VOL. XXX.—NO. 52.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

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# THE "REV. FATHER" QUINN.

What the P.E. Islanders Think of Him,

AN INCONVENIENT MEMORY

OTHER INTERESTING TRIFLES CON-CERNING HIM.

(From the Charleton New Era.) The Presbyterian in its issue of July 19th boldly stated that we could readily obtain any information we desired concerning Mr. Quinn as to his location, or by whom ordained" from the Rev. Gentleman himself, who would be "to happy" to "give the information" required. Now let the candid public mark that this was published subsequently to our remarks under the head of "The Latest Imposter;" and yet the same Presbyterian in its issue of the 25th of July backs down in a paltry and unmanly manner by saying "If the New Era man had behaved to Father Quinn like a gentleman he would have "received the certificates and information for which he professes to be so anxious." When the person passing himself off as Father Quinn called at the New Era office, the editor of this paper treated him with the utmost courtesy that could be given to him, under the circumstancas, and this the gentlemen who were present can testify. Mr. Quinn asked us to retract the statement published by us concerning him, and on complaining that it was calculated to do him a serious injury we told him it would afford us great satisfaction to remedy any wrong we might have done him; and we suggested that he should show us his credentials. They were in his carpet bag, at Summerside, he said, and if we went with him, he would show them. Inasmuch as this was on the eve of publication day we intimated that it was inconvenleut for us to travel to Summerside; but if e would give us the name of the Bishop or the Diocese in which he had been ordained we would telegraph at our own expense, and publish the despatch, and if the reply were to the effect that he had been a regularly ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church we would not only retract what he had said of him, but heartily apologize. In reply to this he said the Bishop would likely telegraph a lie, as all priests and bishops would lie in the interests of the Church. We then asked him to give us the name of any Protestant clergyman, or business man, in any town or village who knew him, and who could vouch as to his genuiness as having, at any time or place, officiated as a Catholic priest. This he would not or could not do; and in our mind we began to think that he was considerably of a wriggler. We became confirmed in this view of the matter when, in reply to a question towards the close of the interview, he said the Bishop who ordained him was dead! To his threat of commencing a libel suit against us immediately we replied that he could commence as quickly as he liked, but we had an easier way to give him satisfaction and that was to submit the matter of his credentials to any Protestant Clergyman in Charlottown, in our presence, and we would abide by the issue. This he would not do: and we are not surprised: because we have since learned that the Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Montreal, appointed to examine his credentials, were not at all satisfied that he was "the real Simon Pure;" and he got the cold shoulder from the Assembly in their official character. The cold-blooded Presbyterian editor, Sullivan's right hand man, says: "It "would have been much more rational for the New Era to have answered Father "Quinn's arguments than to have insulted the "intelligence of the Presbyterian Church of "the Dominion by the insane supposition "that Father Quinn is a bad man, and that "the highest Court of the venerable body was "duped." In our opinion the friends of the writer of the above had better look after his

sanity; and as to the Highest Court of the

Presbyterian Church, we are pleased to find

that they were too shrewd to be imposed

upon by the plausible genius who wished "to

do" the Maritime Provinces during the

summer months, for the purpose of relieving

the "blue noses" of their hard cash. The

Presbyterian editor is not "the intelligence"

of the Presbyterians of this Province, as

" Father Quinn" has probably found out; and

as the doors of several of the Prespyterian

Churches have been already closed against

him, he will probably find that though he

came for wool he will go home shorn. The

effrontery of the Presbyterian asking us to

reply to "Father Quinn's" arguments is

amazing! That task, when we met him

personally, we found to be the easiest task

we ever tried. If we desired a proof that he

was badly whipped we could not desire a

better one, than the fact that he had to fall

back on the scold's vocabulary, by calling his

opponent "a liar." The fact that we merely

said "thank you sir," and politely bowed

him out of our office, should be proof enough

that we treated him very much better than

a person of his vulgarity and impertinence

deserved. So far as we are concerned, it mat-

ters not whether he shows his credentials or

not. 'It matters much, however, to himself

and to those who are taking hold of him. We

have done our duty, we believe, in cautioning

the public against a tramp, an imposter,

and a low Yankee disturber of the

public peace of a British Province. The

Presbyterian newspaper that hounds him on against the Catholics of this Province,

that they are all liars and willing to murder,

that endorses the atrocious libels

is a paper which it is almost impossible to keep his cell furniture clean.

find words strong enough to censure or condemn, and a Government that subsidizes and encourages such an organ is not much

" Father Quinn," finds it necessary to publish the following card, which shows the unenviable character of a man who wantonly makes wholesale accusations against those he would have it believed were his former coreligionists:--To the Public.

I hereby contradict the false statements made against me in two of the papers of this city, viz: the New Era and Herald, intimating that I am an imposter, and that I never was a Roman Catholic priest. I do hereby affirm to the fact that I was a priest in the Boman Catholic Church over ten years, My identity as a Roman Catholic priest was determined by several most intelligent and respectable gentlemen before I decided to come to lecture on this island. I, therefore, do not consider myself under any obligation whatever to be continually satisfying the stupid questions of Roman Catholics, who hate and deny the truth—consequently maliciously opposed to

F'ATHER QUINN." This is about the coolest piece of evidence that has ever been offered to a discerning public. If the ex-priests of the Independent Catholic Church of New York imposed, for a while, on Dr. Fishblatt and other most "intelligent gentlemen," it is just as likely that the genuis who postures as "Father Quinn" has imposed on the intelligent and respectable gentlemen who "determined" upon his "identity as a Roman Catholic Priest before he decided to come to lecture on this Island." The above letter, it appears to us, in a pretty thin disguise of insincerity, if not of downright fraud. The number of "l'ather Quinn's" in the world is quite large. There are two Father Quinn's, for instance, in the Diocese of New Brunswick. Why did he not give his christian name? Whilst "certifying" and "affirming" as to his "identity," he gives neither his local habitation nor his name. Wouldn't this be a pretty piece of evidence to offer in a British court of justice? If offered there he would be laughed out of court; and yet he expects it will do for the greenhorns of Prince Edward Island. Try again, "Father Quinn," your first card "to the public" contains a fraud on its face. "Father Quinn," after the manner of the quack medicine vendors, who always refer you to a distant place for certificates of the wonderful effects of their nostrums, referred us to "Neil McKay," of Summerside. Mr. Nell McKay, we observe, publishes a letter in the Patriot, wherein he "states that the Board appointed a committee of which the Rev. Mr. Warden, the "Secretary, was one, to examine and report upon Mr. Quinn's papers. The committee "reported favorably, and Mr. Quinn's lectures in Stanley street Church. Montreal, were attended by very many of the delegates to the "Assembly. The board having no continued "employment ready for Mr. Quinn in Montreal recommended that he should visit some of " the more remote sections of the Church, and "some of the P. E. I. delegates to the Assembly, I, myself, among others, "invited him to visit our field." This is very unsatisfactory. Observe the word "favorably." The italics are Mr. Neil McKay's. The signfication of the word so italicized is that the committee were not satisfied with his credentials and thus bears out what we have learned on good authority, that the committee referred to were not satisfied with the proof of his identity as a Roman Catholic priest. If Mr. McKag stands sponser for him the sequal will show that he has assumed an amount of responsibility that will not bring him much credit. His bigotry has, very probably, added him to the long list of victims of misplaced confidence. Mr. McKay says that "F. Q" justly refused to give to the Charlottetown editor his reference." We would advise Mr. McKay to read the advice of Polonius to his son in Shakespeare's Mamlet. He will see there that in such cases as "Father Quinn's" he owes it to himself, and not to "the city editor," to give his references. If he has been really a Roman Catholic priest what can be easier than to give the name of the diocese in which he has been ordained, or if he is not as great a scoundrel as he accuses thousands of

can he have in concealing it. The statement that Mr. Quinn's lectures in Montreal were attended by the many delegates to the Assembly in that city is no proof that he is neither a tramp nor a imposter. Any mountebank may draw a crowd and impose upon them too. Let his credentials be submitted to an impartial committee of citizens or Rev. Mr. McKay must bear the consequence of assisting an adventurer to fleece the people of this Province out of their money by false pre-

better men of being, what interest or motive

tences. 'The Tichborne claimant (says " A Ticket-of-Leave Man" in "Convict Lite") got admitted to the Church choir in Dartmouth Convict Prison for two reasons—he obtained a more comfortable seat, and he was excused labour on Saturday mornings that he might attend practice. The organist assured me that he had no notion of singing, and the noise he made was something between the chirp of a crow and the croak of a raven. It was gencrally admitted by the more intelligent prisoners who came in contact with him that his habits and manners were vulgar. He was doing his best, by the aid of French schoolbooks furnished him by the criest, to master the French language, and he made all sorts of promises to a prisoner who was in the next cell to him, and who could speak French, if he would aid him; but this man told me that he was very stupid at it, and that his progress was very slow. The big man was very unpopular with some of his neighbours, who say that he was a bad sleeper, and used to puff and blow and grunt and groan all through the small hours. He was unpopular with the warders, because it was with the greatest ditficulty he could be get to scrub his cell or

the right hand of the Speaker and evidently following up the proceedings of the House with the air of a man bent on attending to his business.

To represent Montreal Centre in the House of Commons of Canada is, perhaps, the crowning ambition of the career of an Irish Catholic in the Province of Quebec. Any higher he can scarcely expect to attain politically, whatever may be his aspirations. Three French Canadians and an English-speaking Protestant form the Lower Canadian representation in the Dominion Cabinet, and "No Irish need apply" is the rule with both political parties h. the formation of cabinets from the Quebec section, not if the aspirant combined the genius and talent rquisite to place Canada at the head of the nations. That cast-iron rule crushed out D'Arcy McGee himself from official life and the day that dawned on Canadian confederation, as effectively wiped out the Irish Catholic and his descendants in the Province of Quebec, from the race for position in the Cabinet Councilsof the Dominion, as they were debarred from all offices of honor and emolument under the penal laws of Ireland. Time, that cures all evils, or more likely political complications, may remove this serious impediment, but for the time being there seems to be no help for this glaring ostracism, and the Irish Catholic in the Province of Quebec stands in that respect in a position of Inferiority to those of his own origin and creed in the sister provinces and to men of all other religious persuasions throughout the Dominion. In this fair city of Montreal, where in former times religious and political rancor were not unknown, things have gradually toned down amongst its inhabitants to the condition of a happy family. Amongst other things the question of parliamentary representation. Montreal East is represented by an English-speaking Protestant, and Montreal Centre is recognized as the special preserve of an Irish Catholic. That the maintenance of this equitable arrangement has been due, in a great measure, to the relf-sacrificing s to his injetatigable persever-ince, high sentiment of honor, and unawerving fidelity to the
principles that have guided his career through
life. Born at Pallis, Donohill, Mr. Ryan is 10
degenerate son of the bold, frank and flery race
that claims gallant Tipperary as its home.
Having received, as he humorously says himself, the education that was furnished in the
academy, where the youths marched proudly
to their scholastic exercises, with state and
books beneath one arm and a sod of turf under
the other, his father and family, thinking
that there were good times and broad fields beyond the deep blue sea, bid a fond adieu to the
land of their forefathers, and settled in this Province, in the County of Chambly, in the year
1840. The dull routine of country life was not
calculated to satisfy the ambitions cravings of
a buoyant heart, and the City of Montreal with
its bustling activity soon attracted Mr. Ryan.
Here he opened business in the well-known
establishment, the "Franklin House," which
he managed successfully from 1849 until 1858.
Shortly after he sarrival in the city he married
Miss Margaret Brennan, edest daughter of the
late Patrick Brennan, one of the pioneer frishnnen of the City of Montreal, well-known and
respected throughout the length and breadth of
the Dominion. Mrs. Ryan is a lady of more
than ordinary mental powers, and to her great
tact, genial disposition, and manifold but unostentatious charities her husband is indebted for
a considerable share of his prostige and popularity. In 1852, at the earnest solicitation of his
friends, Mr. Ryan allowed himself to be placed
in nomination for the representation of St.
Ann's Ward in the City Council. He was
elected by a considerable majority over Mr.
William Rodden, one of the most popular
manufacturers then in the city. Mr. Ryan now
launched into commerce as a provision mer
chant with such marked success that he was
elected by a considerable majority over Mr.
William Rodden, one of the most popular
manufacturers then in the city.
Mr. Rya representation of Montreal in the House of Parliament been then broken 'hrough it is impossible to say what might have been the result politically. but in any case it must have proved disastrous to the interest of the Irish Catholics. Meeting after meeting was held to bring forward a candidate; the names of many prominent citizens were mentioned, amonast others the present Mr. Justice Doherty, but the Protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the property of the property of the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the property of the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section and the protestant section refused to hear of any unless than the protestant section and the protestant section nent citizens were mentioned, amongst others toe present Mr. Justice Doherty, but the Protestant section refused to hear of any unless Mr. M. P. Ryan. who had most emphatically refused to offer himself, should be the candidate. No coubt there who desire to see the Irish people deprived of their representation never dreamt that Mr. Ryan would consent to sacrifice his business, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, for the profitless task to him of sitting in Parliament, and the late Mr. Morland, a gentleman of high standing, was ready in the background to step forward, with the whole support of the G vernment, to snatch the coveted prize. Mr. Ryan's patriotism had now to stand a severe test. His fellow-countrymen, those who had, with himself, followed the fortunes of the late lamented McGee, and those who ba' fought hardest on the other side, were clustered around him, and responsive to the solicitations of clercy and lativ, he consented to accept the candidature that he in no tway desired, and which, whilst it preserved the seat to his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, was destined to be one of the causes of the great commercial misfortunes that overtook him later on Thus, however, was finally settled the question of Irish Catholic representation in the city of Mo treal, and so effectually that no political party, without courting inevitable defeat, can afford to trample upon that acknowlerged right. It is only just here to observe that amongst the Protestant minority in the electoral division several gentlemen distinguished themselves by their efforts to maintain

MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN, M. P.

MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN, M. P.

We take the following graphic sketch of the popular member for Montreal Center from the last issue of the Harp, by permission of its proprietor. The Harp is intent on publishing biographical sketches of prominent Irish Canadians with their portraitis, and although we have copied two of the sketches, we think it but fair in fature to leave to the proprietor the full benefit of his enterprise:

The strunger who drops into the Speakers, gallery, in the House of Commons at Ottawn's and caste as aweeping glance around the deliberation of the Speakers, gallery, in the House of Commons at Ottawn's and caste as aweeping glance around the deliberation of the prominent leaders of both politically of the prominent leaders of both politically of the prominent leaders of both politically and permaturely venerable head of the present member maturely venerable head of the present member of the right hand of the speakers, and the provinces, the bail out of the common of the prominent leaders of both politically of the provinces of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the provinces of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the can be provided by the province of Quebec. Any higher the province of Quebec. From the Quebec to the prov

### THE COMPENSATION FOR DISTUR-BANCE BILL.

London, August 4.—The vote by which the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill was defeated in the House of Lords was not reached until half-past one this morning. The galleries were densely crowded, as they were on Morday night also. The announcement of the immense majority against the bill-282 to 51-was greeted with loud cheers. Earl Cairns, Conservative, spoke nearly thre hours against the bill. The Times says he practically disposed of every argument adduced by the supporters of the bill, and a more thoroughly dstructive speech has not often been delivered in Parliament. The Times says the defeat of the bill has brought a long and embittered controversay to a close. Its rejection by so large a majority was fully anticipated. The speeches in its tavor partook of the gloom and langour of over-

shadowing defeat. LONDON, August 4 .- The Times, comment ing on the rejection of the Compensation Bill. says :- We do not see how the House of Lords, entertaining the opinion expressed not only by the Conservatives but by a large section of the Liberals, could have refrained from throwing out a measure of such a charatter and presented to them in such a way. We hope that the common sense of Irishmen, even though some of them may feel disappointment at the result, will teach them to see that no other issue was possible. Agitators may strive to twist the situation to their own purposes, but they would have done this in any event, and probably with as much or as little effect.

The News says :- The defeat of the Bill puts weapons into the hands of the agitators, whose movements both sides equally deprecate and dislike.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:-The rejection of the Bill places the extreme members of the Irish party in some difficulty, as it brings them into active sympathy with the Government, and the popularity of the Government is likely to be fatal to desaffection. The Pall Mall Gazette says :- We shall not

have to wait long before the House of Lords will have reason to consider whether the disadvantages of passing the Bill are not outweighed a hundred fold by the dangers of reiecting it.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Parnell will ask Mr. Forster whether in view of the rejection of the Compensation Bill he proposes to employ the constabulary and military forces of the Queen for the purpose of assisting in evicting tenants who can be proved unable to pay their rents owing to the recent distress in Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent says that the Irish papers are not greatly disappointed at the defeat of the Compensation Bill, because it was thoroughly expected.

A circular addressed to the Home Rule members requests them to attend a meeting on Friday to consider the line of action to be taken in view of the rejection of the Compensation Bill. It is anticipated that Parnell will, at this meeting, pronounce in favor of a plan of agitation throughout the English boroughs and counties in favor of land reform. Several Radicals have promised to co-

operate. -Aldurahaman Khan thinks, now that Ayoob is weakened by the late battle, his own chances have improved.

# END OF THE LONG FAST

Dr. Tanuer Triumphant—Supplied with Water Melon ad Huttanı—Ris Contempt for the Boctors.

New York, August 7 .- A number of singers called to give a concert for the fasting man's amusement, but Dr. Tanner had then retired remainder. After this he masticated three to the anteriom, and would not come out to hear them. At twenty minutes of 12 Dr. juice only. In all, counting what he took in hear them. At twenty minutes of 12, Dr. Wilson, one of the eclectic watchers, asked all the spectators to be seated, so far as they were able to get chairs, and announced that Dr. Tanner would soon be out. At this time there was a dense crowd of men and women assembled around the enclosure, and Dr. Tanner's appearance was awaited with much excitement. The tables within the enclosure bore, besides the huge water-melons, several bouquets placed in water jugs and bottles, an immense loaf of bread, decorated with colored ribbons, several bottles of cordials. boxes of various kinds of tonics, tin cases of prepared food, and a variety of other articles forwarded to Dr. Tanner by friends or by business firms. Many of the spectators assembled in the south gallery, from which they obtained a good view of the scene below. No one was admitted within the low-railed enclosure, except physicians and the representatives of the press. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, Dr. Wark brought in a bottle of fresh Orange county milk, of which Dr. Tanner, he said, intended to drink a glassful. Two tables were put together, and an easy chair was then placed upon them, so that Dr. Tanner could have a place where he might sit in full view of the gathering. As the whistles sounded

THE HOUR OF NOON a cheer went up from a crowd which had gathered before the hall in Thirteenth street. Dr. Tanner, in the antercom, made an emphatic gesture and exclaimed, "It's over, and I'm glad of it!" He then reached for a peach, and before his watchers could interpose, began to eat it. He finished the fruit and then walked into the large hall, where he was greeted with loud cheers. At the same time a lively air was played upon the piano. Entering the enclosure, Dr. Tanner seated him-self on the elevated chair and took from Dr. wark a large beer glass filled with milk. He swallowed its contents at two draughts, and remarked with great emphasis, "That's good!" Ject, I think I may, upon very mewed the applause when some one called the countries of the c out "Three cheers for the plucky doctor? Dr. Tanner then said :

"CUT THE GEORGIA WATER MELON."

to his feet and cut open by Dr. Pollitzer. Tanner uttered a grunt of satisfaction as he saw the ripe, luscious interior of the fruit, and immediately attacked it with great relish, eating pieces of it as he took them up in his fingers. He was again loudly cheered. Soon afterwards it was announced that Dr. Tanner was about to leave the hall, which was then slowly cleared of spectators. Dr. Tanner ate tion of tonnage than at any earlier time, and three pieces of the melon, each about as large I think it should be apparent to everyone as a man's fist. He swallowed the juice, but that it is to a great extent due to their innot the pulp, which he purposely ejected. When sime of Dr. Tanner's attendants attempted to caution him as to the amount he gulation does not in any was after their should eat, Dr. Tanner said, " I am running this thing now," and he was again applauded I fail to see why they should not here-by the spectators. As soon as the hall was after be enabled to carry away the exports nearly cleared Dr. Tanner left the building of Quebec at the same figure as before. accompained by a few of the eclectic watchers. When he appeared at the entrance he was loudly cheered by the crowd in Thirteenth street, which included many workmen from the neighboring factories and a ers' Society is simply this, to throw the trade large number of small boys. A passage of Quebec open to ships of all nations on through the crowd was cleared with some difficulty, and Dr. Tanner entered a close carriage, drawn by two horses, which was in waiting opposite the doorway. Drs. Gunn and the country at large to a few British and Reiley and Mrs. Doctor Campbell, who ship owners for honoring this port with a brought bouquets to the faster daily during call. If British ships cannot compete withthe progress of his task, took seats in the out this premium it would appear it cannot coach with Dr. Tunner. Dr. Wark mounted the box with the coachman, and a big watermelon was placed at his feet. As the carriage started the crowd cheered lustily, and some of its members attempted to detain the vehicle by clinging to the wheel. The coach was then driven to the house of Dr. Gunn, No. 31 East Twenty-fourth street, where Dr. Tanner is to remain for the present. After the departure of Dr. Tanner, the watchers and physicians who were still in the hall made a vigorous onslaught on the remaining water. melons and other fruits, which rapidly disappeared. Dr. Wilson, of the eclectic school, mounted a chair and attempted to make a speech extolling Dr. Tanner, but the noise and confusion was so great that he was soon

When the carriage arrived at Dr. Gunn's house in East Twenty-fourth street, Dr. Tanner entered the house and mounted the stairs to a second story front room, without assistance and without apparent effort. He then threw himself into a chair, and, after remarking that the room looked pleasant, declared that he felt better. He then asked

SOME MORE WATERMELON,

and ate another piece as large as a man's fist, swallowing the pulp. He next lay down on the bed, taking off his slippers, but not undressing. In about a minute heasked to have the shutters opened, in order that he might obtain more air, and then dozed for about five minutes. When he awoke the following despatch from Bellefontaine, Ohio, was handed to him:

"When fast ends, use friction brush with dry mustard. Diet, teaspoonful fresh milk, with ice size of pes, every fifteen minutes. Mustard drafts to the aukles.

"J. O. BLACKWOOD, M.D." Dr. Tanner remarked in reference to this taken lodgings in the child's stomach. and other pieces of advice which had received

that the fools of doctors thought he didn't know anything; that he had been through this thing before, and knew his stomach, and understood exactly what he was doing. He declared that he would not be dictated to by any one. Soon afterward he said to Dr. Reiley, By George, Doc., it's too tempting; I must have some more watermelon." A fragment of relon as big as the other piece was then given to him. Dr. Tanner slowly ate part of the pulp, and then swallowed the juice of the Clarendon Hall, he demolished a quantity of melon evuivalent to about one-half of a watermelon of ordinrry size. He asked his attendants not to eat any of the melen, as he wanted that one himself. After drinking the glass of milk, which he took in Clarendon Hall, he did not drink anything, except the melon juices. Up to the middle of this afternoon he had not vomited since breaking his fast. Dr. Tanner rested on his bed, the first time that he lay down, only about half an hour. Dr. Plunkett called and informed him of the destruction of the melons and milk in Clarendon Hall. Dr. Tanner was at first inclined to regret the loss of the milk, but was satisfied when Mrs. Campbell told him that she had procured some equally good. Dr. Tanner declared that he felt better every minute, and that his stomach felt well. He lay down on the bed again soon after 2 o'clock Dr. Reilly examined Dr. Tanner's pulse, and found that it registered 78. Dr. Tanner's weight at noon was 1211 pounds.

## THE SHIP LABORERS OF QUEBEC.

Their Last Move Approved of.

The Norwegian Consul sends this letter to the Quebec Chronicle: Sir,—At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, it appears from a reference to the proceedings ortered in this days' issue of your paper that the attention of the meeting was drawn to the late, as reported, resolution of the Ship Laborer's Society, practically knocking off British sailors from working at the loading of the vessels which is feared to have the effect of drawing the trade away from the port. Having as the representative of the countries which apparently suffered most ject, I think I may, upon very good grounds, reassure, the trade and the country at large that such will not be the case, and that far from being injurious, the late resolutions of the Ship-Laborers Society will have just the contrary effect, and it is to the best interests of the port. Taking The melon, a huge one, was then brought all things into consideration, ships can perans at no port on this side of t be loaded cheaper than at this port with the labor furnished by the Ship Laborers' Society, and under its present rules. It is a well established fact that when under the old rules Swedish and Norweigan vessels have been able successfully to compete with British ships last season, showing a greater proporfluence upon the market that freights have been regulated as of late years. The new reposition as regards loading expenses, and I may safely say that left alone and given fair play, they will be able to do even more and further reduce the rate of freight. The effect of the new rule of the Ship Laborequal terms, giving justice and fair play to every one, and removing a premium during a number of years paid by the port of Quebec ship owners for honoring this port with a be in the interest of the community of Quebec and Canada to uphold such a system. The argument held forth at the meeting that the Quebec laborers feared to be killed by Norweigian sailors if they were allowed to work with them, would seem to be to such an extent shallow and farfetched as to be impossible to enter the belief of any sen-

Yours truly, W. A. Schwartz.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN .-Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. obliged to desist. After considerable "sky- No mother who has ever tried it will consent larking" this gathering also dispersed, and to let her child pass through this critical the excitement at Clarendon Hall was at last | period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures windcolic, and regulates the bowels. 51-4tm

sible man not blinded by his own particular

interests.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND 51-21m

PURGATIVE PILLS. FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-DERS use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many 51 21m

FOR RELIEF FROM THE ACHING OF A TOOTH nothing is better than a few drops of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment poured on a plece of lint or cotton and applied. It soothes the pain, which has no equal. Some people suffer for years from teethache, whenever they catch cold. Why suffer? Use this. 51-4m1

Worm Draughts are generally so noxious that childred fight their little best to avoid them. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have