# O'DONOVAN ROSSA AND M'DERMOTT THE BROOKLYN BLOWER REPUDIATED ORDERED TO BE KILLED. HIS BELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE DUBLIN 'FREEMAN' GIVES THE STORY OF HIS DOISGS.

It Says that McDermott was in Communi-cation with the Authorities while Concocting Dynamits Plots in Ire-laud, for the Furpose of Be-iraying His Dupes — The "Freeman" Further As-serts He Was Under British Protection During His Stay in Montreal.

Nuw Yous, July 25. JOINING THE FENIANS.

"What is 'Jim' McDermott's standing among Irish revolutionists generally?" a New York Harald reporter asked yesterday of a member of the Irish Bevolutionary Brotherhood.

"Well," was the reply, "those things are not proper for newspaper discussion; but I don't mind telling you what I know of McDermott, and you can then draw your own conclusions. Mc-Dermott, when the National Brothes-hood of St. Patrick, the constitutional forerunner of the Fenian organ'zation, sprang into existence under Nelson Underwood, was one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He was one of the first to join the Fenians, and at one time I was in the same circle with him, though not in the same section. I frequently met him in a public house in Thomas street, which at last was raided and from which several captures were made.

### SENTENCED TO DEATH IN IRVIAND.

"When O'Mahony died McDermott was one of those selected to accompany the remains to Ireland. But in Ireland some one discovered that he was giving information to the Government about the Fenian Brotherhood, and the Central Council sentenced him to death. McDermott had a narrow escape; he was chased one evening to the top of a house adjoining a hotel. One of the chambermaids and an employee pulled him in through a

window and helped him to get clear away." I don't know how many men were ordered on the duty, but one of those who volunteered for me came from the other side. The Vigilanc. Committee of the L.B. B. was informed that Lynch, who informed against the London man, was coached by the police and the police were coached by MoDermott. Lynch knew very little about the organization itself."

BEVELATIONS EXPECTED AT GRANEY'S TRIAL.

"Is it a fact that McDermott went to Oanada to treat with ex-Secretary Stuart relative to the Brooklyn School Board defaications ?

"All humbug. He went to Canada to become acquainted with the Fenians there. At the Shamrock bar in the Rue Duras, and at Reynolds' Irleh-American bar in the Rue Boyal, McDarmott, when in Paris, made himwater, but a Canadian Fenian put the boys on pie there a rather curious idea what a contheir guard and MoDermott had to quit."



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said, did he do his business, that most of his dupes had no idea of his treachery till it was almost too late to be on their guard. It ap-pears that he proposed the wildest possible expedients during his stay in Oork and other places in Ireland, as well as in England. He wanted tunnels to be blown up and police barracks to be demolished. He would set the land ablaze from the centre to the sta, and grimly smile to behold the ruin of Eugland wrought by Ireland." During all this time it was stated he was in communication with the authorities, and it was a well known fact that he saw and spoke with a certain efficial, who afterward secured his release from prison when he was arrested on the charge of encouraging a cabman to a breach of the peace. When the Government swoop was made, he was not one of those who were apprehended, nor did he make any immediate effort to escape. He was seen in Dublin for a few days after the arreste, and did not take the least trouble to conceal his movements or to disguise himself. He subsequently went to London, remaining in that place for several days, and afterward proceeded to Antwerp, and thence to Paris, where he frequented the Shamrock Bar of the Rue Durar, and Reynolds Irlsh-American Bar in the Rue Boyal, both Irlsh rendezvous in Paris. In these places he still continued to proclaim himself a self conspicuous as a dynamiter of the first dynamiter of the first water, and gave the pecspirator or extremist was like. His treachery O'Donovan Borsa, in the last issue of his was at last surpected, and when some of the men whom it was believed he tried to have incarcerated, but who had escaped, landed in France, he sailed in the next steamer from Havre, and landed in due time in New York. In fact, he is said to have saved his life by the celerity of his flight. The story of his dolags soon followed him to New York, and he quickly left staying under British protection in Montreal. Conflicting accounts of the amount herecelved for his services to the Government and police are in circulation, but the prevailing idea in Fenian circles in New York is that the sum was several thousand pounds. It is said ho was better paid then James Carey, and ie, on the whole, an informer of another and perhaps far more important type. He is a native of the Bouth of Ireland.



A THE SECTION JOHN O'MAHONY'S EVIL GENIUS. and a man to be avoided by any self-respect-

ing man." The last reference made is explained by the fact that McDermott acted as secretary to John O'Mahony in the early part of the Fenlan movement. At the time he drew with the remark that if he was smart he could large sums of money for his services as organiser, but one item in his accounts showed the character of the man. This item charged the cost of a fisgstaff on the "Moffait" Man-sion at \$1,800. The matter was investigated at the Olinton Hall convention in '66 with a recult not in any way complimentary to Mc. Dermott. In the spring of the same year he

# THE CANPO BELLO MOVENENT,

which, it is now well known, was instigated by the Canadian Government to force some acilon to be taken against the Feninzs by the American authorities, and it is also presumed that MoDermott and Killin were parties to this plan of our government, for which they were rewarded. Elsewhere will be found an extract from the Dublin Freeman, dated July

14th, relative to his general character. It is no secret in this country that some of the most loud-monthed patriots in New York have been for years, and are at the present time, drawing pay from the Secret Service Bureau of the British Government. Some men have even been established in business by money thus received, and since have also been in receipt of large sums for their services. McDermott's loud ranting deceived no one here. The poorest judge of human New York. They would make it too hot for nature at once recognized in him a man of me there. I want to go somewhere where I remarkable talents, but no man in his proper senses would give expression to the views he did, or give himself such absurd notoriety without being either

### A FOOL OB A KNAVE.

The former he certainly was not, so the latter he must therefore be called. The manager of this paper while in com-

munication with Michael Daviti, arranging for a series of articles on Irish subjects from that gentleman, took occasion to enquire what the nature of McDermott's business was while in Europe. Mr. Davitt thought it sufficiently important to immediately cable the following despatch :

## DAVITT'S MESSAGE.

"Letter received. McDermott is reported to be a spy and has probably organized those oc-called dynamite plots in Montreal, as he is believed to have organized those of London and Cork."

This of course confirmed our already strong suspicions, but the nature of the evidence against the man was not sufficient to warrant us in making any direct charge, although we would certainly have done so had we not known that even if Mr. McDermott was an informer, he would find nothing to inform on here.

When Michael Davitt cabled his message to THE POST concerning McDermott, he no doubt had seen the London Daily Telegraph, which contained the following special cable trom Montreal :---

"James MoDermott, whose name cropped up so frequently during the magisterial in-quiries at Cork some months sec, and of whese arrival here I recently adviced you, has been closely watched by the Ganadian police, with the result that he has been found to heard before. He organised plots and oor-isation in this country. There is consider-to the Government. That he tried this game to the Government. That he tried this game is ation in this country. There is consider-able public excitement in this city in conse-to the alleged discovery by the police of an Irish American secret society, having for its object the destruction of public build-ing in Oitswa, Hallitax and Quebec, ior the sate most upprofitable one, inasmuch as there were positively no such plots ever existed as a most upprofitable one, inasmuch as there secret society in kinntesl, which would have for its object the collection of junds to be were, undoubtedly, sitempled to organizes a secret society in kinntesl, which would have for its object the collection of junds to be were, undoubtedly, sitempled to organizes a used for revolutionary purposes. Two wit-while in Canada, but this stay there was a used or revolutionary purposes. Two wit-were on this object the collection of funds to be were on the object the collection of funds to be were a not upportiable one, inasmuch as there is cont to object the collection of junds to be were positively no such plots ever existed as a mode upport to concorted information is do revolutionary purposes. Two wit-while in Canada, but this stay there was a rey short one. The men down there seen used for revolutionary purposes. Two wit-to even the originate as while work and the as work as the a upport the shoet as while as a work with the formation is the shoet watche as while as work and the consider-to the work and the contending waves a mode and the collection of funds to be were positively no such plots ever existed as used for revolutionary purposes. Two wit-to and the collection of funds to be while in Canada, but this stay there was a rey up so frequently during the magisterial in-

ests of Boser, which latter statement...as well. as the first, was found to be entirely false. Rosse, in this week's issue of United Ireland expressly states that McDermott was not an agent of his, nor did he receive letters of introduction from him to any one in Great Britain or Ireland. McDermott, however, exhibited to the writer, as well as to several others, a copy of a letter written on the letter head of United Ireland, and which he said was make some money out of the Government with it.

During the last few days of his visit here, he pretended to be in great fear of being arrested, and one morning sent down a mer-senger in all haste to this office to say that

### A "STILL" WARBANT

and Dovan B. Killin were the prime movers in | (as he called it) was issued for his immediate arrest. All that day he kept out of sight, and on that evening he called at a gentleman's house and became suddenly ill, so much so that he was offered accommodations for the night, which he readily accepted. That evening he talked of escaping from the city by driving to Lachine, crossing the river to Laprairie, and from thence drive until he crossed the line. His host, however, told him that there was no fear, whatever, of his arrest, for, if the authorities wanted him, he would not know it until they laid their hands upon his shoulder. At five o'clock next morning he returned to his hotel, and when asked that day why he did not immediately take the train for New York it he approhend-

ed arrest, he, as if TAKEN OF HIS GUARD,

replied. "Oh I you don't catch me going to

can enjoy peace and rest."

"But why would they make it hot for you in New York" again asked his acquain-

tance. "Oh! because" he answered, "I've been getting interviewed too much here, and the boys in New York may think I am talking too much and may want to put daylight through me."

The subject then dropped, but the foregoing conversation goes to show that he feared what actually did happen him in New York, and is another link of the chain of circumstantial evidence brought against him.

While here he was in daily communication with the detective agencies, and was seen on more than one occasion in company with the managers, in order to throw people off the scent. He kept up the story of Stuart, and was even the means of a private despatch sent to the Chief of Police in Brooklyn, telling that official that Stuart and McDermott were in Montreal together, and to send on detectives to arrest the former. The chief communicated with one of the agencies here, and one of the operators

## TRIED TO FUMP M'DERMOTT

on the Stuart matter, but the Chevalier laughed and said he knew very well what he (the detective) was driving at. Moreover, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, who was Stuart's counsel when that golden bird was in Montreal, expressed the opinion that MoDermott had nothing whatever to do with the case and was merely gulling the public for reasons best known to himself.

The history of McDermott is similar to

August 1, 1883 ber of his family from drowning. This was his first squatto feat. He was born with a CAPTAIN WEBB'S SWIM.

He Swims the Misgara Rapids, and Feilshes in the Whislpool-Details of His Ferlious Voyage-The Swimmer's Disappearance-Looking for the Body. - .:: 3.1 a.C



We condense the following interesting account of the death of a brave but foolhardy man from the Toronto Globe -

from the Toronto Globe -NIAGARA FALLS Ont., 6 p.m., July 24.-Cap-tain Webb made his plunge into the rapids at two minutes past four, and has not been heard from since. On arriving at the Clifton House an enquiry for Captain Webb was met by an incredulous smile, and the clerk told a story of how people had been sold who had expected a man under similar circumstances. Webb stock was clearly at a very low quotation in Niagara at 12.45. Punctually at 1 o'clock, the hour he had appointed to meet me here, he 'turned up with his light, jaunty step and smilling counten-ance. He was ready and willing to enter into conversation, but he had little to say. He is a man of admirable physique, b feet § inches in height, and now weight 10 pounds. He walked into the hotel unencumbered with baggage, and scoompanied only by his ageni, Mr. Frank Kyle. ENTERING THE WATER.

# BRITABING THE WATER.

ESTREING THE WATER. At half.past three o'clock Captain Webb left the Clifton House and entered a boat there wait-ing for him. He maintained his self-possession and coolness without the slightest evidence of a break-down, and answered his interviewers' questions with all his characteristic terseness and force. The man chaited about various matters as they glided along, and McCloy, the ferryman, asked him how much he made by his channel swim. "Twenty-five thousand dollars," he replied. "Have you spent it all ?" "No; I have \$15,0.0 left," said the gallant cap-tain.

tain. "Then," remarked the sagacious boaiman, "let me pull you ashore and go and spend the remainder before you try this."

THE THRILLING DIVE.

THE THBILLING DIVE. The Captain laughed a pleasant ripple, and made no remark. Arriving at a point opposite the "Maid of the Mist" landing, he rapidly divested himself of all clothing, leaving only a pair of red cotton swimming diawers of the smallest possible size. There wore not a great meny spectators, 500 or 60. Persons being on the bridge, and a thin scattering along the banks. This was at two minutes past 4. The Captain swam leisurely down the swollen current with a bold stroke, and he made rapid headway. Ar-riving at the side of the new Canada Southern bridge. he feit the first touch of the rapids. Thu-river is here very narrow, about 500 iest wide, and it narrows to about 300 feet just at the com-mencement of the rapide, a little before the Suspension Bridge. At the loot of the masonry now slowly rising on the American side the ing the shore and rising in waves.

# ing the shore and rising in waver.

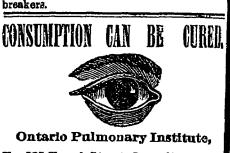
AN INPERVOUS CERENT. Down through this he speed, and six minutes after his dive he passed underneath the Suspen-sion Bridge. Here his speed was senelby ac-celerated, and the rising billows lifted him gen-tly up and all wed him to fall as tenderly as a mother would rock her child Just below the bridge the stream rapidly widens to about 500 feet and as quickly returns to its former width, assuming the shape of an oval with two narrow necks, the inlet and the outlet. The current in-creases in inteneity, the long pent-up under-streams formed by the mighty horsesnoe fall showing to the sarface and giving a pressed of what may be expected telow. How the stream the natant hurried on his way, now rising on the cress of a wave and anou sinking in the holi-w. The water was clear and every movement of the boid adven-turer was visible from the banks, the grace and ease of his movements expressing confidence in himself and inspiring the same thenthent in the breasts of all the beholdere. The current now increases in speed, and still the brave man stems his way along. If it was stormy above, it is now an angry sea of waters, though for half a mile it preserves the gen-eral contour and characteristics already de-scribed. EAGING WATERS. AN IMPETUOUS CURBENT.

# BAGING WATERS.

love for the water, and prevailed upon his friends to let him go to sea. At a very carly sge he donned the blue frock and blanket trousers of a naval apprentice on brand the training ship "Conway." Here he learned to hand, reef and steer, and was well trained in all that goes to make a thorough sea man. On brard this vessel he became fa-mous by saving the life of a shipmate who fell overboard in the Mercey. After leaving the Conway Captain Webb "served his time" in the employ of the Bathborne Brothers of Livergool. He went in literally at the hawse holes and came out at the cabin windows. He was ohief cfficer of the Hengist and other seegoing ships. On April 28, 1872, while returning in the Russia, of the Canard line, from New York to Liverpool, whither he was compelled to work his passage owing to disaster and financial difficultier, a seaman on one of the lower yardarms tell into the ses, which was running mountains high. The vessel was going at a great rate of speed, and there was a gale of wind blowing. Not-withstanding these disadvantages Captain Webb jumped on the rail and leaped into the sea to the drowning man's rescue. He did not find the sailor, but was not taken from the water for more than half an bour, owing to the state of the weather. For this brave attempt the passengers presented him with £100, and the Liverpool Humane Society the silver medal of the Boyal Humane Society. In 1875 Captain Webb swam across the English Channel from Dover to Calais in twenty-one hours and a half, after a terrific battle with the wind and tide. For this he received a great ovation from the citizens of his native town. Later on he tried to swim thirty-six consecutive hours on the Thames, but owing to the filthy condition of the water was unable to remain in longer than ten. Even then he was nearly poisoned. He swam for six consecutive days with several famous swimmers shortly afterward, no one to stay in the water longer than fourteen hours each day, and beat the second man easily by twelve miles. Captain Webb said that he swam four-teen hours each of the first two days, but did

not find it necessary to do so alterward. Captain Webb first visited this country in July, 1879, and on August 13th he swam from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Baach, and on August 23 he was defeated by Captain Boy-

ton at Newport, Boyton ewimming in his dress and using paddles and giving Webb five miles start in twenty five. A second trial was arranged for September 5 for \$4,000 but the referee declined to give a decision and the match was subsequently declared off. He shortly alterward left for England. but returned in June, 1882, when he won several matches, deleating among others G. H. Wade and Thomas Reilly. On October 14 of that year he performed the wonderful feat of remaining in the water 1281 hours in a week at Boston, the task being accomplish. ed in a tank at Agricultural Hall. Webb went back to England immediately after. ward, but once more returned about two months ago. He announced his determination to attempt the swimming of the Niagara rapide, and prepared himself for it by a course of training at Nantasket Beach, where he could obtain plenty of practice amid the



No. 125 Church Street, Opposite the Mei-ropolitan Church, Toropio, Ont, M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O. PROPRIETOR. Permanently established for the cure of all

organ, the United Irishman, has the following to say about James McDermott, who pretended to be an agent of the dynamite party, and from which it is evident he (McDermott) is distinctly repudiated by Rossa himself. 

agair, and as journalists we give our readers what the papers at the other side of the bis former quarters and friends in Brooklyn water say. We quote the following article going secretly to Canade, where he is now from the Freeman's Journal, of July 14, and make no further observation on it than this: Mr. James McDermott was not commissioned to Ireland by us as a dynamite agent; nor had he a word of introduction from us to may, woman or child in Ireland, England or Scotland." The following is the article above referred to as taken from the Dublin Freeman: It may be remembered that some few weeks ago it was intimated that there was a James Carey in the dynamite camp as well as that of the invinolbles. Since then the person suspected by the skirmishing party as the man who entrapped men in Ireland and England into ludicrous plots and plane, only to sell and betray them afterward, has been dir-covered. The history of his connection with the Irish extremists or dynamite party may be briefly told as follows: When the old Fenian movement, of which he was a prominent member, subsided in 1870,he turned his attention for a brief period from politics to commercial business, settling down in Brooklyn, State of New York. In the enterprises he undertook he was but moderately successful. Ultimately he turned bis attention to journalism and to dabbling in the stormy arena of Irish American politics for a living, assuming the rols of an uncompromising Republican. In that ospacity he obtained at least a local, if not a wide, notoriety for his vehement support of the most partisan Re publican policy. His first public appear-ance in Irish agitation was thoroughly typical of the man. It was on May 8, 1882, two days after the Phoenix Park murders, when at an important meeting of the Irish extremists, held in New York, he professed himself a Skirmisher and rebuked, in scathing terms, the Land League leaders who denounced the assassinations of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He characterized the deed a "removal" and not a murder. This uncompromising expression won him a few friendships among the Irish Skirmishers, but O'Donovan Bossa himself, as well as the other leaders. never trusted or confided to him secrets of any importance. After having tried in vain to be sent to Ireland from headquarters as O'Doncvan Bossa's emissary he determined to go to Ireland on his own account. Before leaving he told the Irishmen of New York that he was preceeding to iDublin and Cork simply as the correspondent of a newspaper, for which he had credentials in his possession. Neither O'Donovan Rossa nor the other leaders gave him the name or address of any of their the prizes whose names have been given to confederates in Great Britain or Ireland, nor had he any written or oral communication to deliver to any one. Notwithstanding the ab sence of credentials he ingratiated himself into the favor and confidence of several persons in Ireland, who were not aware

## A CARD FROM GENERALS BEAURE. GARD AND EARLY.

A publication headed, "Are the Louisiana Lottery drawings fair," which originally appeared in several Northern and Western papers as an advertisement, by a hostile lettery company, as we believe, has been copied into a number of other papers, doubtless as an advertisement also. The charger, insinuatione, and invendoes contained in said publication are false in every respect, so far as they affect the fairness of the drawings of the Louisiana Loitery, or the integrity of the acts of the Lottery Company. When the undersigned had charge only of the semi annual drawings, they counted the tubes containing the numbers previous to each of those drawings to be certain that all were put in the wheel, Since they have had charge of the monthly drawings also, the wheel has been under their exclusive control, and after each drawing they have restored all the drawn numbers to the wheel, looked it, and scaled it in such a manner as to render it impossible for the numbers to be interfered with without their knowledge. They have thus been always certain that all the numbers were in the wheel at each drawing, and they alone are responsible for the integrity of the drawings. The suggestion that each ticket holder, on the day of and before each drawing, should be allowed to call out his number and see it put in the wheel, is too absurd to deceive any one who ever witnessed a single number drawing, and any lottery company which resorts to any such trick proves itself to be a fraud.

The intimation that persons have been paid to allow their names to be published as the winners of prizes in this Lottery is also false and without the slightest foundation in fact. Millions of dollars have been paid out by the Company in prizes through the banks and ex press agencies, as can be ascertained from the bank officers in New Orleans, and the Express Agents in New York, Washington Oity, and in this city, as well as from the winners of the public.

G. T. BRAUBHGARD, Com'rs. Signed, NEW OBLEANS, July 12th, 1883.

It cost 270 to raise 334 bushels of rice at that he was held at arm'r-length by the point in South Carolins, which sold for \$340 objects of the Skirmishers. So cleverly, it is in Charleston. Net proceede, \$270.

used for revolutionary purposes. Two witnerses can prove this fact, as well as a pro-position he made to them to pull down, or

## BLOW UP THE OUTHE'S STATUS

on Victoria square. This proposition was so absurd that the men he made it to laughed in his face, and treated the thing more as a joke than anything else. He seemed par-ticularly anxious to ferret out whether there existed in this city a branch of any revolu-tionary organization of New York. In this he was unsuccessful, although he was the man who, in the first instance, "stuffed" the Star reporter, and sent him around on an interviewing tour to find out all about the dread dynamiters. The Star man saw the supposed secretary of the imaginary organizi-tion, who continued the "stuffing" process. It was not until after all the "stuff" had appeared in their columns that they discovered how they had been fooled, and were made to appear so ridiculous by the publication of two of the most screeching farces in the way of journalism we have ever seen. Not only this, but they did

### A DREP INJUSTICE

to every prominent Irishman in the city by making the scandalous statement that two " prominent Irishmen" were members of the Dynamite Association. This irach might have been swallowed by some of its renders, but it is very well known that there is not an Irishman in the city of Montreal of any prominence or consequence who has ever expressed any sympathy with physical force warfare. Irishmen in Canada have no grievancer, and they would be the first to step to the front if Canadian interests were menaced by foolhardy enthusiasts. McDermott found out when he made his ludicrous propositions that he had a different class of men to deal with than he had in the Old Country. He talked a great deal about

### LANSDOWNE

and fumed as to what kind of a reception he should get at the hands of Ifleh Canadians. Here he again failed to create any confidence. although the last card he played was a powerfol one. We have since been informed on the most reliable authority, of the reason be kept this card back for the last. He was here. it is said, as a kind of advance agent to our future Governor-General, instructed to discover whether there was any truth in the reports sent to the other side in reference to plots sgainst the safety of Lansdowne. These reports were received in Ottaws, and the authorities there instructed their regular agents here to work the case up, but no confirmatory evidence could be gleaned from this source, so it is believed MoDermott was sent out to make further enquiries. Sure it is, at any rate, that he went to Ottawa previous to his coming to Montreal. While in Montreal he circulated all kinds of reports concerning himself. To one party he said he was here in connection with

# THE EWOART ENDEMNEMBERT CASE,

and to another that he was here in the inter- N.Y.

very short one. The men down there seem to have heard of him, and he was soon ap prised of the fact that he was watched and in dauger. This information was supplied to him by men whom he employed to "shrdow" him in order to find out whether he was being shadowed. He consequently left Quebec in a hurry and acknowledged on his return, to a representative of this paper, that he was

AFBAID OF HIS LIFE while there.

The man who attempted to shoot him in New York has since been discharged on ac-count of his alleged failure to identify him. It is, however, believed here that had Mo-Dermott wished to identify Genney he could have done sc, but preferred latting the matter drop sooner than have his antecedents investigated, although it is most probable that they will be in the near future. We have done our share as far as his doings in Montreal are concerned, and our duty is at an end.

FOR CHOLEBA, OHOLEBA MOBBUS, AND CHOLEBA INFANTUM, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature, Perry Davis' Dain Killer acts with wonderful rap!dity, and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cores after every other remedy has failed. 20 ws

Assuming that the immigration of 1883 will equal that of 1882 and 1881, these three years, it is estimated, will give the United States not less than a quarter of a million of German farmers and mechanics and over \$50,000,000 of German money.

Since vitality or nervous strength is engendered most speedily by the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is the remedy calculated not only to mitigate the violence of wasting diseases, and induce a rapid recovery, but also to protect such as use it from being attacked by epidemic maladies,

20 <del>W</del>B

19 WB

It is reported that the Quebec Government has given orders to transfer 120 lunatics from Beauport Asylum to St. Ferdinand, of Hallfax.

# ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptomsas general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly zensations, followed by night sweats and cough-prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great antiscroiule, or blood purifier and strength restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spliting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet Shropshire, in the year 1938. He spent his

. . . . .

The Distance of the American States

يار والإسلامين والاردامي مسال

.

A MOMENTARY EDEMERSION His course veers as he feels the influence of the seemingly attracting point, and now the swful plunge is made. "He sinks !" was the heartrending cry, but only for a moment, and on he comes through a couple of hundred yards of comparatively smooth water, and he is seen to advance to the last awful cataract. If it was a storm before at the entrance of the whiri-pool, the river here is as a torrent lashed to fury by a thousand hurricance. The billows rise and fail, the speeding form forms and spreads, the eddles mingle, the returning cur-rents engage in a deadly wrestle, and a panor-ama of conflict is spread open. IF THE WHERPOOL.

### IN THE WHIRLPOOL

IF THE WHIRLPOIL, Now he rises on the crost of the highest wave, his face looking to the Canadian shore. He lifts his hands once, is precipitated in the yawning gui right opposite the exit. For a moment his head rises above the surging waves; now he is motionless, at the morey of the hideons temp-est. Where the current divides he rises again, and the anxious spectator can detect a sign of life. For a second ne appears to pause, fate seems to decide, on the easterly course he speeds for the exit, sinks-aud is seen no more. At the American point of the exit a dozen people were congregated, none of whom saw the least eign of Webb, while there were about six people who saw him at the three points narrated, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the account. From the Sus-pension Bridge to the entrance of the whiripool the distance is j miles, and five minutes only were spent on the terrible journey. In the whirlpool the captelin was seen by the Globe reporter, Mr. Davy, Frederick Clark, Miss Cul-hane and Mr. Cuihane, her father, Jan Mitch-ell, the guide, and Mr. Skinner, drugrist, at Current is the terrible to the start of the set of the captelin was seen by the Globe

### INCOMPOLITY CY THE BESIDENTS.

Clifton. INCORPOLITY CY THE REGIDENTS. Constable McMicking, when the Globe re-porter informed him of the attempt said: "Then I must arrest him for attempting to commit suicide." There are many paople here who saw the adventurous voyage of the "Maid of the Mist" in 1860, and an interview with one of them resulted in ascertaining that when she passed through the rapids she pursued a straight course through the pool to where the impact of the stream on the northern shore causes the current to divide. Then ahe came south by the western current till almost opposite the exit, where she made a straight dive across the main current and out of the pool she speed. About six years ago a Mr. Bromley fell into the whirpool just at the edge, was carried through the lower rapids, and his body was found three days afterwards at Lewiston. Many attempts were made by div-ing to obtain Bromley's body, men having ropes tied to them before the attempts were made. Such was the force of the min-gling, whirling currents that the men were turned over and over, the rope twisted round and round them, and only after many efforts were they brought to land. The Whirlpool is a Beething cauldron, plerced by a terring torrent, but the lowest rapids form a commingling or masses of water, lashed to fur as if by contend-ing gales. Liligent search round the banks of the Whirlpool and down the stream to Queen-ston gives no sign of Webb, and he is a sanguine man who can predict bls safety. LOOKING FOR THE DODY. NIAGABE ALLE, LDIV 5.—There is no Orther

# LOOKING FOR THE BODY.

LUCALNG FOR THE BODT. NIAGARA FALLS, July 25.—There is no further news as to Capt. Webb's fate. A great many people are lingering around the shores of the river in the vicinity of the Whirlpool, where Captain Webb was last seen, but nothing has yet been seen of his body.

# CAPTAIN WEBB'S CABEER.

on Consumption send two stamps to Wonio's childhood days on the banks of the Bevern, DEFENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, where he learned to swim, and there, near the I great iron bridge, he saved a younger mem-

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IN ASTHNA-Inhalations immediately arrest in ASTHNA-Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms and effect entire cures in every case by removing all unnatural obstruction and by restoring the delicato mucous membrane of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent. IN CONSUMPTION - Inhalations loosen the phegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the bloed, assist assimilation, remove con-solidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrh-ages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, souther pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past.

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