refrain from interference while he coldly cut the political throats of their allies in federal affairs. Party leaders following so stupid a course would deserve to be beaten, and would soon find themselves without friends or followers. The airy absurdity of the *Citizen's* argument is thus apparent, but it serves to show how weak is the Tory line of defence when nothing better can be found as an argument against Mr. McShane's appearance than what Mr. Mackenzie said eighteen years ago under conditions altogether different to what prevail at present.

Under existing circumstances, in view of the centralizing policy of the Ottawa Ministry, and the constant encroachments that are made on the independence and autonomy of the provinces, the first great object of the Liberal party in all its spheres of action is to bring about the downfall of the Ottawa Tory Government. It is also incumbent on the Liberal party to fix the bounds of federal power, and by constitutional means put an end forever to that vexatious and dangerous policy by which Sir John Macdonald has constantly sought to destroy the federal compact and substitute therefor a sort of paternal tyranny under the form of legislative union. Sir John's faithlessness to confederation, his insidious, but now undisguised determination to make the Dominion a prop and buttress to English Toryism, has brought forces into play that were unsuspected when confederation was in its infancy. The struggle between parties has thus become intensified, the lines dividing them have been deepened and broadened. To the Liberals has fallen the duty of defending and preserving the constitution against those who, under the leadership of Sir John, would turn half a continent into a Tory preserve for Imperial as opposed to Canadian interests.

Even as we write, the time may be said to have arrived when this great issue has to be met. On every side the policy of the Imperialists is breaking down. Its complete collapse is only a question of dates, for its continuance depends solely on the life of a man in the seventies.

Economical forces are recognized in these days as infinitely more powerful than political combinations, and the fact that the latter are being worked in opposition to the former is only complicating without delaying the disruption of a system founded on false principles and maintained at vast expense and with intolerable corruption.

Considering these things, it is with profound satisfaction that we hail the appearance of Hon. James McShane, a member of the Liberal Government of Quebec, in South Renfrew during a Federal election contest. If ever a provincial Government was justified in striking a blow at the overbearing, centralizing Tory Federal Government, the Mercier is in this instance. The campaign which resulted in the overthrow of the Quebec Tory Government was engineered on behalf of the Ross-Taillon concern by the Ministers at Ottawa. Federal money, federal patronage, federal influences of all sorts, were exerted to the utmost to keep Mr. Mercier out of power. Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir John Macdonald himself, interfered to prolong the crisis for three months in the vain endeavor to defeat the will of the people expressed in the provincial elections. Why, then, should Mr. McShane not carry the war into Africa, and on the first, as on all possible occasions, boldly confront the enemies of his Government and cripple them in every way?

The organs of centralization, like that at Ottawa, may meander over what Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie said to a bygone generation. Chewing the dry husks of old disputations may remind us of what has been, but we belong to '87, not '67, and the objects we are struggling for to-day include the complete extinguishment of a system which has developed a deadly antagonism to provincial liberties. The mask has been torn from Macdonaldism and it must be met with unflinching opposition whenever and wherever an opportunity offers.

VENTING ITS SPLEEN.

The *Star's* attack on Dr. Laberge, our medical health officer, is as spiteful as it is unjust. The proprietor of the "poisoned wells" organ has a grudge against the doctor since the late small pox epidemic, and has been venting his spleen through the columns of his newspaper ever since. The medical health officer had occasion to snub him some time ago and he has never forgotten it, as the doctor intended he should not. Since then the *Star* has been nagging continually at him in the most cowardly manner—cowardly because it insinuates at incompetence, and yet fails to show in what particular or on what occasion he has shown himself incompetent. Its latest alleged cause for a slap at him is over the foundling question. The attack is so entirely unwarranted that the feelings which prompted it are at once exposed. It is based on the assumption that Dr. Laberge is desirous of suppressing the facts of our prescandalously inefficient foundling system, whereas the doctor is the very man of all others in the Dominion who has been chiefly instrumental in having action taken to put an end to the present disgraceful neglect of these "children of the state." Some years ago, when the doctor was in private practice, he exerted himself so far as to make the most searching enquiry into the treatment of foundlings, and sought and obtained a hearing before a special meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children, before whom he exposed the whole case in all its hideousness, giving statistics he had gathered to show the awful state of affairs. The society, although convinced of the truth of his assertions, did not take any immediate action. The *Witness*, by its flagrant bigotry and savage attack on the Sisters of Charity, had prejudiced the minds of many on the subject, and consequently the matter was dropped. THE POST brought the question before the public several weeks ago, and with such success that the present Provincial Government has taken the matter in hand. It was due to Dr. Laberge that we were enabled to give so clear and unprejudiced an account of how our foundlings were and are treated, but the *Star* has too much ill will towards the medical health officer to give him any credit for the service he has rendered to the Canadian public and humanity in general. The Hon. Mr. Mercier has adopted Dr. Laberge's suggestion in regard to the establishment of a Provincial Board of Health, an organization which the doctor pointed out was a great necessity. It is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will see fit to appoint him to a place on that board, a position which his public services, and thorough knowledge of health matters generally, qualifies him.

Dr. Laberge has a right to expect some reparation from the *Star*, or rather from its proprietor, for the mean and cowardly attack made upon him, which, if refused, would warrant him in taking other measures to obtain satisfaction.

The *Herald* also attacks Dr. Laberge, but the reason of its attack is manifest. It appears he refused to supply their reporter with the names, former addresses and the diseases of those who died last month in the city. The doctor, we think, was probably right in his refusal. There was no public cause to be served by the publication of such particulars. Whether John Smith died of delirium tremens or had lived at number 10 or number 12 St. James street, was a fact which it would do nobody any good to know, and if printed in a public journal would be the cause of considerable mortification to his family and friends. Besides Dr. Laberge was advised by the City Solicitor not to comply with the *Herald* reporter's demand, as by so doing he would leave himself open to law suits for damages from the indignant relatives of deceased persons.

Why a man of Dr. Laberge's character and standing and undoubted professional ability should be held up to public scorn continually by a notoriously disreputable newspaper, the antecedents and motives of which are well known to have always been and are entirely controlled by dollars and cents, is something unendurable. Of course we know the *Star* to be anti-French Canadian as well as it is anti-Irish, but that is no reason why an able and competent civic official should be sneered at and hounded down to satisfy the paltry spite of the individual known as its proprietor. If Dr. Laberge has not performed his duty to the city let the *Star* show in what particular case he has been incompetent or neglectful, but insuendos and insinuations against him is a means of attack only a coward would resort to.

A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN'S DEATH.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. H. C. O'Donoughue, which happened on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at St. Jerome. This venerable old man departed at the advanced age of 75 years, 7 months and eighteen days. Although born in Ireland, Mr. O'Donoughue had lived so long in Canada and knew French so well that he was equally known, esteemed and respected by both French and Irish. On landing in this country he began his career as a teacher and pursued this avocation with great success during the long period of half a century. He first began to teach in country parts, but later on his former pupils, several of whom had become prominent citizens of Montreal, recommended him to the Catholic School Commissioners of this city, who entrusted him with the Principalship of St. Patrick's school, a position he still held in 1880, when he retired and settled in St. Jérome, with the intention of passing the last days of his life in company of his nephew, the Reverend Curé Labelle. Mr. O'Donoughue was the father of Sister O'Donoughue, who died some years ago at the Grey Nunnery in this city; of Sister Francois d'Assise, of St. Hyacinthe; of Sister St. Ubrich, of the Notre Dame Congregation; of Sister Ste. Elisabeth, of the Dames Hospitaliers of Quebec; and of Mr. P. L. O'Donoughue, the present Principal of Belmont School, who treads in his father's footsteps. Mr. H. C. O'Donoughue has had the great pleasure of celebrating, a month ago, the golden wedding of his sister, who is a nun at the Dames Hospitalieres of Quebec. *The memory of the just will live forever.—Com.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING CEREMONIES TO TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Last week was a specially interesting one for the parishioners of St. Ann's, the annual Novena to St. Ann and Retreat for ladies being brought to a close on Sunday evening. This week opened with another series of religious exercises in commemoration of the centenary of St. Alphonsus, founder of the Redemptorist Order, the devotions being continued throughout the week. On Sunday next the closing exercises of the *Triduum* will take place, when His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will officiate at Pontifical High Mass at 10 o'clock. At 2.30 in the afternoon His Grace will preside at the solemn blessing of the corner-stone of the new extension to the church; the ceremony, it is expected, will be most impressive and interesting. In the evening at 7 o'clock there will be Vespers, sermon by Rev. Father Kiernan, of St. Anthony's, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The musical portion of the services will be unusually grand, under the careful direction of Mr. Daniel J. Holland.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

It is now pretty certain that the inter-provincial conference proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mercier will be held in this city about the month of September next. Most, if not all, the provinces of the Dominion will be represented at this congress, and we have seen it stated that the Federal authorities are likely to send a delegate, who will watch the proceedings in the interest of the Dominion, even if he takes no active part therein. Mr. Mercier has gone to considerable trouble to make it quite plan that in the matter of this conference he is actuated by no feelings of hostility to the Federal Administration. It is in the interests of the Confederation itself that this conference should take place, in order that, if possible, the relations subsisting between the Dominion and the various Provinces should be rendered more satisfactory. Unless this is accomplished there is really no doubt that the present strained relations will continue and become more intensified until a general break up of confederation "into its original fragments," as the *Mail* would say, must be the result. One of the principal dangers in this direction is the frequency with which the Federal power has come to exercise its supposed right of disavowing Provincial legislation. We do not pretend that the veto of the Governor-General should never be placed upon Provincial laws, but we do unhesitatingly aver that its use has become of late alarmingly frequent, and that from almost all of the Provinces at some time or another, and especially of late from Ontario and Manitoba, have come loud complaints of the disallowance of provincial enactments on the advice of federal ministers. This certainly would appear to be a proper subject for conference between the federal and provincial powers with a view to arrive, if possible, at some better understanding and to remove a standing menace to the stability of the existing constitution. The question of the redistribution of electoral districts, in other words the matter of gerrymandering, is also, we understand, to be submitted to the congress, the pretension on part of some of the Provinces being that they alone, and not the Dominion, should decide how they are to be divided up for the purpose of representatives at Ottawa, since it would be otherwise in the power of the federal authorities to destroy Provincial influence in the House of Commons by a system of well-concerted gerrymandering. But of course the grave question which will occupy the attention of the conference is that of the readjustment of the federal subsidy. When this was first proposed by Mr. Mercier, his opponents loudly ridiculed the idea, but it is not a little surprising that Sir Charles Tupper should have justified the claim that there is ground for such readjustment by proposing at the last session of the Federal Parliament, in the name of the Government, an additional annual subsidy of $30,000 to Prince Edward Island. In this action is certainly to be found an ample justification of the grand political idea of Mr. Mercier. It is to be hoped that the approaching conference will then result in satisfactory arrangements being made for the increase of the subsidies now paid to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, since the conditions have so materially changed since the date of the passage of the Confederation Act. The expenses of the Provinces have wonderfully increased and so have the receipts drawn from them by the Dominion, though no additional return has been made to the older Provinces of the Confederation.—*Quebec Telegraph.*

A GLORIOUS TRIP.

What May be Seen and Enjoyed Between Ottawa and Montreal—A Delightful Variation to Ordinary Travel.

People coming to Montreal from the west in pursuit of business or pleasure may vary the ordinary monotony of the journey by one of the most delightful excursions on the line of their route which it is possible to imagine.

LEAVING OTTAWA

by the usual afternoon train on the Canada Atlantic Railway the party to which the writer belonged proceeded to Coteau Landing, and thence by the regular Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer to Montreal. Only those who know what the country through which the Canada Atlantic Railway passes was before that road was built can have an adequate idea of the enormous benefit that has been conferred upon it by the railway. From the Rideau river, the eastern boundary of Ottawa city, an almost unbroken wilderness stretched to the frontier settlements of the St. Lawrence. Farmers and settlers had to travel long distances to reach the nearest markets, and, as a consequence, the country, although possessing some of the finest land in Ontario, was

STAGNANT AND SLOW.

But immediately after the Canada Atlantic got into working order the whole scene changed. Never, we believe, in the history of railways in Canada was so gratifying a transformation effected in a like brief period. Villages sprang into existence at every convenient point along the line, and farmers who had before to spend two days in going and returning to market found ready sale for all kinds of produce at Montreal and Ottawa cash prices at every station. At the same time saw and other mills sprang up at several points along the road, where the hitherto neglected and useless products of the forest were soon transformed into valuable merchandise of lumber, shingles, laths, etc., etc. Along with these growing enterprises, large areas of new land were cleared, and continue to be developed. Indeed, it is evident to any one who travels along the Canada Atlantic that the country along the route is destined to become

A PERFECT PARADISE OF AGRICULTURE

before many years. The topographical aspect of the land is generally level or slightly rolling with plenty natural waterways. This, of course, makes railway travelling easy, and we were not astonished to learn that the line is one of the fastest as well as safest on the continent. Its great advantages consist in having few bridges, few cuttings and no curves of any consequence. Persons with whom we conversed assured us that the Canada Atlantic was the favorite route for travellers who knew the lines, on account of the facts that it is always on time, never has had an accident worth mentioning, as well as being the most convenient and speedy line of communication between the political and commercial capitals of the Dominion.

ARRIVED AT COTEAU LANDING

we proceeded to the end of the pier, where a magnificent view was obtained of the great lakelike expanse which the St Lawrence assumes at this point. After waiting a little while watching the approach of the vessel that was to take us on our perilous trip, the splendid steamer Algerine drew in to the wharf. Going aboard we found her pretty well crowded with tourists bent on enjoying the world-renowned feat of

RUNNING THE RAPIDS.

One of the first to extend a pleasant grasp of the hand and make kindly inquiries was the Hon. Edward Blake, who was on his way down to join his family at Murray Bay. After a pleasant chat with the great tribune, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, we proceed to the fore deck. Here we found a number of ladies and gentlemen seated under an awning, having secured good places for observing the wonders of the passage down the mysterious region that stretches from a short distance below Coteau Landing to the foot of Lachine.

As the steamer proceeded the banks of the river approached each other, and the islands, covered with the full verdure of summer, rose before us. The first encountered were

THE COTEAU RAPIDS.

The waters here, though turbulent and swift enough, did not satisfy the anticipations of many who were told to regard them as giving a mere appetiser of what was coming. It was not till we entered

THE CEDAR RAPIDS

and the mill-race speed of the great river began to be realized, and the novelty and excitement of the trip was felt after entering this turbulent swoop along the surging river, which presents all the appearance of an ocean in a storm. Steam is cut off, and the vessel rushes along at great speed, pitching and tossing in a most exciting manner. It was here that a peculiar feeling of awe and helplessness came over us. In spite of the surging of the waters there seemed to be a profound stillness. Perhaps it was produced by the silence with which the mass of humanity crowding the decks of the great steamer regarded the wild and seemingly dangerous scene of which we were the centre. The banks of the river presented much the same appearance that we noted when we first made the descent of these rapids some thirty years ago. Civilization has not intruded much upon the rocky shores that hem in the heaving billows of the great river.

ON WE SWEPT

as if were in the hands of the God of the River, and the old Greek superstition seemed to become a verity, so completely were we in the power of the giant element over which we were heaving, plunging and driving with such wonderful speed yet evident safety. Scarcely had we overcome the novel sensations produced by this turbulent passage than we felt ourselves rushing headlong, as it were, on

THE SPLIT ROCK,

so called from the enormous boulders that guard the entrance where the waters, forced upon themselves in a narrow passage, plunge over a rocky ledge distinctly visible from the deck and which seems to threaten instant destruction. Here it is that the skill and nerve of the man at the wheel are brought prominently into notice. The steamer appears to be rushing hopelessly on the rocks, but all of a sudden and while the breath is held with anxiety, the head shifts and the danger is passed with a suppressed exclamation from all at the delightful novelty of the experience. Next we come to

THE CASCADES,

where the foam created waves dance about in every direction over the dark waters. Then we passed through the comparative calm of Lake St. Louis, where the inky like waters of the Ottawa pour their tribute into the great river, and catch a first view of the noble crest of Mount Royal, some thirty miles distant. Passing historic Caughnawaga we have a good view of the great Pacific Railway bridge which here spans the St. Lawrence. It would be unpardonable not to mention the incident for which everybody on board was waiting when we approached Caughnawaga.

BAPTISTE,

as we have seen him many a time, shot out towards us in his canoe, and was soon installed at his ancient post in the wheel house. Now comes the grand event of the trip, running the great Lachine Rapids. With incredible swiftness and the same stillness before noted, the steamer glides to the first pitch, which is something never to be forgotten. But she rises like an albatross, firmly and gracefully between the dark rocks which form a sort of Scylla and Charybdis on either hand. Down through the surges we pass and soon the city,

MONTREAL IN ALL ITS GRANDEUR,

burats upon the view, with the great Victoria bridge in the foreground. This is the finest view to be obtained anywhere of Montreal, and the picture is one to make any Canadian feel proud. After steaming down the harbor, we reach the landing, and after a short drive find ourselves within the portals of the Windsor, that most palatial and comfortable of all hotels, with friend Ile ready to make us at home amid everything conducive to refreshment and repose. Next day several of our party drove to the top of the mountain and visited other points of interest, and by evening found themselves back in Ottawa, charmed beyond measure with having enjoyed the most delightful trip to be had on the continent of America.

The Canada Atlantic management have done well in opening this new route to Montreal from Ottawa, and we advise all who can to make the trip.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Laprairie Elects the Nationalist Candidate—Mr. Goyette's Majority Eighty-eight—Premier Mercier's Interesting Speech—"Le Monde's" Scurrilous Attack on Him.

Voting for the election of a member to represent Laprairie in the Legislative Assembly took place on Saturday. The candidates were Mr. Goyette, a farmer residing in the constituency and supporter of the Mercier-McShane administration, and Dr. Brisson, mayor of Laprairie village, and follower of Mr. Taillon. The county has for twenty-four years been a Tory stronghold, and at the last general elections rejected Hon. Mr. Duhamel, now Solicitor-General. Mr. Goyette, the Government candidate, was this time successful, and was returned by a handsome majority.

The following are the majorities in the different parishes:—

GOYETTE.

	Majority.
St. Constant	146
St. Isidore	42
St. Philippe	54
Total	242

BRISSON.

	Majority
Laprairie	138
St. James	10
Total	154
Net majority for Goyette	88

At seven o'clock, in St. Gabriel street, in the vicinity of the office of *La Patrie*, small knots of excited politicians began to gather to hear the returns from the different polls. By eight o'clock there was a dense mass of people packed in front of the building, and as the results of the polling were announced, they were greeted with loud cheers. When the final return was read out and Mr. Goyette, the Nationalist candidate, was declared to be elected by a net majority of eighty-eight, the enthusiasm was intense. Loud calls were made for a speech from the Hon. Mr. Mercier, but Mr. Beaugrand announced to the crowd that the Premier had not yet arrived, but was momentarily expected. The crowd wanted a speech, however, and Mr. Beaugrand had to fill the bill and was lustily cheered. At a few minutes to nine Mr. Mercier arrived accompanied by Hon. Mr. Dunamel, and immediately proceeded to address the assembly.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S REMARKS.

After the loud cheering which greeted him had somewhat subsided, the Hon. Premier said that it was difficult for him to express the satisfaction he felt at the great victory which his Government had that day gained in Laprairie. That county had for twenty-four continuous years returned an out and out *Bleu*; it was one of the strongholds of the Tories; but on that day it had returned Mr. Goyette, a Nationalist and a supporter of his Government, by the handsome majority of eighty-eight. (Loud cheers). That majority had been secured by hard work and unceasing efforts, not only on the part of his old friends the Liberals, but also of a large number of Conservatives, who had placed confidence in himself and his administration. (Applause). He was not ready to say that the support he received from the latter was to be ascribed to their inordinate love for him (laughter); he thought it should rather be ascribed to their conviction that his Government was in the right. Whatever that support was due to, he had to thank all for the encouragement he had received. When he and the members of his Cabinet had gone before their constituents for re-election upon assuming office, their adversaries had offered no opposition, saying they wished to give the Government fair play; but he well knew that had they considered they had any chance of defeating him, they would have offered him all they opposition they could. This fact had been clearly demonstrated in the Laprairie contest. But luckily the Government was ready and prepared for the fray, and as he had already said, thanks to the united efforts of Liberals and Nationalist Conservatives, the victory was theirs (loud cheers). It would not be out of place for him at that moment to refer to the slight dissatisfaction that had sometimes been expressed by some of his friends at his course in present politics. Even *La Patrie* and himself had not always been in accord as to the policy to be adopted; it was not for him, on the spot where he was now standing, to say whether he was right or Mr. Beaugrand wrong (cheers and laughter). But what did it matter to the people by what name he were called, whether Liberal or Nationalist, provided he led them on to victory, to the achievement and success of the people's desired programme? He had been accused of desiring to obliterate the name of the old Liberal party; he had also been accused of striving to raise the Nationalists above the Liberals of the old guard. He did not think either of these accusations were true; what he had striven for and what he had achieved was the blending of the two old flags into the Nationalist banner, the victory of Nationalists over "pendards" (cheers). What did it matter whether a man were called a Conservative or a Liberal provided he were a Nationalist? Prolonged cheering.) He felt great pride in the Nationalist victory of that day. In the last Assembly he had a following of only thirteen members, but he did not despair for all that. He had begun preparations for the general elections as far back as 1884, in which year he had held fifty-four political meetings throughout the province; in 1885, he had held over fifty, and in 1856, prior to the 14th October, he had held seventy-eight meetings. Nor were his preparations for the fight in vain. From a following of thirteen in the last Assembly, after the general elections at the last session, his majority in the Assembly had been fourteen. Since then, through the death of the late member for Laprairie, that seat had become vacant, and without delay he had caused the writs to issue for a new election. Now he might have done as his adversaries had often done before, retarding the issuing of the writs; he might have waited until a safe county was open so as not to endanger the cause; but he was anxious to meet his opponents face to face before the people; he was anxious and impatient to receive the people's endorsation of his policy, and therefore, although Laprairie had been a Tory stronghold, although it was the county which but a few months before had rejected his Solicitor-General, he had not sought to delay the contest, but had manfully gone before the electors, and he had received from them an enthusiastic endorsation. (Loud cheers.) Laprairie, which had rejected one of his supporters before he was tried, had now expressed its implicit confidence in him. (Renewed cheers.)

Nor was this all. Four of the members who opposed his Government had, since the last session, resigned, or sought to resign their seats, viz., the members for Ottawa, Temiscouata, Maskinonge and Laval. The offer to resign by the members for the three latter counties had been rejected by the Government, because the latter felt that Messrs. Dechenes, Caron and Leblanc deserved a greater punishment than the deprivation of their seats in the House. Mr. Leblanc had come to himself (Mr. Mercier) and offered to vacate the seat for Laval, but the Premier had told him that he would not rest satisfied until he had not only caused his expulsion from the House, but had also deprived him of his civil rights. (Applause.) When those seats were declared vacant he had no fear of the result. To-day his majority was sixteen; next session it would be twenty-six. (Cheers.)

But there was something better than all that. He was to-day in a position to assure his hearers that at the next session he would have a majority in the Legislative Council. (Prolonged cheering.) He was not going to give away any Cabinet secrets, but he could tell them this: when he would have a majority in the Council, his first use of that majority would be to make it impossible for that Council to contravene the wishes of the people as expressed by their responsible representatives in the Legislative Assembly. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) He could not disclose to them the exact course his Government would follow, but of this they might rest assured—their rights would no longer be infringed on by the council. (Applause.)

Before leaving them he wished to say a few words about a scurrilous attack that had been made on him by the *Monde* newspaper. He had on many previous occasions been vilified and calumniated in his private character, but he had seldom noticed such aspersions. As "Honore Mercier, advocate," he had disdained to stoop to a refutation of all the vile attacks that had been made upon him; that he left to the care of his friends. On one occasion the *Minerve* had gone too far, and he had the responsible party punished for the libel in the Criminal Courts. So long as he, as a private citizen only, was attacked, he cared but little, but in the position he now occupied of Prime Minister of this province and adviser of the Crown, in his representative capacity he could not allow to go unpunished such a calumnious and cowardly attack as that which had been published in *Le Monde*, and which had been brought to his notice but that very morning. *Le Monde* had accused him of being a drunkard, of having disgraced the whole province by drunken and ungentlemanly acts at the races at Lepine Park. (Cries of "shame".) Now the facts of the case were simply these: The Government, of which he was the head, had thought fit, in the interests of the farmers, to offer $3000 in prizes to be competed for by farmers' horses, and the members of that Government thought it would be a proper thing to assist at those races, and to distribute the prizes in person. That was the whole case, and upon that the *Monde* had manufactured a vile calumny out of whole cloth (cries of "shame"). As head of the Government he could not allow such a calumny to pass unchallenged, and that very day he had signed his deposition in the Police Courts and had caused warrants to issue for the arrest of the guilty parties. (Loud cheers.) At that very moment two of the staff of *Le Monde* were under arrest. (Prolonged cheering.)

The hon. gentleman expressed his regret at not being physically able to address them any longer, as the strain of the contest had greatly fatigued him. He thanked them again for their hearty sympaty, and also thanked the *Patrie*, the *Etendard*, THE POST and the *Herald* for the support which they so liberally gave him.

Mr. Mercier was loudly applauded, and retired after calling for three cheers for Mr. Goyette, which were given with great vim.

After a few words from Mr. Beaugrand the crowd dispersed.

STE. ANNE DE VARENNES PILGRIMAGE.

The arrangements are now being completed for Thursday. The Ste Anne de Varennes pilgrims will have an excellent opportunity of honoring the illustrious Saint and imploring her powerful intercession at a shrine so ancient and so venerable. Immediately after the pronouncement of the solemn religious discourse by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, an act of consecration to St. Ann will be publicly read in the Church of Varennes amid the hundreds of lighted tapers held in the pilgrims' hands. This act of religion will be followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, together with the choicest and most exquisite hymns sung by the 40 senior pupils of St. Patrick's under the direction of Prof. J. A Fowler, the distinguished pianist and organist of Montreal. For the safer accommodation of the pilgrims, two boats if necessary will be secured. The staterooms are already struck off, and the tickets have been appropriated by an orderly and select class of people, whose interest it is to reflect credit on a pilgrimage so exalted in its nature as the present one. The executive committee requests those who are desirous of having staterooms or tickets to make no further delay, as it is more than likely that some will be refused admittance upon the Three Rivers the day of the pilgrimage. The thought of having selected the feast of St. Dominick as the pilgrimage day is a happy one, as this was the Saint who, by instituting and preaching the Holy Rosary, showed his appreciation of his esteem and affection for the Virgin, the Immaculate daughter of St. Ann.

McGARIGLE EVADES ARREST

AND GIVES HIS PURSUERS THE SLIP.

SARNIA, Ont., August 1.—At midnight last night the chief received a telegram from State Attorney Grinnell, of Chicago, ordering McGarigle's immediate arrest on an indictment got out in Montreal. As the telegram did not state the nature of the charge Chief Windred hesitated about making the arrest. He, however, went at 2 a.m. to the house where McGarigle was supposed to be stopping over night and found upon investigation that he had gone, no person could or would tell where. This morning two detectives arrived from Chicago to watch McGarigle's movements, and it is said they have devised a scheme to take him to the other side. This morning all kinds of reports and rumors were circulated regarding the whereabouts of McGarigle. Some people stated that he went east on the fast train at 3 this morning; others that he was driven in a rig to Wyoming and there took the 6.30 a.m. for London and St. Catherines. Careful enquiry leads to the opinion that his hiding place is not far from Sarnia—probably lodging with some farmer out in one of the adjoining townships where he can be easily communicated with by his friends, at the same time averting detectives and newspaper reporters. He was driven off this morning between one and two o'clock by John Boyle, livery stable proprietor, who drove him down to Courtwright yesterday, at whose house he remained until leaving early this morning. Boyle states that McGarigle went away to get rid of the Chicago reporters. Chief of Police Windred stated this morning that he had consulted County Crown Attorney Burke, and that he was advised not to make the arrest without a proper warrant. Mr. Lister, M.P., has been retained by Mr. McGarigle as his legal adviser to look after his interests in case of trouble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Dr. St. John has been immured in a cell. The charge against him is conspiracy against the people in aiding McGarigle's escape. Conviction entails a penalty of three years' imprisonment at hard labor or a fine of $1,000. Dr. St. John is a Canadian of a respected and wealthy St. Catherines, Ont., family.

WATCHING IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—All sorts of rumors have been afloat to-day regarding the movements of McGarigle, the Chicago boodler. A special messenger from Chicago arrived here to-day with the intention, it is understood, of arranging to get McGarigle back to that city if possible by compromising his difficulty. McGarigle was expected here some time to-day, but has not turned up yet. It is believed that he will make his way to St. Catherines, and place his case in the hands of a relative of Dr. St. John, of Chicago, who is a barrister in St. Catherines. There are several Chicago reporters here hunting him.

TRACED TO LONDON.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 1.—The conductor of a train leaving here this morning came back midnight to-night and states that he saw McGarigle get on his train at Wyoming, station about fourteen miles from here, and that he got off at London. His story is corroborated by the brakeman. They recognized him by his picture.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Instead of the Russian Government ceasing war on German commerce as promised by Ambassador Schouvaloff, fresh measures paralyzing trading relations are either impending or already in operation. Under Prince Schouvaloff's assurance the crusade against Russian stocks ceased. During the week Russian securities have been neither bought nor sold, but the anti-Russian feeling again excited by the fresh display of hostility on the part of the St. Petersburg Government will now be allayed until some practical check is given to the systematic persecution of Germans by Russia. General Von Schweinitz, acting under instructions from Prince Bismarck, made overtures to M. De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggesting a modification or a delay in the operation of the ukase affecting foreigners holding land in Russia. M. De Giers, at a Ministerial council, replied that the law upon which the imperial ukase was based could not be modified nor its operations delayed. At the same time negotiations, the object of which was to obtain a special execution in the cases of the Princes Radzwill and Hohenlohe and other German dignitaries who are landowners in Western Russia, met with a curt rejection. The same ministerial council drew up instructions which were sent to the heads of all the State Departments to report what foreigners were carrying on work within the Empire, whether as owners or employés, and what was their nationality. The design of these instructions became known in Berlin yesterday with the appointment of a commission, the sole purpose of which is to extirpate the German leaders and German people in the Baltic and Western provinces. Russian officialism shows a similar spirit to that of the ministry, an instance of which is the revival in frontier law, which had long since lapsed, under which persons crossing the frontier are not permitted to carry German coin of a denomination less than a thaler or gold money. All travellers holding Prussian Landrath passports are obliged to show the Russian frontier commissioners what coinage they possess and are not allowed to take into Russia anything less than thaler pieces. There is no whisper now of the Czar meeting the Emperor William. The former will go to Copenhagen on August 19 without touching at a German port.

THE CARDINAL AND THE KNIGHTS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GLAD OF THE POPE'S ACTION—A LITTLE ADVICE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Cardinal Gibbons, on being shown the cablegram announcing that the Pope had decided that there was no ground for interference with the Knights of Labor, told a reporter that he had as yet received no information concerning the subject. He stated that he would be equally sorry and surprised to see the organization condemned. He believes, however, that there will be no condemnation as long as the Knights of Labor steer clear of Anarchists and other dangerous associations and confine themselves to their lawful and praiseworthy efforts to better the condition of the working people without interfering with the rights of others.

TWO WIFE MURDERERS.

BRUTAL MURDERS BY HUSBANDS IN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Lilly Schlimmer, a 16 year old wife, was murdered to-day by her youthful husband Joseph in Jersey City. The couple were married with the consent of the girl's parents, but on account of her age it was agreed that they should not live together for two years. Schlimmer endeavored to persuade her to leave the parental roof. She refused, and he stabbed her in the breast while she was out walking with her grandmother.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 1.—George Whetstein this morning shot and fatally wounded his wife, from whom he was separated, and then killed himself. Whetstein was 70 years old and his wife 30. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

LAWYERS ON LAW.

LONDON, July 26.—The Lord Mayor last evening gave a banquet to the members of the Conference on the Law of Nations. Mr. Phelps, United States Minister, replying to the Lord Mayor's toast to his health, referred with satisfaction to the honor America was held in the city of London, and said there was no quarter in which Americans more appreciated such honor than in the great centre of commerce and intelligence of the world. The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Jurists of All Nations," to which Mr. Field responded for America. He said the credit given American jurists was more for what they had aimed at than for what they had done. They had sought a common understanding on commercial matters, but they had the higher object of peace in view. When he saw the grand naval display at Spithead he was obliged to ask himself: What must be the state of public law needing to maintain such a vast armament? Was it true that the nineteenth century is unable to devise a way to rid itself of the enormous armaments that were crushing the people of Europe? If half of the statesmanship, half the philanthropy, half the literature, brought to bear upon other questions were applied to the subject, armaments would soon be reduced or would disappear altogether. To say otherwise was to surrender manhood and take the position of beasts of prey that deserved to die. He thought the acceptance of the Alabama claims arbitration reflected more honor upon England than all her martial victories.

CALLED TO ROME.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Mail and Express* says Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, the senior bishop of the Catholic Church in America, has been summoned to Rome. He is charged with having thrown in the fire an order from Rome instructing him to reinstate a priest whom he several years ago suspended, and whose case was tried before every tribunal of the Church, to be finally settled at Rome in favor of the accused. The priest is Rev. J. J. Crimmins, brother to ex-Park Commissioner Crimmins, of this city. The bishop will answer the summons early in the fall.

BOULANGER AND FERRY.

PARIS, July 31.—General Boulanger's seconds have had an interview with ex-Premier Ferry, and have formally presented the general's challenge to fight a duel. M. Ferry referred the seconds to two friends, Deputies Raynal and Casimir-Perier, who, he said, were willing to act for him. Some friends of M. Ferry are urging him to fight Gen. Boulanger. The duel will probably take place to morrow. Gen. Boulanger allows M. Ferry the choice of weapons, and pistols will probably be selected. The friends of Gen. Boulanger take a serious view of the affair.

"Only think, my friend; I dreamed last night that you had paid me the £100 you owe me and I had it in my purse." "Ah, how charming! That encourages me to ask you to lend me another fifty."

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for it and take no other.