PROFESSOR WANTED, at the Catholic Model School at St. Patrice, Rawdon, P. Q. He must speak the French and English languages. A good salary will be given to a competent person. Address, J. O. Dubois, Cure. 57-8

WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1878.

L'STABLISHED 1864.

W. P. NOLAN & CO., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL. Liberal advances made on consignments of Butter, Oheese, Eggs, Apples, and all kinds of country produce.

DIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

UEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

MPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT 10HN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

MPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

JOHN BURNS:—
EAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I is purchased from you has given me the st entire satisfaction. I can highly recomalit to persons who may be in wint of such, the BROILER, which I am much pleased by You can use this certificate with my enapprobation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

EPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS.

Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by

MEILLEUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 652 CRAIG STREET.

Near Bleury.

OT. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

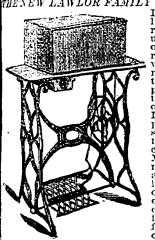
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

(2nd Door from McGILL), Montreal.

orders from all parts of the Province carefully accided, and delivered according to instructions are of charge.

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Price 835 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE



pest, hand-somest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get itable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set

attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, AGENT FOR New York and Paris Fashion Co's

"Recherche" Paper Patterns. -37-g 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



J. P. NUGENT Merchant Tailor Clothier,

157 St. Joseph Street (Sign of the Red Ball) 23 FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery oustantly on hand. 41-tf







lained for mechanical devices, medical or her compounds, ornamental designs, trade-trks and labels. Cayeats, Assignments, In-ferences, Infringements, and all matters re-the to Peterts promptly attended to. We recences, Infringements, and all matters reting to Patents, promptly attended to. We ake preliminary examinations and furnish intons as to patentability, free of charge; and like are interested in new inventions and atents are invited to send for a copy of our Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent se to any address, and contains complete invections how to obtain Patents, and other aluable matter. During the past five years we are obtained nearly three thousand Patents or American and Foreign inventors, and can live satisfactory references in almost every

CONVENT

LADY of ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. (Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.)

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-TEMBER. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, '77-ly. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTREAL.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 25 Tilustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28 ly

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows.

Send for prices, &c. PRIZES RECEIVED: LONDON 1871. PHILADEPHIA 1876-

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND). Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. 45-27-g

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price, 25c. per bottle. For sale at all Druggists HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST. 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

42-27-g

(Established 1859.)

The MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE

SMALL-POX.

MIC-MAC REMEDY. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lanc. DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a millegrant case of Small-Pox—in

llef. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price, 85 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergy-men, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

B. E. McGALE. 36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(From the Commercial Review.)

THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manifecting pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly rein favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly re-markable, with special reference to the following

Br. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-suits, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections

of the Lungs, &c. Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup

Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colics, Darrhose, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

above. Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, of thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz: Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the tientment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

Professor of Midwifery.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.,
Professor of Institutes of Med.
P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery,
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Professor.

P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.
J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
Professor of Legal Medicine.
J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.,
Professor of Botany.

---)o(----

For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.
"TONIC ELIXIR, 50e "
EXPECTORATING "25c & 50e

Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal.

321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 SI. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

OLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 25-L

rie to any address, and contains complete intructions how to obtain Patents, and other aluable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can inventory references in almost every lounty in the Union.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicity of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit, Scholing, Washington, D. C.

Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, instituted an candion against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AΤ

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGETTHE CHEAP SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20-15]

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT

EDWARD STUART'S,

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats. Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at

wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly executed. 32-g

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN. A. RAFTER & CO., 450 Notre Dame Streat.

The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto ber our motto,—

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 171c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 39c., White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 55c., 38c.,

White Weist Flannels, 15c., 56c., 56

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25. Table Lineu Department.

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to White Table Linen,—price from 3%, to 7%, Napkins in endless variety,—price from 7%, per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: 5c., 7c., 9c., 19c., 12]c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12]c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., 14c., 16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall,

England,-price from 3/c. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scoten, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Slik Mixed, only 95c.
Special lot Slik Mixed, only 81.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only 81.
Best West of England Tweeds, only 81.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.36.
Extra Harge lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, 52.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers.—prices, Sc. Men's Canada Shiris and Drawers,—prices, 58c., 56c., 5

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best clitzens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs, J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 3l St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' readymade clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not'be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excertence of qual It has been the aim of the Commercial Review

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. --AT--

> MEILLEUR & CO,'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

O'NEIL, --- DEALERS IN---Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT

> 273 WILLIAM STREET. [32-1,

ADDRESS OF ERIAN BOROTHME TO THE IRISH ARMY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF.

[The battle of Clontarf, fought Good Friday, April 23rd, 1014, was the Waterloo of the Danes It is one of the proudest memories of a high-sprited, gallant, but un-money-grabbing race. May Irish liberty see another Clontarf!]

Men of the Celtic race, the hour Long wished for—prayed for—now has come! See, blazing red from yonder tower Our foemen's sign of death and doom! Is there a man among ye fears
These pirate sea-woives' yelping clack?
By Patrick's name and Erin's tears
We'll hurl the robber rovers back!

Our blessed shrines, with blood they've stained Our fathers' bones they've scattered far; The wealth which we, by peace, had gained Has fed the mouth of hungry war! Dishonor black and endless wee Upon the coward who would flee The battle push and fearless blow For Erin and for Liberty!

O Celts! remember Who this day
His sacred blood gave for us all;
Then, in His name—Ho! clear the way!
Victors remain or freemen fall.
What man loves life bound down with chains?—
The breathing of a catiff's breath—
A slave's existence hath more pains
Than the bold freeman's glorious death!

1V.

From you bright skies our dauntless sires Look down upon their sons below;
Their shades have haunted our camp fires,
I saw them awful in the glow!
Who would his father's bones disgrace
By faltering in this pregnant hour?
Then, on! Dash from dear Erin's face
The slavery of foreign power!

Fling out our banners, sons of Gael! Hurl foul disaster on the foe! One freeman's cheer for Innisfail— Victry awaits each warrior's blow My years are many, but, I swear, The brayest in the coming fray No stouter heart nor arm shall bear Than Brian in the fight to-day!

FR. GRAHAM. SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.) BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

No. 5.

In the late communication to this journal on the subject of sewerage, it was shown how dangerous it is to entrust amateurs with the construction of sanitary works, and bad as such a course may be, it is worse to give control of such works into the hands of any com-mittee of town councillors. This latter body what is required; yet they often arrogate to themselves the entire control, and force their views on the engineer in charge of the works to such an extent, that although he may be thoroughly competent officer, he is sometimes obliged to submit to their views, or re-

sign his ottice. The City Engineer should be independent of any committee of town councillors in the execution of his professional duties. Their duty should be to provide the ways and means. His duty is to design and carry out the neces-sary works and he should not be interfered with. If a committee of town councillors commence to theorize on sanitary science and with self importance openly assert that their that a rush of water enters the sewer so as to views be carried out; in such a case the citizens would be in a terrible predicament,

for their lives are at the mercy of those men. Medical men inform us that the mortality and sickness, in proportion to the number of inhabitants are greater in Montreal than in any other city of North America. They inform us that the sickness is chiefly zymotic disease, in one shape or another. Medical science states that diseases of such a nature are generated by gases produced from the decomposition of filth contained in the sewers. It follows, therefore, that there must be serious Montreal, compared with the other cities of of its members who are taken off by scarla tina. small-pox, diphtheria or some other one of those terrible plagues caused by sewer gas. Among the "general conclusions" arrived at by the English Board of Health, after a

thorough investigation of the whole subject of sewerage, is the following :-"Offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of ordure, and afford decisive evidence of mal-construction or of ignorant or defective arrangement." The odour mitted from the gullies in the city of Montreal is such as to render it dangerous for a person to stand on the footpath near one of them. Arguing from the above quotation it follows that the sewerage of Montreal gives evidence of mal-construction, or of ignorant

or defective arrangement. It may be asked, how long will this state of Mallow with Mr. John G. MacCarthy; a Whig things be permitted to exist? or how long will the citizens continue to have the lives of their children sacrificed and their own lives hall, London, is spoken of as likely to stand jeopardized by continuing the system of sew- for Portarlington as a Home Ruler; Mr. asked here, what do I mean? or would I mean to build a new system? My answer is no, Sherlock at the last election, and who afterbut I would suggest some slight improvements on the defects of the present system, so as to get from it all the benefit it is capable of affording. I may be challenged to point

out these defects. I will point out some of Certain sewers are too large for the duty they have to perform, and are not, therefore able to give sufficient impetus to the sewerage matter so as to propel it to the outfall: the consequence is that the heavier portion of it ceases to flow and forms a deposit, which acarrangements for strengthening the popular cumulates day after day until the sewer becomes entirely blocked. The manholes are too far apart. They should be located about the centre of the street; but they-are not. Their covers should all be perforated, but they are not. As it is desirable that I may be understood by the public generally, I may be permitted to explain that the manhole means the shaft leading from the sewer, in the centre of the street. It is always supplied with an iron cover. It is generally built large enough for a man to descend in case of repairs or cleansing becoming necessary. The gully, which is in some cities denominated the catchbasin, is a shaft built generally at the corners of streets, in order to catch the water running in the channel. There is always a subter rancan drain connecting the gully with the street sewer.

cause of much of the sickness that exists in the city.

The operation of descending the man-hole is always a dangerous one, and if the sewer had no ventilation, it would in some cases be certain death from the effects of the gases pent up therein. This consideration alone is a sufficient reason why the sewers should be ventilated so as to allow the gases to escape into the air, where, in consequence of their great levity, they are soon dispersed and rendered harmless. Another reason why the sewer should be ventilated, is that the sewer being relieved by ventilation, the gas that may escape through bad house-drains and pipes into the houses may not be so noxious a long time pent up in the sewer.

the sewers is accomplished by sanitary engineers, is by perforating the iron covers on the man-hole. It follows, then, that the more numerous the man-holes, and the more numerous the perforations of the covers, the more effectual will be the ventilation of the

sewer, and the less noxious the escaping gas. In every city where an intelligent sewerage system exists, those man-holes are placed at proper distances apart, and the covers of the man-holes are perforated to not less than half their area. The gullies, or catch-basins, are invariably placed at the corners of the streets, and where the blocks are beyond a certain have found out how and where the enemy is length, there is an intermediate catch-basin. Every gully is trapped, and every precaution that science can discover, or ingenuity can invent, is taken to prevent the escape of gas from those gullies to the sidewalks, and thus free the passengers from its contamination.

In the city of Montreal a contrary course has been pursued and every thing seems to have been done hitherto with the apparent view of showing a contempt for sanitary

science, The man holes are some five hundred feet they seem quite opened without trap or impediment to the emission of sewer gas; they seem as if intended to poison the passengers and inmates of the houses in their vicinity. The stench from these gullies need not be alluded to here, for every person in the city must at one time or another have been

annoyed if not sickened by it. It appears that this deplorable state of things is the result of a sanitary theory which lished fact that no better men could be had, has hitherto existed here and is peculiar to Montreal, but fortunately for the world at selves as best they could to their fate; but large does not extend beyond it. The theory while there is any chance that men of a superfree emission of gas, in order that in case of an increased pressure of air in the sewer, didates of the half-hearted, the indolent the which may arise from an increased flow of water or a forcible wind blowing into it those gullies may act as safety valves for the escape of the gas, and thus relieve the water trans in the dwelling houses and prevent them from being forced by the gas passing through them and into the apartments of the houses. Oh,

tempora! In reference to this doctrine, I must say that whether the gullies are trapped or not can have no pretensions to a knowledge of trapped, the result, in case of increased air pressure in the sewer, would be the same; for the sewer gas would force the water trap as well when the gullies are opened as when they are trapped for the following reasons:-

Let us suppose the gullies be untrapped and that the diameter of the drain leading from those to the sewer is 10 inches, let us suppose there are four of these in the vicinity house. Then their joint area will be 2.18 square feet. Let us suppose the sewer is egg-shaped and of 5 feet verteial diameter, its sectional area will be a little over 12 square feet-and the portion of it filled at all times with sewer air, except in time of rain, will not be less than 11-7 square feet. Let us suppose occupy half this space, then it is evident that the sewer air will now be compressed by a force which is competent to reduce it to half its bulk. The air will therefore seek to escape with a force equivalent to the increased pres-

It is now evident that a column of sewer air of the entire length of the sewer, and having a sectional area of nearly six square feet, is rushing through the sewer and will seek to escape with a force of about 15 pounds to the square inch. The gullies can only accomodate an area of 2 18-100 square feet, the reblunders existing in the sewerage system of maining portion of the column must, therefore seek an outlet through the house drains and North America, a fact which is brought home pipes into the houses and everywhere it can to many a family by the loss of one or more find vent. From these facts it is evident that the untrapped state of the gullies is of no available

as a relief to the house traps. In justice to the gentlemen who holds the office of city surveyor, I feel bound to state on the authority of those who seem to know the facts, that none of the mistakes referred to above are attributable to him, for the sewers had been planned and nearly all built before

his accession to office. PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Items of election news have begun to

appear in nearly all the newspapers. They are especially numerous in the English journals, but in our home press also we find some indications that the approach of a general election is exciting some degree of attention. A Tory candidate is named as likely to contest candidate, it is said, will oppose Mr. Delahunty at Waterford; a Mr. Barnett, of Whiteerage as hitherto carried out? It may be Bernard C. Molloy, a Home Ruler, who contested King's County with Mr. Sergeant wards, yielding to bad advice, committed the great mistake of contesting Louth against Mr. George Harley Kirk, has put himself into communication with the Edenderry Club with a view to ascertain their opinion touching a renewed candidature on his part for King's County; at Maryborough, on Tuesday, a meet ing of the Queen's County Independent Club was held to consider the relation in which the present members for that county stands, vote at the next election. Just as in Polar latitudes a general softening and cracking of the ice-crust, a set of the "floes," and a movement of icebergs that had long seemed fixed as the solid rock, denote that far South the sun has begun to retrace its annual northward route, so do these movements in political circles and political bodies that long seemed lifeless, blind and as deaf as the icebergs, herald the approach of a general election. We are glad to see any signs of awakening among the Irish constituencies; but, now that some of them have begun to move, we would respectively counsel them to be careful of their action. If they are waking up and beginning to look ahead, so are their members. The do-nothings and the deserters who mean to run for re-election are preparing to exercise all possible arts of sweet suasion for The gully in Montreal I consider to be the their beguilement. Excuses of all sorts for negligence and non-attendance are doubtless being got ready by those gentlemen even now. By-and-by visits will be paid to influential electors; the soft-hearten ones among them will be talked over, and somewhat later on an appearance will be put in at a public meeting, please of ill-health and "urgent private affairs" will be brought forward, ingenious defences for particular acts, arguments which no one is prepared to answer on the spot, will be urged; two or three friends will be set up to back these representations objections and inconvenient questions raised

by some straightforward persons will be either

evasively answered or shouted down, and

then the Parliamentary cheat will ask for a

The manner in which the ventilation of earnest and sterling men of the constituencies to have a look-out for the playing of this game. and to defeat it where they can. We make this appeal to them because we have a thorough consciousness and deep conviction that the next election will be one of immense importance to this country. During the past sessions of Parliament the Home Rule members were, so to say, only learning their business. They were experimenting upon the enemy's lines, feeling his position, searching for his weak points. The men who had the courage and energy to make this "reconnaissance" have not failed in their object. They to be hit, by what means concessions can be extorted from him, and in what way complete victory can ultimately be won. And now what has become necessary is, that men shall be sent to Parliament who will utilize the knowledge which has thus been acquiredmen who will fight the battle of the country in accordance with that plan of campaign which has already been shown to be most fruitful of results. Several of our present members may well claim re-election if they but undertake to act in this manner. No new apart. There does not seem to be one cover member should be returned-by any constin every three of them perforated, and in such | tuency in which the popular power is dominas are perforated, the perforated area is not ant-who will not promise so to act. Will over one-fifth the area of the shaft. The Mr. Bernard C. Molloy give such a promise? gullies are not placed at the corners of the streets, except in rare cases. They are built ask him that question. Is there the faintest in the channels adjacent to the sidewalk; likelihood that Mr. Digby or Mr. Dease would enter into such an engagement? And if they would, another question is yet to be considered -have they fulfilled the promises they made at the last election?

We would urge on local clubs and meetings of electors by all means to abstain from pledging themselves to the support of candidates whose political declarations are unsatisfactory. If it were an ascertained and estabdoubtless they would have to resign themwhile there is any chance that men of a superis this, that the gullies are left open for the lior stamp may come forward, the electors should avoid committing themselves to canunreliable, or the incompetent class. It is not too soon to put these words of suggestion and warning before our countrymen. Parliament will shortly adjourn; many members will soon be back among their constituents; wirepulling for the next election is certain to be carried on vigorously during the recess; and no men will work harder at that occupation than those members who feel and know that heretofore they have not acted up to the level of their duty, and that only by the aid of tricks and stratagems can they hope to wheedle their constituencies into the folly of re-electing them.—Dublin Nation.

> A LIVING REMINDER OF THE RESCUE FROM THE MANCHESTER POLICE VAN.

Captain Timothy Dacey, of Lawrence, Mass., formerly of the Ninth Massachusetts (war) Regiment, and, later, Captain of Company I, Lawrence Light Infantry, Sixth Regiment, is dangerously sick at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and his recovery considered hopeless. His disorder was caused by wounds received while in the army. Captain Dacey, after the war, went to Ireland, and engaged actively in the Fenian movement there. Ho was one of the ten prisoners of the now famous police van at Manchester, England, which caused the death of Sergeant Brett, and hanging of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. After being hotly pursued, he and two others were finally captured by the British authorities; but, while being conveyed to prison, he was rescued by his countrymen, who attacked the vehicle. Unfortunately, the police sergeant in charge of them was killed, and three of the assailants, who were afterwards captured, were executed. Captain Dacey made good his escape to America, and has since resided in Lawrence, the home also of his parents Several times after his arrival there the cable despatches announced his capture in different parts of Great Britain. He has served in the Massachusetts Legislature as a Representativo from Lawrence.-Boston Pilot.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN IRELAND.

In the house of Commons, Mr. O'Sullivan said :—I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider the desirability of allowing small farmers in Ireland to grow tobacco, which appears to be a crop

likely to repay culture? The Chancellor of the Exchequer-This question is one which has been several times considered. There was an inquiry before a select committee of the House of Commons in 1830, and in consequence of the report of that committee the Act was passed which prohibited the growth of tobacco in Ireland. The growth in Great Britain had been prohibited since the days of Charles II. The question was again raised in 1865 and in 1870, and the conclusion was always the same-viz., that it would be impossible, if tobacco is to be retained as a source of revenue, to allow its growth in the United Kingdom. The excise supervision would be of a character that would seriously interfere with the operations of the grower, and it was also shown that the amount of duty on the produce would be so very large that it would render the cultivation impracticable. It was estimated on the last occasion that one acre would yield 1,500 lbs. per annum, and the duty would be £262 exclusive of the cost of supervision, so that it could hardly considered a crop that would be profitable to a

P. J. SMYTH RETIRING FROM PARLIA-MENT.

small farmer.

A cable despatch to the New York Herald of yesterday says :- The Right Hon. Patrick . Smyth, home rule member for Westmeath County, Ireland, announces that he will retire from Parliament after its dissolution. Mr. Smyth is one of the last surviving leaders of the "Young Ireland" movement of 1848, and is at present one of the most trusted chiefs of the Irish national party. It was he who rescued the late John Mitchell from imprisonment in Van Dieman's Land. He is a vigorous and trenchant writer, and some of his speeches in the present Parliament have been admitted by the English press to be the most brilliant efforts made in the House since the days of Grattan. He is a repealer, as opposed to Mr. Butt's federal scheme, but would prefer absolute independence to either. He was one of the first public men who advocated the establishment of a "peasant proprietary" in Ireland, and on the Eastern question he has consistently advocated the liberation of the subject nationalities of the Turkish Empire.

The philosopher, Josh Billings, has placed in the hands of his publishers the Farmers' Allminax for 1879. From its pages we are permitted to make the following extract. osh is summering at the Glen House, White as it otherwise might have been if it had been renewed vote of confidence from the meeting Mountains, and the trout are growing fewer -and perhaps get it. We ask the really every day.