

DR. GALLAGHER.

His Arrival at New York

He is a Mental and Physical Wreck
—A Sad Commentary on the
Rules and Usages Prevailing
in British Prisons.

[From the New York Sun.]

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who was released from Portland prison, England, arrived on the steamship St. Paul on Friday last. Dr. Gallagher left this country on March 14, 1883, on the steamer Parthia. Ten days after his arrival in England he was arrested, charged with complicity in the attempts made to blow up various public buildings in England with dynamite, and after a trial that lasted four days was sentenced to life imprisonment. When he left America he was a virile young man and a successful physician. Those Irishmen that went down the bay on Friday to meet him, having in mind the reports of his mental break-down, had their worst fears realized.

Dr. Gallagher is a mental wreck, at times almost a raving maniac. The best his friends can hope for him is that in a year or two a quiet life, nourishing food and freedom from worry may restore him to health. The reception was a sad affair. Twice before the doctor left the steamship he had violent spells, and had to be restrained by force from doing harm to himself or others. Most of the time he was nervous and irritable, and he had to be watched constantly.

When it was learned that he had sailed on the St. Paul, accompanied by Dr. McBride of the Political Prisoners' Fund Association, the Irish societies of this vicinity decided to charter a boat and go down the bay to take him from the steamship at Quarantine. Later they were to have a demonstration in Madison Square Garden, with Dr. Gallagher as the central figure. The programme, however, was made dependent upon the doctor's condition. When Whitehead, another alleged dynamiter, was released from Portland prison on August 25 last, it was said that Dr. Gallagher was mad, but the English authorities denied it so strongly that the Irishmen of this city hoped that while he might be physically weak he was mentally sound. One of the Brooklyn Annex ferryboats was accordingly chartered, and Friday morning a large party, representing the Irish societies of this city, Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia, boarded her. There were about 200 all told. From Philadelphia came Patrick O'Neil, Owen Kelly, and Capt. John Flanagan; from Brooklyn, Congressman Magner, P. F. Gilmore, and James McAuliffe, and from New York Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Michael Kerwin, William Lyman, Capt. Edward T. McCrystal, Wauhope Lynn, Col. James Moran, P. J. Byrnes and Jas. T. Eagan. In addition to these there were on the boat Mrs. Kate Conolly of Brooklyn, Dr. Gallagher's sister; Mrs. Kate Rose of Buffalo, a niece, and James and Daniel Gallagher, his brothers.

The boat left the Barge Office shortly after 9 o'clock. There was but one marvellous incident of the start. In honor of the event there had been hoisted to the top of one of the boat's flagpoles a green flag, in the lower corner of which was the harp of Ireland and in the upper corner an English Union Jack. When the Irishmen saw this union of Ireland and England in the flag they got so angry and protested so vigorously that the skipper hurriedly pulled down the flag and put up in its place the real banner of Erin, and on another pole the Irish revolutionary flag, a tricolor of green, white and orange.

After the run down to Quarantine the boat was fastened to the dock, and there was a wait until half-past 2 o'clock before the St. Paul poked her nose around Fort Wadsworth, during which time the band on board entertained the party with "The Wearing of the Green," "Garryowen," "Come Back to Erin," and other famous melodies. The committee in charge of the reception tried to arrange some definite plan. It had been originally intended to take the doctor to the Savoy and entertain him there, but it was finally decided to wait and see what his condition was. When the St. Paul reached Quarantine the tug Gov. Flower put out, having on board the Reception Committee, which consisted of James Gallagher, Daniel V. Clancy, William Lyman, Capt. O'Meara, Condon, Gen. O'Beirne, P. J. Byrnes, and J. J. Joyce. Gen. O'Beirne led the way below, where they were to meet Dr. Gallagher. When they saw him they were shocked beyond measure. Not one of his old friends would have known him. The handsome, stalwart Irishman of thirteen years ago had become almost an old man. His form, still strong, is bent and emaciated. His sunken cheeks are covered with a closely-clipped gray beard, and his hair has become but a narrow rim of white about his bald head. His deep-set eyes gleam with the restless light of an unbalanced mind. He was dressed in a gray tweed suit and wore on his head a visorless golf cap of light gray. The doctor was standing with Dr. McBride when the party advanced. Without waiting for a greeting he singled out his brother James and said:

"How do you do, Jim? How is Kate?" meaning his sister.

Gen. O'Beirne advanced and said: "Gallagher, I'm glad to see you, my boy."

The doctor drew back as if in distrust, and then, with a light in his eye, cried out: "The United States must uphold her dignity. This is a nice way to treat a citizen."

He clenched his fist and pounded a table fiercely, and then began to strike to the right and left. He broke through the circle of those about him, and went along the passage, shouting about politics and religion, until two of the

stewards who had been guarding him for the past two or three days caught him and put him into his stateroom. After a while, when he had quieted down, his brother went into the stateroom, but the doctor had forgotten him and did not recognize him.

It was evident to the committee that Dr. Gallagher could not be taken off the ship then, and Dr. McBride said that it was absolutely necessary to keep him quiet, for he had slept very little on the trip, and was in a highly nervous state.

The St. Paul came up to the pier with her party, and the Annex boat followed. On the way up the bay Dr. Gallagher was kept in his stateroom with his guards, and Dr. McBride told the story of the trip across. Dr. McBride said that the unfortunate man had been brutally treated in the prison. His body has many scars on it, and there was evidence that three ribs had been broken. The doctor said that a keeper had knocked him down and jumped on him.

For the first three days of the voyage, Dr. McBride said, Dr. Gallagher had been comparatively lucid, but he slept hardly any and was terribly restless. Each night he would get out of bed and dress many times, and Dr. McBride, who feared that he might jump overboard, was kept continually on the watch. During the last three days of the voyage he had become very much worse, being violent at times. Chief Steward Thompson was the only one who seemed to have a quieting influence on him, and Dr. McBride was often compelled to give him opiates. He developed a religious mania, and several times it was necessary to confine him in his stateroom under guard of two and sometimes three stewards.

On Thursday night he became very violent, and at one time it was thought that he would jump overboard, but he was caught in time and confined in his stateroom until yesterday morning. Dr. McBride said that Dr. Gallagher was a mental and physical wreck, and that it would require a year or two of rest to put him in condition again. Often when he raves he thinks that English spies are after him. Yesterday he accused the reception party of being spies.

When the St. Paul arrived at the pier and just before Dr. Gallagher reached the gang plank to go on shore, he became violent and nearly knocked Dr. McBride down with a wild backward sweep of his arm. The ferryboat had tied up and the women relatives of the doctor were on the pier to meet him. He walked down the gangplank, and when they rushed up to him he waved them aside, shouting that he didn't know them and wouldn't go with anyone he didn't know. Two of his fellow passengers got him and walked him up and down while the baggage was being examined, and succeeded in quieting him considerably.

The condition of the doctor made a radical change of plan necessary. It was decided to take him to the Savoy over night, and then to the sanitarium at Poughkeepsie until he was in a condition to go home. He was taken on the ferryboat, and after an hour's ride about the harbor, during which he quieted down, the boat put into the Staten Island ferry slip and he was put in a carriage and taken to the hotel. During the ride on the boat the women took charge of him and he recognized them.

The arrival of the boat at the Battery brought together a large crowd. When the carriage containing Dr. Gallagher, his sister and niece, came out of the ferry house the people almost to a man took off their hats in silent greeting. This seemed to excite him greatly, and he stood in the carriage and, waving his cap in the air, shouted out incoherently. The trip to the hotel was made without further incident.

Dr. Gallagher was one of the eleven men arrested, convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1883 for blowing up with dynamite public buildings in London. Born in Glasgow and coming to America, was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1880. In the spring of 1882, having acquired a large practice in Greenpoint, he went abroad on account of ill health. He arrived in London on March 15, and almost immediately after his arrival the unsuccessful attempts to blow up the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London were made. He was arrested, together with Whitehead, Featherstone, and others, on April 6, and, five days later, after a trial of four days and a half before Chief Justice Coleridge, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, the jury having been out an hour and a half.

In the minds of Americans there has always been much doubt that Dr. Gallagher was in any way connected with the dynamiters, and it is on account of this that so many attempts have been made by the United States Government to secure his release. It was thought that Scotland Yard, in its desire to arrest some one, took into consideration Gallagher's recent arrival in London, and "fixed up" a case on him. The chief testimony was given by a man named Lynch, who falsely swore that he worked in a carriage factory in Brooklyn. In Lynch's room was found a quantity of dynamite, and when he was arrested he turned State's evidence. Dynamite was found in Gallagher's room, but he claimed that it had been put there by detectives, and he also denied all acquaintance with Lynch.

Sensors Evans and Plumb interested themselves in the case, and President Arthur and Secretary Freylinghuysen took the case up. President Cleveland, during his first term of office, took charge of the matter, and the Hon. Perry Belmont, at that time Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an exhaustive examination of the case in connection with that of John Curtin Kent, another convict. In consequence of Mr. Belmont's report, Minister Phelps was instructed to appeal to the British Government. Nothing came of these attempts, nor of one made by President Harrison.

In the meantime reports came that both Whitehead and Gallagher were insane. These were investigated by Ambassador Bayard, and, although at first denied by the English officials, they later admitted it, and on August 25 Whitehead and Gallagher were released.

The following notice appears in the Official Gazette of the province under the heading:—"Department of Public



Hundreds Can Testify. 7

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 1894.
I was stricken with paralysis about two years ago, so that I couldn't use my right side. Three physicians treated me but without any success and I lost all hope, until I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. It worked miracles on me; I would have never believed that such a cure was possible, but hundreds of my acquaintances can testify to it. Now my mind is perfectly clear again. I can transact my own business affairs, thank God for it.
J. L. WINNER, 22 Market St.

Fearful Paroxysms.
CARTHAGE, O., Jan. 1894.
We have used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in many cases with the best effect, especially in those of hysterics, in which it suppresses those fearful paroxysms.
SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a complete list of 1000 Remedies. For patients also get the medicine free.
This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KCENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin Street
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.
For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

Instruction.—To detach from the school municipalities of Saint Louis du Mile End and of Coteau Saint Louis, County of Hochelaga, the territory forming the parish of "Saint Edouard de Montreal," such as erected by proclamation published in the Official Gazette of the 4th of January last (1896), and annex it to the municipality of the City of Montreal, under the control of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, the annexation to affect Roman Catholics only, and to take effect only on the 1st of July next (1897).

THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

THEIR DERANGEMENT THE SOURCE OF MUCH SUFFERING.

A GREAT SUFFERER FOR THIRTY YEARS TELLS HOW HE OBTAINED A CURE—HIS ADVICE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS SIMILARLY AFFLICTED.

From the Caledonia, N. S., Gold Hunter.

Mr. George Uhlman, a well known farmer living near New Elm, is loud in his praise of the benefits he received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Recently while visiting his daughter in Hemford, he was interviewed by a reporter and to the scribe's salutation, "Well, Mr. Uhlman, you are looking ten years younger than you did two years ago," he promptly replied, "yes, and I am feeling better than I did when I was thirty-four. It is pretty generally known hereabouts that I suffered intensely for upward of thirty years from kidney and liver trouble, during which time I was treated by different doctors, and I can hardly tell how many different kinds of patent medicines I used, but can say 'heaps' of it, but I got very little relief from them. Eventually I began to think my case incurable. But I have found a cure, and one which I believe is permanent, and if you are interested I am willing to tell what it has done for me. While having a very bad spell and suffering intensely from the effects of liver and kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them. After beginning their use I found a gradual improvement, and having suffered as long and as severely as I did, you may be sure that I determined to continue the treatment. Very steadily the improvement went on, and after a few months treatment with the Pink Pills I felt that the last vestige of my trouble had disappeared. New blood seemed to course through my veins, and the organs which for so many years imperfectly performed their functions now work like a charm and give me not the slightest trouble. In addition to this my weight has materially increased, and I can stand a day's work on my farm better than I have been able to do in years before. Of course this may sound enthusiastic, but I know what

Pink Pills have done for me and I naturally feel grateful, and I never lose an opportunity to say a good word for this grand medicine."

The secret of health, strength and activity is pure blood and sound nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves, and this is the secret of the marvellous success with which this medicine has met—the reason why it cures when other medicines fail.

The list of diseases having their origin in impure or watery blood, or a shattered condition of the nerves is a long one, but in every case Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health and strength if given a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

The Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—There was an unsettled feeling in the cattle market and prices were somewhat irregular. Choice States were quoted at 11c to 11½c. Canadians at 10½c to 10¾c. The market for Canadian sheep was stronger and prices advanced ¼c since this day week to 11c, while Argentines and Americans were lower at 10c on account of the inferior quality.

A private cable from Liverpool stated that Canadian cattle were selling badly on account of heavy supplies of Irish.

A private cable from London quoted choice States cattle at 11½c and Canadians at 11c.

Another private cable from London reported a sale of pretty good Canadian cattle at 214 5s per head, which is equal to about 10c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The supplies at Deptford to-day were considerably shorter, only 1,234 head of cattle were for sale, which together with a better demand in the dead meat markets and cooler weather caused the prices to rise a strong ¼d. Good States cattle made 5½d to exceptionally 6½d for small choice cattle, Canadians 5½d to 5½d. For sale were 1,137 States cattle and 97 Canadians; especially prices for middling cattle had improved as no South American cattle had arrived.

MONTREAL, September 7.—There was no improvement in the character of cable advices to-day received from Liverpool and London, they being of a conflicting nature, some report a decided change for the better in the markets, while others are much worse in tone and give lower quotations. Cables reporting actual sales, however, should be more reliable, and those from London were not of a very encouraging nature, in fact, it is doubtful if the cattle let out at the price reported. The local market was without any new feature, except that the first shipment of Canadian cattle by way of R. S. N. will be made by Messrs. Gordon & Ironside this week. The export business in cattle to-day was quiet, and as there were no choice stock offered only a few lots of fair to good were picked up at 3½c per lb. In regard to ocean freight rates the market is somewhat unsettled, as steamship agents are working hard to get an advance on old rates, while shippers are trying hard to get a reduction. Some space, however, has been let to Liverpool at 50s for cattle and to London at 45s, with sheep at 50s. Rates on horses to Liverpool have advanced 10s to 24 and to Glasgow 21 to 25 per head. The shipments of cattle last week show a decrease of over 1,500 head and sheep over 4,800 head as compared with the previous week.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 600 cattle, 500 sheep, 500 lambs, and 150 calves. Although the supply of cattle was smaller than this day week, there was no improvement in the tone of the market and prices were about the same as on Thursday last. The demand from local buyers was better, owing to the cool weather and a more active trade was done. There was no demand from shippers on account of the fact that there were no suitable stock on the market for this trade. Really choice heaves were scarce and the best stock offered sold at 3c to 3½c; fair, 2½c to 2½c; common, 2c to 2½c; and inferior at 1½c to 2c per lb. live weight. There was a good demand for sheep for export, and the bulk of the offerings were taken at 3c per lb., while butchers paid \$2 to \$2.50 each. An active trade was done in lambs at prices ranging from \$1 to \$3.50

each as to size and quality. The supply of calves was small, for which the demand was only fair at \$2 to \$7 each as to quality.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market there was a fair run of cattle, of which the bulk was butchers' stock. There was some demand for export cattle, and two loads changed hands at 3½c per lb. There was a firmer feeling in the market for live hogs, and prices were 10c per 100 lbs. higher on the inside, as compared with those paid this day week. The offerings were small, there being only \$00 on the market, for which the demand was good, and sales were made at \$3.85, \$3.90, \$4, and \$4.15 was paid for one small lot of choice light-weights.

NEW COMPANIES.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Messrs. J. Damien L-clair, Joseph Gratton, Hubert Gratton, Ferdinand Hebert, farmers, and Jean Roux, artisan, all of the parish of St. Therese de Blainville in the county of Terrebonne, to deal in milk and dairy produce, by the name of "Appropriationnement de Lait de Sainte Therese," with a total capital stock of \$8,000, divided into 320 shares of \$25 each.

Messrs. Jacob Laroche, gentleman; Chas. George Brouillette, both of Sawyerville; Joseph Lemieux, merchant, of St. Malo, in the County of Compton; Alred Adam, merchant, of Paquetville; Philippe Antoine Barbeau, merchant, of Cookshire; Narcisse Gregoire Bedard, artist, of Saerbrooke, in the province of Quebec, have been incorporated by the name of "The Canadian Telephone Company," with a total capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 100 shares.

"Officer, I want you to lock me up for shooting game."

"Well, where's the game?"

"Oh! I haven't hit anything; only I want my friends to think I have; and if you'll have my conviction inserted in the Evening Snoozer, I'll give you a river."

USE ONLY ...

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

Hamilton's New Carpets

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.

We sell only first quality, but our prices are lower than those at which inferior goods are frequently sold elsewhere. Intending purchasers should pay a visit to our Carpet Department before placing their orders.

We buy direct from the manufacturers. We sell for cash only, thereby guaranteeing you better value than any house in the trade.

Just now we are offering best quality Tapestry Carpets, handsome Parlor and Dining Room patterns, borders to match; usually sold at 75c. Our cash price 58c yard.

Special lines of Tapestry Carpets, new colorings, regular values, 45c, 55c, 65c. Our cash prices, 38c, 43c, 50c.

Tapestry Stair Carpets, very special, at the following price: 18 inches wide, at 30c and 35c; 22 inches wide, at 35c, 38c and 45c; 27 inches wide, at 38c, 43c, 48c and 55c.

Extra special value in Axminster Stair and Body Carpets, worth \$1.10, our cash price 75c yard.

Best quality Brussels Carpet, choice new patterns and colorings; border to match, carpet stores' price \$1.15, our cash price 95c yard.

Ask to see the two special leasers we are now offering in Tapestry Carpets at 48c and 55c yard.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets.

THE NATIONAL DRESS CUTTING ACADEMY.

88 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

COURSES OF :

CUTTING AND SEWING,

Under the direction of MRS. E. L. ETHIER,

Lately a Pupil of the Superior and Professional Schools of ABEL GOUBAUD, of the City of Paris. The Leading House of the whole World for Fashions and Dress Cutting.

OUR COURSES COMPRISE

Pattern Drawing, Cutting, Joining, Rectifying, Moulding, Transforming, Trimming Skirts and Cloaks.

These courses, as may be surmised, are not only for Seamstresses, but for ladies and young girls, to whom we most specially recommend them.

In order to proceed safely and give the kind of teaching suitable to each one, our courses are divided into two series, as follows:

1st Course for ladies and girls. 2nd For Seamstresses.

Let us add that when the course is finished we do all in our power to place our pupils in a special establishment where they can command a good salary.

The names are registered at Mrs. E. L. Ethier's model-pattern parlors.

Concessions are made for persons of the same family; the conditions are discussed and settled when the name is registered and according to cases.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 9035.

A LAPIERRE, Plaintiff,

vs.

J. A. CRAIG, Defendant.

On the 19th day of Sept., 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 475 Bleury street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, consisting of household furniture, etc.

H. A. CINQ-MARS, B.S.C. 8-1

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1896.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST. ANNE.

Extract from the statement of Expenses of W. J. F. Quinn, Q.C. of St. Anne du Bellevue, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Advocate, for the election held on the 23rd day of June, 1896.

To Committee Rooms..... \$20 77
To Printing and Advertising..... 307 29
To Typewriting..... 12 50
To Caterer's hire and travelling expenses..... 37 50
..... 78 26

HECTOR VERRET, Agent.

FRANK J. CURRAN, Returning Officer.

BICYCLES,

SOILED AND SLIGHTLY USED, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00. NEW—\$50.00, \$60.00, \$70.00, \$80.00.

Just what others ask \$100.00 for. You can't mistake this is the place to buy.

Family Carriages.

\$75.00, \$80.00, \$90.00, \$100.00 to \$250.00.

Express Waggon. \$40.00, \$50.00, \$60.00. Very Heavy, \$100.00.

Carts. \$16.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00.

Farm Implements

MOWERS, . . . \$36.00.
RAKES, . . . 16.00.
REAPERS, . . . 50.00.

Every man his own agent. Send your Cash and Order and save all Discounts and Commissions.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 9035.