

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The Dublin Gazette publishes a proclamation suppressing the League and all its branches in the county Clare and baronies of Leitrin, Loughrea, Galway, Coris, Aruncy in Kerry, Condon, Clanghobbin, Dunahallow, and Muskerry in Wick, and the barony of Carrigrohane in the county Wick.

WHAT DILLON SAYS. LIMERICK, Sept. 20.—John Dillon presided at a great meeting held in the Limerick Town hall under the auspices of the National League to-day. The hall was crowded. Mr. Dillon made the speech of the day and dwelt at length on the O'Brien case. He said Mr. O'Brien would doubtless be condemned as a felon, but if so would have the sympathy of the whole civilized world.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN INQUEST. LONDON, Sept. 20.—At today's hearing in the inquest over the victims of the conflict between the police and the people at Mitchellstown, Constable Doran swore that he fired four times at the crowd, twice with buckshot and twice with ball.

Continuing, Doran said that Police Inspector Irwin ordered six constables to fire in defence of the barracks. He said that from the crowd stones were thrown and a constable was killed. He said that he was wounded. When the coroner asked him to stand up and exhibit the wound, Doran refused at first, but finally did rise when ordered so to do. No wound was apparent.

Witness declined to answer Mr. Harrington's interrogatory. Mr. Harrington—"Have you any doubt on either your mind or your conscience that you killed Logan?"

Witness testified and then declined to answer. Sergt. Ryder deposed that he fired three charges of ball from a window of the barracks. He declined to say whether he murdered anyone. He simply did his duty, he said.

Mr. Harrington(interposing)—"Listen to me, you villain!"

Witness replied warmly that he was no villain, and asked the coroner's protection. Mr. Harrington declared that the witness had been set to check and bully him. He said he was hardly able to restrain himself from kicking the witness there and then. A spirited altercation ensued, which several times threatened to culminate in a free fight between counsel, witness and spectators. Sergt. Ryder retorted that Mr. Harrington would not dare to use such language outside the court. Mr. Harrington appealed for the coroner's protection, the spectators cheered him and began to move toward the witness, and only the urgent entreaty of the coroner prevented the laying violent hands upon the witness. The inquiry was finally adjourned until to-morrow.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADVICE. LONDON, Sept. 20.—Baron Monck, Liberal, one of the lord justices of Ireland and fourth land commissioner, advises the landlords of Ireland to follow Archbishop Walsh's advice and hold conferences with the tenants of Ireland with the view of reaching better relations on the question of rents.

Chief Justice Hugh Holmes, late attorney-general for Ireland, writes a letter to the Times, in which he states that the new Criminal Act created new offences.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—The Freeman's Journal says the localities in Ireland proclaimed by the Government are those in which the most sweeping evictions have taken place and argues that these localities have been selected because the landlords are losing the fight they are waging voluntarily.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A special cable despatch to the Mail and Express from London says: Mr. Balfour is receiving numerous personal inquiries and many communications which purport to reveal the existence of plots against his life. Other members of the Government have been the recipients of similar missives in less number.

MR. HARRINGTON'S COMPLAINT. A Dublin paper has declared that the police would be justified in making him acquainted with the peculiarities of a horse pond. This language, he said, was an incitement to the police to use violence against a man who should not permit such language to be used with impunity.

MR. MURPHY WHILE NOT JUSTIFYING the course of the paper, considered that Mr. Harrington, by calling Sergeant Ryder a murderer and villain, provoked comment. Such language had never been uttered without meeting proof in any court in the civilized world.

MR. HARRINGTON retorted that he should continue to use the same language. The coroner deprecated the retort, and witnesses were called who defended Mr. Harrington's attitude.

Sergeant Ryder was then recalled. In the course of his testimony he said: "Mr. Harrington called me a murderer, scoundrel and ruffian, and said he would kick me off my chair."

MR. HARRINGTON—I call you a liar in addition to scoundrel when you make such a statement, and I will call you murderer again before I have done with you, and I will get for you the punishment of a murderer.

GALWAY, Sept. 21.—The gunboat Orrell, while conveying the prisoners concerned in the killing of Constable Whelan to Court for trial to-day, grounded two miles from shore. The accident caused great confusion. The prisoners, heavily ironed, were placed in the boats with difficulty and rowed ashore, accompanied by a double guard.

LIMERICK, Sept. 14.—The poor law guardians of Limerick had arranged to hold a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering and con-

demning the conduct of Rev. John Delmege, a large landowner in Limerick county, for harshly evicting tenants unable to pay their rents on his estates. Delmege's friends, however, urged the guardians so that when they arrived at the scene they found it surrounded and guarded by armed police, who refused to permit the meeting to take place.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to a Glasgow Liberal, in which he deplores the grave acts of the Irish police against the people of Mitchellstown, and says it is a still graver, the approval of those acts by the Government. He continues: "I trust the country will not be slow to condemn that indecent approval, given without awaiting the result of the enquiry, and thereby discourage a reputation of proceedings it was eminently calculated to promote."

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—Mr. Kilbride, who accompanied William O'Brien to Canada, on his tour against the Marquis of Lansdowne, was today elected without opposition to represent South Kerry in the House of Commons.

At a meeting of Kilkeas carmen to-day it was resolved to defy the league's orders to drive the police. The carmen afterwards drove the police to and from the Meeven evictions.

Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P. for Dublin, will leave on the 28th inst. to make a tour of America.

Wm. O'Brien states that in the event of his being sentenced to imprisonment, he will absolutely refuse to wear the prison garb or to perform manual offices, as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners as common criminals. He will resist such treatment to the last, even though his life be sacrificed.

Mr. Dillon will visit him to-day. Mr. O'Brien maintains a cheerful demeanor. He receives daily bouquets and presents of game, etc., from the ladies of Cork. The mayor and municipal authorities, clergymen and other distinguished residents of Cork will attend the trial in order to show their sympathy with him.

BRINGING OUT THE ARTILLERY TO SHOOT DOWN THE IRISH PEOPLE—IRISH EDITORS IGNORE THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A troop of hussars, a detachment of artillery and a large force of police have arrived at Mitchellstown. Magistrate Eaton has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of any public meetings during the sitting of the police court, stating that any meetings held in violation of this prohibition will be forcibly dispersed.

Copies of the proclamation have been served on John Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, and other members of the National League. Mr. Dillon has expressed his willingness to address public meetings and to repeat Mr. O'Brien's conduct in spite of the Government. A public meeting is being arranged to hear addresses from Dillon and Condon. A conflict is feared.

DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT. DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—The weekly Nationalist papers throughout Ireland publish the usual reports of the proceedings of the various branches of the League, despite the fact that under the terms of the new Crimes Act the editors are liable to imprisonment or publishing reports which tend to violent denunciations of the Government.

THE RESULT OF THE PREPARATIONS. LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Mitchellstown despatch states that Dillon and Harrington have given pledges that no public political meetings shall be held in Mitchellstown during the present trial.

FUNDS WANTED FOR IRELAND. DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal for funds to defend and sustain the large number of political prisoners it is expected will soon be in jail under the Coercion Act.

O'BRIEN ON TRIAL. HE MEETS WITH AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION FROM THE POPULACE—MR. GLADSTONE HITS HARD—CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in regard to the assertion of Robert Bannatyne Kindlay (Liberal Unionist), member of Parliament for Inverness, that he (Gladstone) had apologized for boycotting and that he was under a parole of submission. Gladstone says: "I am a little surprised at the inaccuracy of Mr. Kindlay's statements, but much must be allowed for a disappointed section with a failing cause."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Whitby, to-day, said: The present Parliament is fairly Democratic, and is, therefore, strong. If it were otherwise it would be unable to grapple firmly with the National League. The obstruction encountered during the session was due to Mr. Gladstone's acting as leader of the Party.

THE ALLEGED CRIME FOR WHICH Mr. O'Brien will undoubtedly be convicted before two Justices, whose interpretation of his act really becomes equal to an impromptu statute, is simply this:—Upon the occasion of his addressing a meeting of his own constituents he pointed out that if the Mitchellstown tenants were not evicted before the passage of the Land Act they could have remained at law to certain rights which Parliament had already declared them morally entitled. He reminded them that the Government had passed through all but the final stages of the bill, which would be some protection to the Mitchellstown tenants who were threatened with eviction, and although the bill had not technically become a law, there could be no doubt that the Government measure, it would be carried in a few days.

The owner of the Kingstown estates, however, sought to forestall Parliament, and by evicting the tenants before the bill received Royal assent, to deprive them of their status.

The Freeman's Journal, prefacing the trial, and tersely stating the case or the charges against O'Brien, that he recommended the tenants to protect themselves by delaying evictions until the legislature protected them. Commenting upon it, it adds:—

He did not counsel violence, riot, insurrection or anything that could be called sedition. He merely advised, as his member of Parliament, that they should not allow themselves to be tricked into one of the advantages that Parliament had already resolved to confer upon them.

If the government were sincere in their protestations that they desired to check harsh evictions and to give tenants legal protection, thereby removing the cause of disturbance and crime, they would recommend in Mr. O'Brien a true friend of order and justice. Instead they have marked him for the plank bed and the other resources of civilization that exist within their jails for the punishment of Irish political prisoners.

Possibly they think it necessary to remove him out of their way. If so, they but honor him. He has been a determined foe of injustice, whether wrought by a landlord or by a government.

I quote all this because it represents the voice of the people everywhere whom I meet. Doubtless by Sunday Mr. O'Brien will return to his plank bed as one whom the Coercion act will term a convict. He will, however, resist to the utmost the degradation of a convict's dress and manual work. Many believe that the jail in which he is to be confined will be stormed, and that not even Parnell will be able to ultimately quiet the popular feeling.

Some Irish M.P.'s have uttered far more seditious language, as this is defined by the present Government, than I today have debited against O'Brien. Mr. Labouchere's recent address, for instance, was clearly revolutionary. The universal belief here and throughout Ireland is that Mr. O'Brien's real crime consisted in bearding Lord Lansdowne and that to avenge the latter this pretext of sedition has been selected.

CONYNGHAM, Sept. 23.—William O'Brien who is charged by the Government with sedition under the coercion act, was taken to-day from the Cork jail to Mitchellstown, where the alleged seditious language was used, to stand his trial before the court there. As he left the city under guard of a detachment of hussars and police he was loudly cheered. Upon their arrival at Mitchellstown Mr. O'Brien was received with tremendous cheering by a large crowd which had

gathered to welcome him. The crowd manifested great excitement, and there were no indications of disorder. Mr. O'Brien was immediately conveyed by his guards to the court-room. Many English ladies were present to witness the trial, and Mr. O'Brien was the recipient of bouquets from a number of them.

When the case in court was opened, several policemen were called as witnesses for the Government. They testified on matters as to the language which they asserted tended to incite his listeners to violence. During the hearing of this evidence a procession, armed with sticks and headed by a wagon carrying a band, marched into town from the country. The hussars stopped the wagon, but allowed the other part of the procession to proceed. The procession took up a position close to the court room, but order was observed.

Constable Foley admitted that the notes he made of what Mr. O'Brien said in his speech were made the next morning and from memory. The head constable told him to write the report. He was not asked to produce the notes for many days after. He could not swear that Mr. O'Brien spoke in the order in which the words appear in the notes.

LONDON, September 23.—The Standard says Davitt's prophecy that Irishmen would not be frightened into respecting the law would have a better chance of being fulfilled did not he himself set an example of polite self-enclosedness which would set for peace. In an opposing view he says, that consideration for his health led him to transfer himself to the repose of American society.

LONDON, September 23.—During the meeting of the National League in Cork last evening a crowd which had gathered outside the building made an attack upon the rooms of the Protestant Young Men's Association. The police charged the crowd, but the mob continually galled the police, and resisted, and a riot occurred. The police used their batons and the crowd paving stones. The conflict continued until Mr. Tanner, M.P., who was at the league meeting, came out and implored the crowd to desist. After this the police made another charge and dispersed the mob. Several constables were cut with stones.

MICHAEL DAVITT SPEAKS. A HOPEFUL VIEW OF IRELAND'S CAUSE, BUT A GLOOMY ONE OF HER SITUATION.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Michael Davitt, before sitting on the board of the steamer Britannic, which sailed to-day from this port for New York, granted an interview to a correspondent of the Associated Press, in the course of which he said:—

The doctors have ordered an ocean journey to brace me up. My present view of America is a strictly private nature, and I do not propose to make any public appearance while in the United States. I want as much rest as I can possibly get. Upon my return to Ireland I will have enough to face.

The order for the suppression of the Irish National League will neither intimidate its members nor in the least degenerate the public mind. It is simply impossible now to crush the movement. That would mean to put in prison three-fourths of the people of Ireland.

The immediate outlook is gloomy in the extreme. I look with anxiety upon the coming winter, believing, as I do, that the action of the Government will provoke wide-spread disorder. If the present Government is to be deprived of the right of public meeting and freedom of speech they will show themselves to be unworthy of home rule. We must fight, we must make sacrifices for the principle of self-government. I have already served nine years in prison. On returning to Ireland I have a good prospect of being in jail again for the same cause. I believe in self-government. Nationalists are ready to do the same. I never found a people readier to make sacrifices for a national cause. I never knew of any people in the world more resolute to carry on the fight.

It would be infinitely more agreeable if we were enabled to continue the struggle in a peaceful, constitutional manner. But the present Government will not let us. A policy of deliberate exasperation has been determined upon by the Salisbury ministry. Upon them rests the responsibility for coming events.

By far the worst feature of the present situation is the Government's plan of resorting to the worst kind of coercion in the interests of the land and the people. The present land ownership might be abolished. They recognize that the existing system is a complete failure. Yet the movement of the Irish leaders to reform the land tenure is declared illegal and they themselves are denounced as criminals.

The name of the League might be suppressed, but the law itself is not to be suppressed. I have always declared myself a Separatist in principle, denying the right of any people to invade the freedom and liberties of another people. I do not believe that the majority of Irishmen would be satisfied with a constitution like Canada's, which, however, would probably meet the exigencies of the case.

Let me say that I hope Mr. Gladstone, should he be able to take his seat, will improve on his previous efforts. His plan was defective and would never have worked. The fiscal burden proposed was too heavy and unjust an exaction from the country of which Mr. Gladstone, personally in the interests of the Empire, had already been the champion. I think that he would like to see Ireland as free as any other nation. I believe that the freer you make her the friendlier she will be.

Mr. Davitt will sail from New York on his return journey on October 16.

THE DAUNTLESS PATRIOT THINKS GOOD WILL COME OF THE MITCHELLSTOWN AFFAIR.

The Mitchellstown fray is sure to tell in favor of our movement everywhere, but especially where it will do the most service—in Ireland. The gallant fight of the "countrymen" will excite a spirit of emulation where the lesson of example is much needed. "Passive" resistance is good enough in its way until your enemies begin to think that you can be evicted with impunity and have your skull cracked without any fear of retaliation. As a general policy it is referred to the compromise which a movement more or less of compromise can carry on a struggle like ours. It would be unwise to substitute for such a defensive method another that would, under existing conditions, play into the enemy's hands.

But the rules or laws governing the political action of people have exceptions, like the ordinary rules of life referred to in the proverb, and when an exhibition of brutality indulged in by landlord or "peeler" becomes a necessity of our common manhood—and I maintain, a matter of policy also—to replace passive or active resistance in order to teach official or landlord ruffianism a lesson and to redeem the character of our people from an imputation of ardent cowardice. The last time we have men still left in Ireland who can confront armed enemies and drive them off the field, even with sticks, is a matter to be proud of and is an immense stimulus to the spirit of combat, which must be kept in play if we are to hold our own in this passive resistance movement until the Tories are driven from power and when a more liberal and just government is carried on.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

MOTHERS OF AMERICA, declare emphatically of Lactated Food that it is the best, most economical and palatable baby and invalid food sold. Cow's milk usually contains too much of the cheesy principle to be digested by the infant stomach. Use instead, this Mother's Favorite.

Jones (to Williams)—So you are trying the Bath springs this time? Williams—No; they're trying me—severely.

WITHOUT EQUAL. Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoea find no equal."

O'BRIEN GETS SIX MONTHS. HE APPEALS, HOWEVER, AND IS LIBERATED ON BAIL.

John Mandeville sentenced to two months, but also appeals—O'Brien's brilliant speech in his own defence—The Crown guilty of suppressing evidence in its favor—Morley true to Gladstone—Grand Popular Demonstration to O'Brien in Mitchellstown.

CORK, Sept. 24.—At the opening of the O'Brien trial to-day Mr. Carson, counsel for the Crown, complained to the judge that Dr. Tanner, M.P., had yesterday, within the court, called him a mean, ruffianly coward and had expressed the hope that his head might be broken. The court made a note of the complaint. Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, declared that the court was not competent to try him because it was foreign in its composition to the requirements of the British constitution. At this point the judge stopped Mr. O'Brien saying the discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings. Mr. O'Brien thereupon declared he was a chosen representative of the Irish people and would advocate free speech. The court again stopped him. The trial was soon ended and Mr. O'Brien was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given immediately, and the case was placed on trial on the second charge. This was of the same nature as the other. Upon this he was also found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the terms to be concurrent. Mr. O'Brien appealed from both judgments and was liberated on bail.

MANDEVILLE ALSO CONVICTED. John Mandeville, chairman of the board of poor law guardians of Mitchellstown, who was jointly indicted with Mr. O'Brien for using seditious language on the same occasion as Mr. O'Brien, was also convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Mr. Mandeville appealed and was released on bail.

O'BRIEN'S DEFENCE. Mr. O'Brien spoke brilliantly in his own defence, notwithstanding the interruptions of the court, and he was frequently applauded. He said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld evidence, and the head constable of the defendant's speech. In these notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the land bill fair play. Mr. O'Brien justified his defence of the Kingstown tenants on the ground that the evictions against them were committed just after the passage of the land bill, and thus an attempt was made to defraud the poor wretched tenants of the benefits of the measure. He admitted that he had advised the tenants not to give up without resistance. He declared that before God and man they were justified in defending their homes. He asserted that his advice had prevented evictions and that a hundred tenants in Mitchellstown now possessed homes which would have been homeless if his advice had not been adopted. He preferred breaking the law with John Hampden and George Washington to obeying the law which Capt. Plunkett and Standish O'Grady administered. Personally, he felt very proud of being one of a long line of men who had a price set on their heads for a glorious and holy cause. Possibly he himself would be the last of that long line, for the English nation would reverse the decision pronounced to-day. On emerging from the court room, Mr. O'Brien received an ovation from a large crowd, which was in waiting.

AFTER THE TRIAL. Cork, Sept. 24.—Mitchellstown was illuminated to-night, rows of candles being placed in all the windows on Main street. Messrs. O'Brien and Harrington will catch the mail train at Limerick and proceed to Dublin. When they left Mitchellstown they were followed for some distance by a cheering crowd. The streets of the city were alive with people until 10 o'clock, when the crowd quietly dispersed, on the advice of Mr. Condon, M.P. Mr. Harrington will return to Mitchellstown on Tuesday.

DR. TANNER, M.P., made a speech at 7 o'clock to-night. The police, in dispersing the crowd, used their batons and the people replied with stones.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—In Belfast last night a mob wrecked a tin and peddled the police with stones. The police were reinforced and order was restored. Several League meetings in Clare to-day were dispersed by police without resistance. The excitement in Jersey caused by the police dispersing a meeting there last night has been quieted. Several persons received scalp wounds in the disturbance last night.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—The Express (Conservative) says: Archbishop Walsh has expressed strong displeasure at the boycotting of the sisters of Magistrate Segrave, the official who superintended affairs at Mitchellstown on the 9th, on the occasion of the fight between the police and populace. The Express alleges that the Archbishop's statement to the clergy that if the boycotting of the ladies again occurred at the church at Mitchellstown he will close it.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Cook correspondent of the Times says that owing to the blunder made by Wm. O'Brien during his recent American trip the donations to the National League from America have dwindled, and that Mr. Davitt has gone to America to endeavor to repair the damage done by O'Brien. He kept his departure a secret until the last moment, as he feared he would be arrested and that his project would thus be nipped in the bud.

John Morley, speaking at Newcastle to-day, repudiated the notion that there was any split between himself and the Gladstonian party. As long as Mr. Gladstone advocates the cause of freedom and justice, so long would he support him. His views on the Irish question were unchanged. He denounced the Government, and said the country had returned to government by old Toryism in its worst form.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT. If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Michael Davitt sailed from New York on the steamer Britannic. He says his visit to America is of a private nature and will be short.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT. If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it.

PERSONAL. Some of our readers may be able to furnish the information in the following paragraph from the Boston Republic:—"A transformation wanted of James McCarthy, age 84 years, who came to New York from India in May, 1883, and then left for Minnesota. Last heard from was in Fort Snelling, Minn., in June, 1886. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother and sisters, Mrs. McCarthy, 377 Lincoln street, Lewiston, Me."

THEY MAKE ONE FEEL as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

THE QUEEN AND THE DOMINION. PROPOSAL THAT HER MAJESTY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES SHOULD VISIT CANADA.

[SPECIAL TO THE POST.] TORONTO, Sept. 23.—The following special appears in this morning's Globe:— [LONDON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE, 86 and 87 Fleet street, Sept. 23.] Some journals, commenting on the reported intention of the Queen to visit Canada, urge that a royal visit to the Dominion would be of great benefit to the throne and the empire. A visit to Canada, however, would necessitate a visit to the other colonies, and this would be impossible for the Queen. It is suggested, however, that the Prince of Wales might, with great advantage to the State, endeavor to find an opportunity to visit Canada and the other colonies. I am personally aware that the Prince has long taken a keen interest in the progress of the Dominion. He has, at his own request, been supplied with the latest maps of the Empire of the Queen, and of Canadian scenery, and other printed information, and all State exigencies permit, would gladly undertake an inter-colonial tour. Doubt, however, is expressed whether it would be possible for him to do so.

TWO GENERALS REMOVED. New York, Sept. 24.—The Herald's Paris dispatch says much excitement is caused in French military circles, last night, by the news that two officers holding high commands in the army had been removed from their posts. The first is Gen. Grandis, who commanded the cavalry division at the recent manoeuvres of the ninth army corps with very indifferent success. The second is Brig. Gen. Alais, who showed his loyalty to the present Government by causing several of his subordinates to go to the railway station at Dreux without express orders, to welcome M. Heredia, the minister. A hot altercation took place, it said, between the minister, the local prefect and Gen. Allan.

THE CHINESE TELEPHONE CASE. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Count Mikiewicz, who was seen at the house of the Chinese envoy at Jenkinstown, was questioned in regard to the injunction granted by the United States court at Baltimore, restraining the Barker syndicate from using the telephone privilege in China. "The decree is signed," said he, and the imperial envoy is here to finish negotiations. No efforts by anybody in this country can change what has been decreed. The revocation of this franchise means the commercial and financial separation of Great Britain and China. The gravity of the situation is fully recognized in diplomatic circles, and the endeavors made to undermine the decree confirm the matter beyond doubt. Hitherto the banks of Shanghai and Hong Kong have controlled the banking system of the empire, and England, through them, has kept American enterprises out. The so-called American institutions have not been American. They have been against us. This means more than mere banks or telephone systems. It looks to the full commercial union of China and America. The Vice-Roy Li, who is a learned and brilliant man, and who is thoroughly acquainted with America, has declined to break down all barriers, and moreover, to force American banks to buy up the franchises would grant such valuable franchises. China is secured, as she is to be half partner in the enterprise. The people of this country will soon wake up to the magnitude of the plan. Americans once shed their blood to free themselves from English rule; but now, as you see, some are trying to force all the tighter the English fetters on China. To the extent of my knowledge, they themselves. In the great commercial city of Tien-Tsin, in the province of Poo-Choo Lee, in which Peking, the capital, is also situated, the representatives of the Barker syndicate were approached by English capitalists, who offered them \$300,000 if they would yield their interest in the syndicate. The answer was: "Not all the money in the Bank of England will buy an interest." Again, counsel for the Bell Company waited two weeks in Washington to meet me and see whether they could get a foothold. The same answer was made to them. To speak more specifically of Turnbull, I say he is a crank, and he has been so considered. He has continuously flooded the State Department with letters, which have been ignored."

PUSHING C. P. R. AGENTS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A local paper has the following to-day: "Transcontinental agencies in this city are beginning to conclude that the Canadian Pacific keeps very wide awake agents in New York, Chicago and other cities east. West bound shipments by this line are gradually increasing in spite of competition. The steamer Mexico, which arrived here on Tuesday, brought seven carloads of miscellaneous freight, all of which came by way of the Canadian Pacific. The cargo included 3 carloads canned goods. Passenger business both east and west bound continues good, and the agency here now is securing a share of Australian business, much to the disgust of Burlington, which has hitherto monopolized it. Rumor has a circulation to-day that the Canadian Pacific, in order to secure a large share of the annual immigration to the Pacific coast, has made a round trip rate over their line of \$30. Stern, the local agent of the Canadian Pacific, states that there is no truth in the report the only west-bound round trip rate the Canadian Pacific is now granting is one of \$100. The Canadian Pacific system has an intention, he says, of demoralizing the rates, and is as much interested in their maintenance as any one else."

POLITICAL NOTES. HALIFAX, Sept. 21.—In the Hackett-Perry election case Judge Hensley to-day gave judgment deciding that Mr. Perry vacated his seat in the House of Commons by becoming interested in a Government contract. He thereupon affirmed him in the Federal seat for Prince, P.E.I. Mr. Perry is a Liberal. He was a member of the Legislature, and when the Dominion election came on, was chosen as one of the Opposition candidates for Prince. To vacate his seat in the Assembly he bought a share in the contract to do certain work for the Provincial Government. This, Mr. Hensley claimed, was not sufficient, and, therefore, that Mr. Perry, not being a legal candidate, he could not hold the seat in the House of Commons to which he had been elected. This contention has failed.

OTTAWA GOV'T. OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The official declaration in Ottawa county was made to-day, and Mr. Rochon declared elected by 1,293. The vote stood: Rochon (Liberal), 3,471; Cormier (Conservative), 2,178.

It is said the preliminary objections in the Russell contested (Dominion) election case will be heard before a Judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal at Toronto.

An interesting experiment is described in La Cerecher. Put a lighted candle behind a bottle, pickle jar, or any other object having a polished surface; then station yourself about 12 inches from the object, so that it hides the flame of the candle from you, and blow with your breath. The candle will be very easily extinguished, in consequence of the currents of air that you have created around the object meeting near the flame. With a board or sheet of cardboard of the width of the bottle in front of the candle extinction would be impossible.

This experiment has a counterpart that was communicated to the Journal quoted from by Mr. Harmand, of Paris. In this latter take two bottles instead of one, and place them alongside of each other, so as to leave a space of half an inch between them. Place the candle open to this space, and preserving the same distance as before between your mouth and the candle, blow strongly against the flame. Not only will the latter not be extinguished, but it will incline slightly toward you as if through the effect of suction. This phenomenon, which is analogous to the preceding, is due to the fact that a portion of the air cannot pass between the bottles, it flows around their exterior and returns to the operator.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle.

Established in 1841, under the Act of Incorporation, 32 Vict., Chap. 50, for the Benefit of the Clergy, and the National Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Fifth Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES: PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.00 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$50,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES: Real Estate worth \$5,000 5,000 10 Building Lots in Montreal 2,000 2,000 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room 300 3,000 20 do do do 200 3,000 100 Gold Watches 100 2,000 100 Silver Watches 20 2,000 1000 do do 10 20,000

2147 Prizes Value, \$50,000.00 TICKETS - \$1.00

SECOND SERIES: PRIZES VALUE \$10,000.00 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$10,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate worth \$1,000 \$1,000 2 Real Estates worth 500 1,000 4 Carriages worth 250 1,000 50 Gold Chains worth 40 2,000 1000 Toilet Sets worth 5 5,000

1057 Prizes Value, \$10,000.00 TICKETS - 25 CENTS

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer FOR CHOLERA

CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC D'ARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA MORBUS AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

52-DJ

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

SICK HEADACHE and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While it has most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.