST OFFICE. H. G. ROBERTS, 185 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS.

Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1844. Federal 1903. Orders given prompt attention.

Canada's Great INDUSTRIAL FAIR

TORONTO Sept. 7 to 19 1891. Greater and Better Than Ever. SCIENCE, ART AND INDUSTRY COMBINED WITH INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT. NEW IDEAS. Latest Inventions. Superior Attractions. CHEAP EXHIBITIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS. J. J. WITHERLOW, President. K. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto. A1928,16.

HAGYARDS YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Advertisement for PAIN-KILLER. Includes text: 'Its Action is Like Magic. Accidents Happen AND SICKNESS COMES TO ALL. How much suffering could be prevented by a little foresight! Always keep in the house this inexpensive and thoroughly reliable safeguard, which for over HALF A CENTURY has stood unequalled as a household remedy and travelling companion.' Features an illustration of a spoon labeled 'A HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST' and 'PAIN-KILLER'.

What he saw there did not wholly content him. The young author's expression was not of the kind called sympathetic. To a close observer he appeared to be perpetually engaged in making mental notes of what he saw and heard, and to be more interested in his own opinions concerning his fellow-creatures than in the men and women themselves.

Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards, Circulars, Catalogues, Programs, Book-lets, Statements, and every description of plain and ornamental printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.



HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE other day I read an article entitled "How to Iron a Shirt," and it recalled to mind the trials I experienced in learning how to do this, say a woman writing in the Country...

is now stiffened. Beginning at the middle again, iron to the bottom of the bosom, which you again hold in place, drawing always toward you and away from the iron to avoid a wrinkle; then from the middle to both sides...

"THERE are hams and hams," says Caroline H. Stanley in the Home-Maker for August. And I wish it understood that in recommending this article of food I am not speaking of any hard, factory-cured, yellow-covered or barrel-smoked affair...

The number of hams consumed in the Southern States would be almost incredible to one uninitiated in the ways of that people. I have known of from twenty to fifty being cured for one year's use by a private family of ordinary size.

Boiled Ham.—Soak over night. In the morning scrub well with a brush and cover with water. Boil slowly until done, allowing half a quarter of an hour for a pound. Do not skin until cold.



Take Pains with your work, unless you take Pearlina to it. Without Pearlina, you may have your labor for pains. In all washing and cleaning it saves work, wear and worry.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them.

THE FARM.

Some Useful Hints From the U. S. As to the Proper Manufacture of Cheese.

A certain cheese factory is trying a new method of cheese-making, with a view of retaining the full 30 per cent. of fat that a cheese of full stock should contain, and yet not send to the whey tank the excess of fat that the "embracing casein" fails to hold.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

Advertisement for HEARN and HARRISON, 140 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

Advertisement for CATARRH GOLD IN THE HEAD, HOW CURED.

Advertisement for NASAL BALM, A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

Advertisement for BLOOD PURIFIER, I to 4 BOTTLES unlocks all secretions of the Blood.

Advertisement for DR. J. M. FERRIS, Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bleury Street.

excellence, the consumer is not defrauded, for the stamp and brand tell of its stock and quality, and a varying amount of fine butter finds its way to the market, instead of a resulting conglomeration of whey cream upon the tanks, that, if saved, is of small value beside the good butter that could have been made from the fresh cream.

Solomon's Wisdom. The wisdom of Solomon, were he alive today, would lead him to choose Bardock Blood Bitters as a remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Soldiers at Niagara. NIGARA FALLS, Ont., September 11.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon an unknown woman, well dressed and about twenty-five years of age, threw herself into the rapid's shoot distance above Prospect park.

Dr. T. A. Stocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Catarrh—Use it. For sale by all druggists.

To Collect Taxes. The Ottawa council has decided to take steps to compel the people of the Township of Lower to pay their arrears of taxes.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES HEARN and HARRISON, 140 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

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Advertisement for DR. J. M. FERRIS, Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bleury Street.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Advertisement for L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company, featuring a grand extra-ordinary drawing.

Advertisement for J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER, 181 St. James St.

Advertisement for GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

Advertisement for THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING MACHINE, retail price only \$2.00.

Advertisement for FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES, MESSRS LAYOLLE & NELSON.

Advertisement for CONSUMPTION, I have a positive remedy for the above disease.

Advertisement for STORAGE, J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman.

Advertisement for DROPSY, Treated FREE with Vegetable Food.

Advertisement for SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH.

Advertisement for ELECTRICITY Life Force, OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS.

Advertisement for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Advertisement for FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Advertisement for MANTELS, GRATES, EDWARD EARL & CO., 60 Bleury Street.

Montreal ROOFING Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS.

ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

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