

and unappreciative world. This is precisely what occurs to Professor Smith. He has passed his life throwing the pearls of his political wisdom before the swine of his political parties. Disgraced with us, he betook himself to Canada, disgusted with the Canadians, he has returned to us.

#### BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE quarterly report of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. on the general state of trade, shows the financial and commercial situation to be losing in strength and firmness. During the past eighteen months a very wide and deep depression has existed and there is still no positive indication of any change for the better setting in. The abundance of the crops of the present year will not help the markets in the slightest, for prices are so low that farmers and producers refuse to sell and sacrifice their goods at nominal figures. Last year the blame for the business depression was placed on the deficiency of the harvest; this year it is an abundance which is blamed for retarding a revival in commercial centres. The extent of this dullness in trade is ascertained by a consideration of the number of failures in the country and the amount of liabilities involved. During the three months ending with September the failures for the Dominion were 227, with \$4,112,892 of liabilities. Compared with the corresponding quarters of the five previous years it is found that business is about as weak and unprofitable as it was in the "hard times." The following table will show the exact state of affairs:—

|           | Number. | Liabilities. |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 1884..... | 227     | \$4,112,892  |
| 1883..... | 314     | 3,439,891    |
| 1882..... | 146     | 1,719,982    |
| 1881..... | 130     | 787,889      |
| 1880..... | 180     | 1,219,753    |
| 1879..... | 417     | 6,998,617    |

There is a decrease in the number of failures; but this apparent improvement is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the amount of liabilities, a circumstance which proves that, after the little concerns, the large institutions are steadily going to the wall. The record for the nine months of the year even makes a more unfavorable showing when compared with the results of previous years. Thus we have:—

|           | Number. | Liabilities. |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 1884..... | 979     | \$14,855,492 |
| 1883..... | 1,001   | 11,688,951   |
| 1882..... | 537     | 5,832,552    |
| 1881..... | 470     | 4,690,747    |
| 1880..... | 779     | 6,888,611    |
| 1879..... | 1,484   | 24,424,570   |

The present outlook, with trade unusually quiet and values on a steady decline, is far from affording any encouragement or any hope that the record for the full year will not be as bad if not worse than what it is for the first three quarters.

#### CROPS BELOW QUEBEC.

GENERALLY GOOD REPORTS FROM THE INTERCOLONIAL DISTRICT.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The following is a brief résumé of the reports concerning the crops in the districts lying alongside the Intercolonial Railway, from Lévis to St. Flavie:—  
Lévis.—The principal crops are oats, yielding 35 bushels to the acre, and potatoes, yielding 300 bushels. Very little wheat is grown.

Chaudière.—The potato crop is small. Oats are more prolific than usual, but buckwheat has proved a failure.

St. Henri.—Potatoes fall below the average, but oats and hay have yielded largely. The same is reported of St. Charles, in the county of Bellefleur.

St. Valier.—The crop of wheat is reported as 87 per cent better than last year, barley 50 per cent better, oats 75 per cent better, rye 50 per cent better; buckwheat is 75 per cent less and hay 20 per cent less than last year.

St. Pierre.—The potato crop is inferior to that of last year, averaging 115 bushels per acre, wheat 15, rye 25, oats 22, peas 30.

L'Islet.—Potatoes will be a poor crop, but wheat, oats and barley are fairly good.

St. Jean, Port Joli.—Hay has been light, and only yielded 15 tons per acre; wheat 15 bushels per acre, oats 25, rye 12, barley 30, peas 15, potatoes 75.

St. Anne.—Wheat has yielded 16 bushels per acre, barley 20, oats 25. The crop of potatoes is poor.

River Ouelle.—The crops are reported good all around, and much better than last year.

River du Loup.—The hay crop has been very light, but roots have turned out light, and the grain crop is good.

Trois Pistoles.—Potatoes have been a partial failure, but everything else has yielded well.

Bio and Rimouski.—Wheat yields 15 bushels per acre, oats 25, potatoes 120. With the exception of potatoes, all the crops are larger than last year by 25 per cent.

St. Flavie.—An average crop all round is reported.

#### A CASE OF BOYCOTTING.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A curious illustration of the power of boycotting in the hands of revengeful Irish peasants has just been furnished. In County Kilkenny for the past six years an agricultural fair has annually been held at Beesborough, near Piltown, under the patronage of the gentry and nobility of the neighborhood, of whom Lord Beesborough is the head. He is a somewhat active politician, is deputy-lieutenant of King's county, and stands high in the favour of the Dublin Castle authorities. His reputation, however, has embittered the peasantry of his own and the neighbouring estates, and they determined to boycott the fair as a measure of revenge. They posted notices throughout the district, menacing all who contributed to or attended the exhibition, and as fast as the notices were torn down they were mysteriously replaced by others still more threatening. Lord Beesborough, though a poor-poached the notices, but the fair has proved a dismal failure. The gentry were frightened into non-attendance, and but few of the gentry made any entries, so that the exhibition was a failure. The fair was held on the 1st of September, and the proceeds were £100, which was a record for the fair.

#### SALISBURY, AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—At a meeting last night the Marquis of Salisbury said the present state of affairs in Ireland was due to Mr. Gladstone's zigzag policy of extreme leniency and savage oppression. He said the European powers were united against England. The Egyptian dilemma was due to the fulfilment of Gladstone's engagements, and the "procrastinating policy of the Liberals."

#### THE LIBERALS AT STE. MARTINE.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON SATURDAY A GREAT SUCCESS—ADDRESSES BY HON. MESSRS. BLAKE, MOWAT, MERCIER, AND OTHERS—THE GRAND BANQUET.

The special train containing the Hon. Messrs. Edward Blake, Mowat, Mercier, J. D. Edgar, and a large number of the Liberals of Montreal, which left Bonaventure depot shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday morning, arrived at Ste. Martine without any special incident except the presentation of some beautiful bouquets to the Liberal chiefs by Messrs. Brassard, Moquin, Barbeau and Ste. Marie, of Laprairie, who at the head of about one hundred followers boarded the train at that thriving town.

There was a large concourse of people assembled at the depot to welcome the distinguished party. When the Liberal leaders alighted they were met by a bevy of fair damsels, who presented them with choice bouquets, causing rather an *embarras de richesses* in that respect. The Durham brass band, looking very neat in their handsome uniforms, struck up "Hail to the Chief," and headed the procession to the Exhibition grounds, where a platform had been erected for the speech-making. Several very pretty arches had been erected at intervals, bearing appropriate mottoes, and under these the party marched on their way to the grounds.

On arriving at the platform, Mr. Holton, the member for the county, at once presented an address to the Hon. Edward Blake, extending to him a most cordial welcome on behalf of the Liberals of Chateauguay, and expressing unbounded confidence in him. Mr. Blake, in reply, expressed his deep gratitude for the language contained in the address, which, he said, no doubt, was intended rather for the party he represented than for himself personally. This was his first appearance in Chateauguay and he was glad to find himself in a county that had been so long true to the Liberal interests. When he had first entered Parliament he had found the county a Liberal one, and represented by the distinguished person whose name the present member bore. He had been early admitted to the friendship of Mr. Holton's father and continued to enjoy it until the last. He had watched his career with admiration and would never forget the regret caused by his death. It was a great pleasure to him to know that Mr. Holton had been elected by them to succeed his honored father. It was an unusual thing in this country for a son to succeed his father in a county, therefore it was to their credit that they had elected the son of their old member. There had been several severe contests in the county, but still they had been able to keep the banner of Reform to the fore. The polls showed an increase of Liberal strength. However, he would not enter into any political questions then, as he intended to address them later in the day. He would therefore content himself with accepting the address as indicative of the fair for fair play and equal rights for all, irrespective of party or nationality. It was only on principles like those that they could make this an united country. In conclusion, he would convey to them the kindly greeting of the Liberals of Ontario. Mr. Mercier had received with the greatest kindness in Ontario, and he felt sure that they would receive the Premier of Ontario in the same manner.

Addresses were then read to Hon. Mr. Mowat and another one to Hon. Mr. Blake, the latter in the French language by Mr. Dandurand, president of the Club Nationale, which were briefly replied to by Messrs. Blake and Mowat.

The meeting was then adjourned for half an hour to allow the distinguished visitors and others to partake of lunch.

After lunch the speakers to the number of fully two thousand assembled around the platform to listen to the speeches. Mr. Herbert presided and introduced Mr. Robidoux, the local member as the first speaker, who stated in a brief speech that fighting that had been made at Quebec was the same that had been made at the last session in Ontario. Even lately in that question of autonomy they could see the hard times the Liberal chiefs have had to prevent its becoming law. The Conservatives of the Federal Government want to have the entire domination over the people, and the Liberals oppose it bravely and want the Province to be governed by their own local government. The Conservatives at Ottawa, though they knew that they were wrong on the question of autonomy refused to vote with the Liberals because the Liberals had taken the initiative in the matter. The speaker concluded by hoping that the present Government would soon fall asunder and that the Liberal flag would be hoisted in Quebec and held up by Mr. Mercier.

Mr. Mercier, who received a perfect ovation on rising, said that the public debt of this province was to-day \$20,000,000, together with an annual interest of \$1,000,000, and when they asked the ruling government what was the reason of this immense and daily increasing debt they replied: "We will answer by the vote." If they had not had the encouragement of the public his companions and himself would have succumbed long ago; but when they had the echo of the people's voices calling on them to protect them it was impossible to resist, and happen what might they would fight till the end. During the last session their new deputy was a great help to them; he had shown a great deal of courage and activity and the electors of Chateauguay had shown great intelligence in electing such a man. At that moment many subjects had to be treated together; however, it was impossible for him not to mention that the present debt was of \$20,000,000 and that their revenues were not sufficient to pay their expenses and that after having paid one million dollars of interest no money remained for public enterprises. The Liberals had warned the Government that the expenses had to be diminished. They had notified the public that direct taxation would soon come, and that the public debt was increasing at a rate of \$500,000 per annum. They had been answered that they were dreaming, and now the Treasurer had himself announced that direct taxation was imminent. When they did not want to tax the people directly loans had been made everywhere, thus making one patch over another, and although not able to pay the salaries of employés had augmented their own. He was sorry to state such things before such distinguished visitors. Those gentlemen were under a proper government, and they had had to pay an immense debt, but now they had \$5,000,000 to their credit, which they could lend to their municipalities very profitably. The speaker then spoke in the highest terms of the elder Blake as the protector of the Liberals of Quebec, and alluded to Mr. Mowat as having made Ontario the most flourishing Province in Canada. He spoke of the Canadian Pacific Ry. loan of \$30,000,000 and asked why that loan was made when the O.P.R. was already in a company and did not need a new loan. He had already given them the full free in Quebec, the Government had sold the

North Shore Ry. at a vile price and the day after the sale Mr. Chapeau had spent on his own account \$10,000. He alluded also briefly to the Mousseau contestation case and said that if his party had the dishonesty to have such a man on a judicial bench he would not allow them as he had the proofs ready and the contestation was sure to have good results. The Conservatives wanted to annihilate him, but he had occasions to measure himself with better men than those dwarfs who were at present governing that province. Mr. Chapeau had tried to exterminate him and had been compelled to leave Quebec and had never returned. Alluding to the investigation made on his own account, the speaker defended himself most vehemently and said that the business to institute it and he would do the people's confidence than ever.

Mr. Blake, on rising, was received with great cheering. He said that he felt great pleasure in meeting them, not only as the leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, but because he felt the opportunity to be a good one to show them that in the larger sphere of Dominion politics they had common principles and stood upon a common ground. He was also glad to be there on account of Hon. Mr. Mercier, whom he had known since 1872, and to be able to have the pleasure, not enjoyed for twelve years, of hearing him discuss public affairs. When Mr. Mercier had been in the Dominion Parliament he (the speaker) had marked him as one of the coming public men.

The speaker then went on to say that he would have liked to have discussed several subjects before them that day, but time would not allow. He would like to have discussed the depression of trade and the succeeding prosperity; the land question and the promises of the Conservative party, which they never carried out. He would have liked to have shown them by incontrovertible figures that since the Conservatives had come into power they had run the country deeply in debt, had increased the taxation, laying the burden on the shoulders of the poor man, and also increased the expenditure. The speaker then took the question of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dilating upon it at great length, and making use of all the arguments he is accustomed to use on similar occasions. He declared that the company had already received \$70,300,000 in gifts, to say nothing about the land or the loan, which, if equally divided among the electoral districts, would make the share of Chateauguay \$311,000. Adding to this loan of \$30,000,000, Chateauguay was, according to the speaker, saddled with an additional burden of \$142,000. He, however, admitted that the Government had declared that certain lands thought to be worthless had been found to be most valuable, and that there was every prospect of the road paying from the start. The speaker then said that he objected to the Senate and Legislative Council as inconsistent with the idea of popular government. The Senate, if there must be one, should be differently constituted. The members should be chosen by the people and not appointed by the government. Different views prevailed at different times, and those views should prevail in the Legislative Council. This was impossible if the same set of men always held office. Then as to provincial rights, the Liberals were not disunionists because they believed in that principle. They believed that the Confederation could be preserved only by giving the Local Legislature the power to govern its own Province. Whatever solely interested a Province should be disposed of by the people of that Province. If it should happen that the representatives should err, the people would change them, and if the people themselves should err, it was by argument and persuasion that they should be let to change their views. But the Government said to the Provinces, in effect, that they were not able to govern themselves, and that the Government were better able to judge what they wanted than the Provinces themselves. This was wrong and contrary to the principles of self-government. It was his duty that day to apply to old-time Liberal principles and he had the right to call upon them to do their part too. Their duty did not begin and end with polling a vote upon election day. They should do things in the intervals of elections by influencing their neighbors by arrangements with the Registry and arrangements for getting out the vote, and by holding up with a firm hand the banner of Reform. They must not expect to succeed in their desires at once, but they could form such an organization as would make the Liberal party speak with the authority it should do in the Councils of the country.

#### THE BANQUET.

The banquet was served in the Exhibition, a number of remarkably pretty girls acting as waitresses. They were dressed as *ambulant* and looked most bewitching. A number of young men also rendered good service in the same way. The tables looked very attractive and the hall was hung with Chinese lanterns and presented a gala appearance. About three hundred sat down to table, Mr. Herbert occupying the chair. On his left were seated Hon. Mr. Blake, Mr. Edgar, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, M. P. P., Dr. Frechette and Mr. G. W. Stephens, M. P. P. On the right were Hon. Mr. Mowat, Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. E. Holton, M. P., and Mr. A. Bernard, M. P.

A number of gentlemen who came out in the afternoon train were also present, including Messrs. L. O. David, Alfred Perry, D. Downie, J. McShane and others. After the good things had been done full justice to, Mr. Couillard, the secretary, read telegrams and letters of regret from the Hon. Senator Chaffers and others. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and drunk with all honors, Mr. Dandurand presented Mr. Mercier with an address and a check for \$1,000 on behalf of the Liberals of the County of Chateauguay.

Mr. Mercier made a very feeling reply. Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Robidoux, James McShane, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. G. W. Stephens, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Mr. Edgar, Dr. Frechette and others. Messrs. Geoffroy, Desmarais and others also made short speeches, after which the meeting broke up.

During the evening a display of fireworks took place on the grounds.

The special train left Ste. Martine about midnight amid the cheers of the assembled electors and arrived in the city about 2 a.m.

#### DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT.

Not valiant did we boast their merit, Nor fear that they would do us credit, For all agree that Diamond Dyes Deserve the metal and first prize.

#### Toronto's civic treasury is empty.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS'S SOUTHERN PINE. Every bottle of this wonderful medicine is guaranteed to cure a cold, and therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory, under the name of Dr. Harris's Southern Pine, to the manufacturer, Dr. Harris, 48 St. George Street, New York.

#### THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

A Grand Banquet to Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mowat at the Windsor Hotel—Speeches by Prominent Liberals—An Enthusiastic Gathering.

A dinner was given on Monday evening by a number of Montreal Liberals to the Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mowat, in the Windsor Hotel, on their return from St. Martine.

About 150 gentlemen representing every interest in the community sat down, and among those present were Messrs. D. A. Macdonald, George Childe, George Kay, T. J. Potter, Hugh Mackay, Robert Mackay, Colonel Walker, Adam Darling, Dr. Fisher, Thomas Workman, F. W. Thomas, Thomas Cramp, D. McLachlan, W. W. Trenholme, Edgar Judge, James Crathern, J. B. Learmonth, O. J. Devlin, Alderman Fairbairn, Alderman Stroud, Alderman Prefontaine, L. O. David, James Stewart, John Watson, Geo. Horne, D. Barry, Alderman Beausoleil, T. Gauthier, M. Longtin, J. B. R. Desfranc, R. Dandurand, C. Lanctot, C. A. Geoffroy, H. Beaugrand, G. A. Beique, E. Lareau, B. J. Coghlin, E. Beausot, O. Desmarais, A. Archambault, W. S. Walker, J. C. McCorkill, J. N. Greenshields, R. Smith.

On the right of the chairman were seated Hon. Edward Blake, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., Hugh Mackay, B. J. Coghlin, Dr. Watson, and on his left Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, Mr. Henry Lyman, Messrs. J. D. Douville, Q. C., Thos. Workman, Thomas Cramp and Wolfertan Thomas.

After ample justice had been done to the substantial of the repast, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts which were duly honored.

Mr. Blake, in reply to the toast of "Our Guests," said that if he was in Mr. Mowat's place and witnessed the heartiness of the welcome of the Liberals of Montreal he would be astonished. But he had experienced the hospitality, the kindness and the cordiality of his Montreal friends and therefore knew how warm their welcome was, but he thought that they had just then outdone even themselves. The present was his third visit to Montreal. He had not forgotten the kind manner the Montreal Liberals had received him shortly after his accession to the leadership of the Liberal party, and remembered how they had then encouraged him and strengthened his humors. The prospects of the Liberal party were not then bright. The course of trade, the condition of manufactures and the progress of the Canada Pacific Railway at that time all seemed to indicate that the policy pursued by the government was successful, and that the Opposition had been mistaken in the course which they were taking. He could not understand why the government had not adopted the prudent and common-sense course advocated by the Liberal party with respect to the Canadian Pacific. They argued that a high price should be given for the construction of the road because, as they represented, there were large sections at its eastern and western extremities which could not be worked except at a loss, and it was to indemnify them for that prospective loss that such immense subsidies were granted to the company. Then again, it was said that finality was what was wanted. Sir Hector Langevin said that the Leader of the Opposition wanted the Government to make a close bargain with the Syndicate in order that they would have to come to the Government before long for aid, and then the Opposition would have a grievance. But Sir Hector contended that if the Syndicate were liberally dealt with the matter would be settled once for all and it would never again be an applicant to Parliament for aid. But in this prediction as in many others, the Government was wrong. The company did make an application to Parliament for aid, and they obtained what they wanted. The increased aid was given on the representation that the people of Canada were longing to have this road, which, according to the Government's own showing, was to be operated at a loss completed five years before the contract time. Then the people were promised that there were to be no increase of taxation and no increase of expenditure, but these promises were not kept. The time had come for the Liberals to seek where they stood. They should not forget what the resources of the country are, and what is the real cause of the country's prosperity. It must be remembered that all depend upon the land. Although when times were good the Conservatives attributed the prosperity to their own wisdom, it was seen with what hurried expectancy they not long ago, when depression had come again, looked to a good harvest to bring business once more to a healthy condition. The Liberals were forming themselves into one united party, working shoulder to shoulder with a single will and for a common purpose. The party had had times of difficulty and division. The Liberal party being a party of protest, party bonds were looser with them than with the Conservatives, who believed in the policy of standing still. One section of the Liberal party would be more advanced than another, but while every allowance should be made for this latitude of opinion, it should not be allowed to prevent united action on all great questions. The Liberals had taken the part of provincial autonomy against those who are invading the rights of the Provinces. The Liberals had been reproached with encouraging disunion on account of their advocacy of provincial rights; but they were the true unionists, because they recognized the essential conditions of union. The Provinces of Old Canada had tried under the form of a legislative union to carry out the principle of federalism and had failed. It was found that under such a union the distinctive rights of the provinces could not be maintained, and a federal union was formed. It was thought that this union would bind the Provinces more closely together by giving each exclusive power over its domestic affairs and taking away all causes of jealousy. He (Mr. Blake), for his part, always regretted the form in which the proposals of union had been submitted to the Maritime Provinces. The attempt to unite those Provinces which was in progress in Charlottetown should not have been interfered with. The Maritime Provinces should have been allowed to form themselves under one Government before they entered the Union, and then the Dominion would have the advantage of having: one strong province near the sea instead of three weak ones. He believed that the people of each province should retain in their own hands the management of their own provincial affairs. Mr. Blake spoke of the interference of the Dominion Government in the matter of the Liquor License Law. That law was passed in the face of the strong protests of the Opposition, who contended that legislating on that subject was an invasion of the exclusive rights of the provinces. They contended that whether the Government were right or not in that contention, that the liquor laws of the provinces were unconstitutional and worthless, they should rather seek to have the constitution amended so as to secure the right of regulating the sale of liquors to the provinces than to insist upon what they believed to be their strict legal rights.

But the decision of the Privy Council had shown that the Dominion Government was wrong in declaring that the liquor laws of the provinces were not worth the paper they were written upon. In conclusion, he said he hoped before long to see a different House of Commons than that which now governs the country and that his political friends would be able to greet him with the substantial fruits of victory.

The health of the Hon. Mr. Mowat was proposed in a neat speech by Mr. C. A. Geoffroy, and was drunk amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Mowat after making the usual acknowledgments said he had learned a great deal during his visit. What had struck him was the great enthusiasm shown by the Liberals of Quebec. He had seen a great deal of this at Chateauguay on Saturday, and the feeling appeared to be equally strong if not stronger in Montreal. The cheers with which they had greeted the toast, he took to be, not for himself, but rather as an indication of the good-will which they regarded the Liberals of Ontario, and the unity between the principles of Liberalism in Quebec. In Ontario they had learned something of that feeling when Mr. Mercier had spoken at Woodstock. That gentleman's eloquence had caused the Liberals in Upper Canada to take a greater interest in Quebec. Mr. Mercier had done a great deal to stimulate that feeling. The Liberals of Ontario, however, had always remembered that period when there was the closest union between the two provinces. The Liberals of Quebec could look back with pride to the days of Baldwin and later on to the days when the leadership was in the hands of Dorion and Joly. They had also experienced what kind of Government the Liberals could give during the five years Mr. Mackenzie was in power. The country had never had a more vigorous administration than at that time. They had reason to rejoice at the union between Blake, Laurier and Mercier, a union which he hoped would produce important results. The speaker then said that the present was not the first time he had spoken in Montreal, and recalled the events that led to the demonstration at the time of the Brown-Dorion Government some 25 years ago. Sir A. Dorion was the only survivor now left, Letellier, Holton, Laberge and others having passed away. Sir A. Dorion was discharging his duties to the satisfaction of everyone, and he hoped, would live long to carry out his career of usefulness. It would be an illustration of the kind of justice the Liberals put in office as contrasted with those appointed by the other side. It was singular that George Brown, Sandfield Macdonald, Morris, Foley and other prominent Ontario men connected with that period had all passed away, himself being the sole survivor. But although the Liberals had made considerable progress during the past 29 years, much remains to be done.

The toast of the Liberal Party of Quebec, coupled with the name of Hon. Honore Mercier, was then proposed. This sentiment was received with the wildest demonstrations of joy, the entire company rising to their feet, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering.

Mr. Mercier in reply said that although they had not proposed the health of the ministry yet they had proposed the health of the best party. He then went on to review his brief career in the Dominion Parliament, relating how he had first met Mr. Blake, and how he had declared for the Liberal party, and then went on to compare the condition of the Liberal party in Quebec to that of the same party in Ontario. He spoke in the highest terms of the Department of Public Instruction and the mode of educating the people, and gave it as his opinion that that was the real reason of the success of the Liberals in Ontario. When they had the same thing in Quebec they would have similar results. The speaker then said that as he had something to say to the English-speaking electors of the Province, he would endeavor to make a few remarks in that language.

Mr. Blake proposed the health of the "City of Montreal," which was responded to by Aldermen Fairbairn and Beausoleil, Messrs. J. Douville, Q. C., B. J. Coghlin and others. After a few desultory remarks by gentlemen present the meeting broke up.

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Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mowat remained in the city over night and left this morning for the west.

#### CATHOLIC THEOLOGIANS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The Catholic theologians, who have been holding sessions for the past four weeks in this city, expect to finish the work assigned to them in a few weeks and submit the result of their labours to the presiding officer of the plenary council. They have devoted their attention strictly to questions of church discipline in the United States. The main heads of the subject matter prepared by them are understood to refer to the marriage tie and the evils of the divorce system, education for Catholic youth, the relations of the clergy to the people as regards financial matters and the discipline of the priesthood. It is also understood that church fairs, pious excursions and societies directly or indirectly connected with church and other matters on which there is a diversity of practice have been assigned their proper place.

#### NOTARIAL EXAMINATIONS.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO PASSED. The notarial examinations which have just been concluded have been very successful. Out of thirteen candidates for admittance twelve passed the examinations, the following being the names of the successful candidates:—Edward William Phillips, Montreal; Napoleon Theoret, St. Jean Baptiste; Joseph Elie Demers, Longueville; Louis Gosselin, Quebec; Joseph Octave Roy, Gosselin, Quebec; Joseph St. Augustin; Joseph St. Amant; Louis St. Albans; Pierre Roudeau, St. Norbert; Hubert Francois Boce, Chateauguay; Francois Xavier Archambault, St. Paul d'Hermite; Pierre Paul Bauregard; St. Hyacinthe. Out of eleven candidates for admittance to study, the following four were successful:—Alphonse Berger, L'Islet; A. Longre, L'Assomption; Antoine Prevost, Joliette; Edward Plamondon, Quebec.

A DECREE OF EXCOMMUNICATION. ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Cardinal Vicar has pronounced a heretical the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic American Church. The founders of the church, are Sig. Campello, a former canon of the Roman Catholic Church, and Mgr. Javarone. The reasons for the excommunication are:—that they use the Italian language in conducting their services, impugn the infallibility of the Pope, sympathize with Perverysms, the disabilities in the real presence, refuse to invoke the Virgin Mary, etc. The decree is in the following terms:—We, the Cardinal Vicar, do hereby excommunicate all persons who join in the perverse opinions, and who believe to be

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Fanny Elliser is dying at Vienna. Brantford wants the G. T. R. car shops at that place. The Copyright Congress at Brussels has adjourned. It is reported that the Czar will shortly visit Vienna.

Highwaymen are busy at work in Toronto and vicinity.

John McCullough's company at Chicago has disbanded.

Wolsley has arrived at Eisenach on the left bank of the Nile.

Large gangs of shantymen are being sent up the Ottawa daily.

Cable connection between China and England is interrupted.

The number of death from cholera in Italy shows a slight decrease.

A revolt has occurred among the natives of Kassau, near Monrovia.

The Independent Republicans in Iowa have held a state convention.

The Monongahela River coal miners' strike seems to be nearly ended.

A firm of Philadelphia shoemakers refuse to sell goods to Hebrews.

The Austrian war budget will exceed last year's by 2,000,000 florins.

The Glasgow Liberals have resolved to erect a statue to Gladstone.