pole to marcy, Many did not know that it had been arranged for several to plead as stated and. arrange and, and considerable excitement, owing to which the execution was dilayad several minutes. Finally, once more layau adversariant and Bugler John Wright taking a soroll from his pocket, read the death warrant in which they, the members of Her Majesty's Canadian Militia, demanded blood

for blood: Sergeant Filson, who acted as chaplain, then performed his duties, after which a request was made for some one to act as executioner. This request caused intenss excite ment, and hundreds tried to get forward to "pull the rope." While the effigy was kept suspended the soldiers cheered thomselves hoarse, but when it was lowered there was hoarse, but when the was a silence, and Dr. Brereton, of the Dar-ham Field Battery, was heard pro-nouncing the "Rebel Chief" to be dead. Then the figure was seized and conveyed to the peak of the highest hill, near the fort, where a scaffold had been erected. and to the top of this structure it was drawn and set fire to by Sergeant Montgomery. Slowly the flames crept upwards, and as they did so, the wind swayed the figure to and fro and caused it to escape the numerous sods that were thrown at it. Suddenly there was ar explosion, and when the smoke cleared away not an atom of "Riel" could be found. The volunteers then returned to camp singing "God Save the Queen."

It must indeed have been a pretty and inspiring sight to see a gang of would-be hangback to camp and singing "God Save the Queen."

THE DAILY WITNESS AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The "only religious daily" says :-

"The proposal to remit the water tax for the Charity is the m at dangerous precedent pos ible. The convent is enormously dowed, but conventual corpo ations are, in their attitude toward the public chest, like the daughters of the horse leech who, Solomon declares, ar continually crying. Give, give. Specious pleas have been made that no one can do nursing but them. The moment of pullic generosity is seized to give them a hold on the tressury that they will never let go. Montreal Daily Wilners, Sept 22.

Let us analyze the above gem.

To begin with, whoever heard of a "propossl" forming a "precedent." There is our contemporary desired to qualify the proposal in an adverse sense, it should have characterized it as unwise, absurd, dishonest. berray a remarkable ignorance of the meaning | two miles above the Luchine Rarids. of words and of the propriety of terms to be used in the interpretation of its antagonism to the proposal.

Again, admitting that the proposal could cedent could be the most dangerous possible remitted they would be enabled thereby to of water that it has been proposed to remit sojourn there? the water tax in favor of the servants of the poor. If this is what constitutes the "danger" of the so-called precedent, then it is a most pleasant sort of danger to court, and the Corcity to it at once.

mously endowed." Who endowed it? Did "the religious daily" ever give it anything in the neighborhood of Luchine. personal benefit of the Sisters of Charity, and do they live any the more luxuriously because their revenues on the poor, the infirm, the old, the foundlings that the Witness or any body else might send there to be cared and much the public treasury has given or gives of a water channel to China through Canada much the public treasury has given or gives to aid the work of charity? By right the city should be made to support or pay for the support of its poor. And if it did the cost been in the writer's family for four genera-

The only religious daily shows its appreciation of the task which the Sisters of Charity impose voluntarily upon themselves, horse leech, who are continually crying give, give." A more ungenerous sneer could not be door to door, through public markets, in main | isteuce? and shine, gathering waste victuals here and old clothes there, do certainly cry "give clothes, or sleep on softer beds, when their appeals are generously responded to, but they give all to the hungry, the sick and the des- his early Canadian life ?

The Witness charges that "specious pleas but them." The "only religious daily" is

indeed ungrateful. Who made the specious pleas alluded to? The Sisters make no pretension to a monopoly of nursing, but it looks as if, when the sublimest devotion, the greatest self-sacrifice and the least fear of death are required, there were but very few outside the Sisters who are able or willing to fill the bill. How many of our lady citizens have volunteered or undertaken to ferret out the cases of patients covered with the loathsome disease? at the Sisters of Charity going from their elean and wholesome cells to the bedsides of utter strangers, to people whom they to bound to by no natural tiepeople who, perhaps like our contemporary, when in good health, will have nothing say of them but evil! But the good isters do not labor for earthly rewards; the encers and jeors and animosity of the Daily

see who dared to plead for THE CANADIAN HOME OF ROBERT DE LA SALLE.

By JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 7.

There are few now of the earlier landmarks of French Canada remaining. Those in the direction of raving life from drowning in the towns and cities are, one by one, fast disappearing before the merch of modern improve-It appears to be the rage now-a-days ment. to tear or slash down every relic that reminds us that Canada has a history, and that she had pioneers centuries ago, outstrippers of all in tracing the outlines of trackless western wilds and the shores of then unknown rivers. to whose almost romantic exploits the historian, Parkman, has devoted nearly a lifetime, by writing volume after volume, to instruct the Canadian reader in the history and lives of our early explorers.

La Salle needs no monument along our mountain slope! "No storied urn nor animited bust" to perpetuate or to transmit to future generations the great deeds of his purely unselfish life! This whole northern continent, boundless and vast, bears unmis-

takable traces of his footsteps.

His life was devoted to and finally sacrificed in the endeavor to extend the boundaries of his native land-old France! His discoveries and explorations were all made in the interest of the land of his birth, the country he loved: therefore, so long as the noble St. Lawrence winds its course seaward, and our vast inland lakes exist as feeders thereof, or the great and broad Mississippi men, wearing the Canadian uniform, marching rolls its mighty waters to the main, these river banks and those lake shores-if all else were mute-will ever silently testify to the memory of that youthful explorer, La Salle, who first trod or traced their far western or southern shores.

Even over one hundred years ago, when those two cumbrons boats or rafts, as pictured by Longfellow, were floating upon golden stream of the broad and swift Mississingi, laden with the wrecks of a nation—the Acadians-one bearing Evangeline, with her guide, the Father Felician, in full pursuit of the fleeing and wandering Gabriel! even a full century before that time, the youthful La Salle had traced these shores and marked the course of that great river. Wonderful mau! Truly, he has left his footprints on the sands

Carriages full of American and other tourists, every day during the summer travel ling season, roll along that splendid turnpike, the Lower Luchine road, pausing and admiring the grandeur of the Lichine Rapids-the old Sault St Louis-and reaching the quiet neither souse nor English in the sentence. If waters above ; then passing the unknown and almost forgotten and now totally neglected home of the most remarkable explorer recorded in Canadian or American history-the characterized it as unwise, absurd, dishonest, Canadian home of Roleit de la Salle, which etc., but to call it a "precedent" was to still stands at the foot of the "Fraser Hill."

Imagination carries me back torough the dim mists of over two centuries. A scene is pictured before me. It is the primeval beauty of that now historic spot selected by La Salle for his home, which I fail in words to paint. Take that part of the road from the foot of he a mecedent, we fail to see how the pre- the Fraser Hill, along the river bank westward two miles, to the present wind mill If the Sisters of Charity had the water tax point. The river bank is about two hundred teet high between these two points. How often, methinks, perhaps thousands of times, me more water in washing the dirty, cleaning | had the young-the learned La Salle-learned the filthy, and in giving free baths to the in all the deep and sacred learning of the poor, both young and old. It is exactly to Jesuit Fathers—walked or paced, companion. less and alone, in deep meditation, over these permit of this beneficial extension of the use two short miles of road, during his four years'

Directly opposite to the wind-mill point, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of Lake St Louis, stands the old Indian town of Caughnawaga, a relic of the past. This is truly "storied ground;" La poration cannot do better than exposing the Salle lived there some twenty years before the "Massacre at Lachine" by the Iroquois Indians, on the night of the 4th of August, The Witness says "this convent is enor- 1689, when, within the space of one hour, over two hundred persons were p

To his home at the foot of the Freser Hill, but abuse, or ever speak of it but in slander- the first greeting borne on the early merning ous terms ? Is the convent endowed for the air would be to him the familiar sounds from the roar of the rapils two miles below. Then we might infer that his daily stroll would be westward to the wind-mill point. of its endowment? No! but they spend What a magnificent view there presents itselt! It was there, and there only, where La Salle could have had the first full view presented to him of the broad, smooth surface of Lake St. Louis, stretching for to the protected. The Witness says the convent is west; pointing the road for some daring enormously endowed. Will it tell us how spirit like himself to lead the way in search

would be something more than a water tax tions, and not one stone has been disturbed during the last four score years. It is the intention of the writer to set apart 3,500 square feet -say 70 feet fronting on the Lower Luchino road, and 50 feet in depth, to enclose the old building, as sacred to the memory of La Salle. Therefore, we may ask, by comparing them "to the daughters of the is there not patriotism enough remaining in Canadians to come forward and assist in having the old building restored, and to preserve the home of Robert de la Salle from falling imagined. The good Sisters, who travel from into decay, or from being blotted out of ex-

It is due to La. Salic's memory that something should be done, and that speedily, by his admiring thousands on this continent. gire," but that appeal is not for themselves; They have now a fitting opportunity to show they do not eat an ounce more or wear finer their respect by giving him a "local habitation" as well as a name, and where can be found a more suitable place than the home in which he had lived during the four years of

The place can never be disturbed, being eight miles above Montreal, on the banks of the St. Lawrerce, and would be eacred for all have been made that no one can do nursing time, free from the calls or encroachments of modern improvements. Three of the La Salle elm trees, venerable with years, still stand on the river bank, at the head of the old stone wall, as silent sentinels of a by gone

Besides being the home of Robert de la Salle, we recall the long list of noblemen-representatives of Old France-who, from time to time, had slept within its venerated -yes, sacred walls! Such as Champlain. Maisonneuve, Marquette, Frontenac, Joliette, and a host of others who would, of necessity, have started from this place on their religious pilgrimages or warlike expeditions westwards. of them are watching at the bedside of the ing where Frontense and La Salle traced out the course of those explorations and discoveries to extend the boundaries of Old France, How many of them have dared to stay in the and to see that young man, La Salle, starting house with their suffering friends? But look from that place on his expedition, westward and southward, in the spring time of 1670,

never again, we believe, to return to it.

Now that we have discovered the place, and what remains of his home, it is the bounden duty of Canadians to pay a fitting tribute of respect to his memory. Let us, then, join heart and hand and build Robert de la Salle a monument by restoring or rebuilding his old Canadian home.

READ THIS

INTERESTING CASES OF LIFE SAVING BY

MR. JOHN JORDAN.

Not long ago the Dominion Government vory fitly conferred upon Mr. Joe Vincent a testi monial in acknowledgment of has services in the sibly be raised to this course, but the ci cum-stance has brought to light the fact that there is another h re of the over v hose record as a saver of life is extraordinary, and his modesty so great that if it had not be n for others show ing attention to his name and deeds he might have continued to wear his honors unseen. Last Tuesday there appeared in here columns a letter signed "J. H.," in which attention was called to the de ds of Mr. John Jordan, but enquiry has shown that the writer had a ther not fully examined Mr. Jordan's record or else failed to do him full justice. It appears that Mr Jordan has been on the river ever since he was ten years old, which was about for y-five years ago. The number of lives he has saved is extraordinary. It is estimated that he saved the lives of not fewer than fitty officers and men of the army when here. One or two incidents in c nnec ion with this will perhaps be read with interest.

In December, 1852, Lieut, Carpenter, R.A., was skating off the old birrack gate when the ice gave, and he fell in and was in a fair way of meeting a watery grave, when Mr. Jordan went in and managed, with difficulty and risk to himself, to save the officer. He refused any recompense, but asked to have the medal of the Royal Humane Society procured for him, which was done, together with the customa y testamur, signed by several notable persons. On another signed by several notable persons. On another occasion Mr. Jordan rescued Lt. Thompson, of the 20th Regt., and one of the band of the same battation, who fell through the ice. He also saved the lives of Messra. Beatty and Walker, of the Royal Artillery and 20th Regiment respec-tively. Both were p ing across to the island on the ice on Christmus Eve. Mr. Jordan saw that the ice had not taken and was going to shove. Just as the two officers reached the centre of the river it did just what he anticipat d, and left them with clear wat r around The two officers were helped cut with much difficulty, and warned to so conjust themselves as not to get jammed in the ice. The difficulty occurred in mid-stream, and the whole party was carried down to Isle Rond , where the terribly dangerous p sition of the party was mitigated a same degree by the ice jamming and making fast. Mr. Jordan was then enabled to

bring die two officers to the other island.
On an ther occasion, alout the same date, about twenty-five officers, men and women belonging to the 20 h regiment were attempting to er es to St. Helen's Island in wha was then commonly known as a garrison boat, with the experience and confidence that usually characterized the new coming military of the period. Uf course troub e arose, and luck ly Mr. Jord nsaw the danger. When he arrived at the boat the cox swain was shorting for help. With much presence of mind Mr. Jordan warned the in-mates of the boat to keep it rocked well from side to side, in order to prevent it sticking to the ice, meanwhile directing its course as far as possible amid the drifting ico towards Longue Pointe or Boucherville Island. Almost by a for the time remaine 1 stationary. Air Jordan to'd his friends in the beat to remain steady while he tried the ice to see if he c uld gain the shore. With the air of a boat pile he reiched the shore, testing the ice foot by foot until he reached the island. Having proved it strong enough to bear his own weight he judged from experience of the floating properties of ice that it would carry another as well, and so taking one at a time landed the whole boat load on terra firma He then obtained accommodation and shelter for them on the island, and the next morning crossed to the opposite side of the river at L ngueuil and came up to St. Lamberts, where he crossed over with the suffere s to the island, having thus by skill and knowledge saved them from a terrible death from frost and drowning. This was one of the most thrilling episodes that ever took place on the river, and created a good

deal of attention at the time. Mr. Jordan has also, at various periods, sav d the lives of raftsmen-roughly speaking, not less than forty. One incident which should be first in the minds of readers the of THE Post occurred seven or eight years ago on the occasion of the breaking up of the rafts in the great storm which took place at that time. Then Wir. Jordan rescued nine Indian raftsmen who were in cetronis and almost I-sone their hold of some raft-oars. When the Victoria Bri go was building, Mr. Jordan savot a large naturar of workmen who from various accidents fell into the river. Mr Jordan has rece tly saved the life of a son of Mr. John Mur ay, the contractor, Mr. Maganley, the butcher, who fell off the deck of a steamer at Molson's wharf, and many others, some fifty of whose cases can be attested and authenticated. It will thus be seen that Mr. Jordan's claims to some public recognition are very strong and should be urged up in the government. It is to be hoped our members of Parliament will at once take some steps to have this accomplished.

A MIRACLE AT LOUNDES.

An interesting account is given by the Universe of a miracle wrought at Lourdes during the National French pilgrimage. A young Swiss, aged 18, hving near the Bavarun froatier, was deat and dumb. His parents had given him the best enaration they could, under his peculiar circumstances. The mar vels of Lourdes having been made known to him, he felt drawn by a hidden power to the Holy Virgin of the Pyrenees. His parents apposed the idea of a pilgrimage, but the young men was firm, and on a certain day, in hand, he not cill on too. for Lourdes, having suspended round his neck a card bearing the following inscription: "Deaf and dumb; I go to Lourdes; show me the way." It was the beginning of June. For two months he tramped from town to town, ledging where Providence provided him a bed. He arrived at Lourdes whilst the French pagrims were there, and he was in a most pitaful plight, almost altockes and his dress ragged and toru. He drank the waters, he washed himself at the fent, and mixed up with the other pil grims. The multitudes prayed, some on banded knee, others with outstretched arms, The multitudes prayed, some on and at length burst forth from the assembled thousands the canticle of Lourdes with its refrain, "Ave Marie." Suddenly the deaf heard, the dumb sang like the rest. He was healed. His wonderful faith had merited a

WHAT OUR READERS THINK OF US. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR-Please find enclosed the sum of three dollars and fifty cents, which sum is conjointly the subscription of John O'Gorman and James McGlade, of Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich. I feel it my duty to pay a tribute of esteem and regard to the TRUE WITNESS. I have for two years read its columns closely, and I frankly admit that it has surpassed the estimation I formed of it when I saw it first. Its ably written leading articles and straightforward support to the Irish cause are a credit to it. I am an Lishman, but not bigoted, either nationally or religiously. I appreciate the principles that are supported in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, and I am sorry I am not in a position to swell its subscription list tenfold. It is a gem in any Catholic

household. JOHN O'GORMAN. Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich.

NO LADY who delights in flowers and

A HERO OF THE RIVER. WITHE RIEL AGITATION!

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.

A meeting of the sympathizers with Riel

was held on the Champ de Mars yesterday

afternoon. Mr. George Duhamel presided. and there were nearly 2,000 people present.

Mr. L. O. David was the first speaker. He said it was very strange that while twenty-five or thirty Frenchmen had been condemned by the court at Regina, only one Englishman had been convicted, and he would have got off but that they thought he was a Frenchman. Sheppard had said in the Sponto News that he wished to see Riel strangled with the French flag, but that base calumniator had been justly punished. The Kingston affair was denounced as an outrage on the feelings of the French Canadians. "The Orangemen of Ontario," he said, "are threatening to drive the French Canadians out of the country, but we laugh at their threats. We will drive them out first. A century ago we numbered only 60,000 and now we are over 2,000,000, and are pushing them out day by He went on to denounce the insulters of his race, and said that had not the French civilized Canada the English would to day be living in the slums of London. He then re turned to the question at issue, and said that Riel's counsel had well earned the four hundred dollars which each of them received. Casgrain, who went to prosecute Ruel, got \$3,000 for his work, but with Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Lemieux it was a matter of the heart, not of politics. La Minerre had compared their conduct very unfavorably with that of Hon. Mr. Chapleau in the case of Lepine, but the latter had six Metis on the jury, while Riel had a jury of six Englishmen, and such a judge as Richard-Sheppard had had the courage and auducity to say in open court before a crowd of French Canadians that there should only be one language and one nationality in the country. To save fliel was to save their nationality, and those who hindered them in this work were worse than Sheppard himself. The best Catholic and the best French Canadian

was the one who sacrificed the most for the cause of justice. Ald. Perrault, one of the treasurers of the fund, announced that since August 1st they had collected \$2,043 90, and that the committee would give every information as to what was being done with the money.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said he was there to answer he accusations which some of the papers had made against him, and he would leave the audience to judge between them, and he was only sorry that Riel had not the advantage he (the speaker) now had in pleading before an impartial jury. He would submit his conduct to a committee of the jurnalists who had censured him, together with his colleagues They were accused of making political capital out of the trial, of not having brought proof miracle the ice got jammed there and the boat of the grievances of the half breeds, and of not proving Kiel's insanity. As to the first accusation, he said that the defence of Riel was a national work. When Sheppard reurned to Toronto he received quite an ovat on, and all classes gathered around him, not waiting to ask whether he was Conservative or Liberal. It was a question of nationality there as it was here. As to the second charge he would simply say that in a trial for treason justification could not be pleaded. He had, notwithstanding, asked that all the documents in connection with the case and the petitions sent by the half-breeds to the Government be submitted, but the request was refused. In snewer to the third charge, he said that he had by Dr. Roy proved that Riel had the same symptoms of insanity as when he was confined in the asylum. was determined to have the case appealed to England, and whether the funds were forthcoming or not it would go before the Privy Council. When he took the case it was not a question of money and neither was it now,

Mr. George Duhamel condemned the action La Minerre and Le Monde had taken in reference to the agitation. Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, of La Patrie, speaking as a Frenchman, expressed his warm sym-

pathy with the French Canadians in this movement and hoped that Riel would be saved. Mr. Charles Champagne lauded Riel as a natriot who had desored himself to procuring

justice for his unfortunate brethren the halfbreeds. The following resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amid great enthu-

Whereas the execution of the death sentence passed on Louis Riel has been postponed till the 16th of October next, his counsel having made known to the Government their intention of bringing the case before the

Privy Council: Whereas the appeal to England is the only means of saving Riel from the scallold, and whereas the annulling of the judgment of the tribunal of Regina would result in the annull ing of the severe sentences passed on the other balf-breed prisoners;
Whereas, if this appeal be not made on ac-

lishonor. Be it resolved, that it is the duty of all French Canadiana to work to complete the necessary subscriptions to secure justice for

their brothers in the North-West. The meeting adjourned after a large tin box had been passed around and a considerable sum collected.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5.00
	J. J. Flynn.	1.00
	D. Phelan	500
	Jus. Fitzpatrick	1.00
i	J. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.00
ļ	P. Murphy	1.00
	E. Lynch L'Epiphanie	1.00
į	P. O'Reilly	1 00
i	P. Foley	1 00
i	J. J. Cutler	1 00
i	John P. O'Hearn	1 00
į	John Davitt	1 00
i	Luke Moorc	1 00
	T. Murphy	1 00
	Jas, Donnelly,	1 00
	John Collins	1 00
ĺ	-	

THE INDIAN TRIALS.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26 .- A despatch just received from Battleford announces that Judge Rouleau has sentenced Wandering Spirit to be harged on November 27th, for the murder of Quinn at Frog Lake. A dozen other Indians go down for from four to four-teen years for arson and horse stealing. Dressy Man and Charlebois, for killing Crazy Squaw, were found guilty of murder, and Bright Eyes of manslaughter; the two former were senterced to hang and the last named to twenty years. Lowson Mongrand was found guilty of the murder of Constable Cowan and was sentenced to hang on November 27. Big Bear was formally sentenced last night at Regina by Judge Richardson to three years in the penitentiary. Two by Two and others of Witness will not doter them from devoting and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures.

NO LADY who delights in flowers and sign movements.

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For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing said four Sions, were sentenced to the great majority of the insane coming movements.

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For COUGHS and COLDS the ignorant movements in the ranks of the ignorant movements.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing from the ranks of the ignorant movements in the ranks of the ignorant mov Big Bear's band got two years. Red Eagle

ANTI-VACCINATION.

I IMMENSE MOB VENT THEIR RAGE ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

THE EAST END HEALTH OFFICE WRECKED -DR. LAPORTE'S RESIDENCE FIRED-CHIRF PARADIS ASSAULTED AND IN-JURED-THE CITY HALL BESIEGED-THE MILITARY UNDER ORDERS.

Montreal was last night the scene of one of he most disgraceful riots which have occurred here for many years. A well organized mob controlled the city for several hours and put terror into the hearts of other law-abiding fellow citizens. The reason which prompted the rowdies to transgress the law is said to be that they wished to have revenge on the members of the Health board, who ordered compul sory vaccination as the most effective means of saving them from death firm smulpox and of proventing them spreading the contagion to other citizens. The trouble had been burning for some time past, and the sprk which kindled the blaze app ared yesterd yeterd by afterno n when the placarders of the East End health office, at 429 St. Catherine street, undertook to replace a placard on an infected house in the neighborhood. As he was in the act of putting up the placard, a woman ran out, and, seizing the placard, tore it in his hands. At the same moment the woman's husband ran out, and with wild ejaculations contended that his wife was being assailed. A small crowd gathered to witness the trouble, and this crowd gradually continued to increase in numbers during the entire afternoon. The secretary of the Board notified Ald. Gray, who, fully realizing the danger, at once ordered the place to be shut up and all books and papers removed. This was speedily done and a guard of police placed upon the building. The crowd continued to increase during the evening, and about seven o'clock the terrible work of destruction was inaugurated by a volley of atones directed against the office. The stones descended like hailupon the bui ding for several minute until not a pane of glass was left unshattered. The mob then advanced, wrenched the doorfrom their hinges, and destroyed everything that could be wrecked, until scarcely anything was lett but the bare walls. Having thus satisfied their venseance, the mob began moving west along St. Catherine street, taking up the very shadow of the State House. The both sides of the street and leaving persons who patronize these gilded hells come resid n's in wonderment as to what was the destination of such a howling threatening crowd. The first stop made was at the residence of Dr. F. N. Lachapelle, near Sang inet If re the most unearthly yells heard, and a few stones were thrown at the window over the door, which was broken. The motley growd now began to move further on and the residence of Dr. Labe ge, the Medical

Central ta ion, and the bells of Notre Dame rang out the alarm for the police of the various stations of the city to muster at the Central. The mob first parader before the Gosford street side of the City Hall, and a volley of stones smashed the windows of the Health Department, and sent the clerks, vacci ators, dis infectors and placarders, who were busy at work retreating to find safer quarters in another part of the building. One of two ladies who rushed into the department at the time to get vacconsted was struck in the back of of the head with a stone, but not severely injured. Here the mob were scattered by the oclice and rushed around by the Champ de Mais, continually keeping up their fusilade of stones on the win-dows of the city hall. They then came to the fro t of the building and extending in skir-mishing order along Notre Dome street and Jacques Cartier square they commenced toning the police offices and wi dows of the depart-mental rooms use head. The large force of pomental rooms ove head. The large force of po-lice in the city hall could not get out ide as the stones were flying thisk and fast around the two doors, and a sortic would be fraught with danger, and the extra force were obliged to keep without the range of fire, and it was not possile for them to make arrests or disperse the rowdies. Some of the mob were armed and Britain,

Health citizer or the city, was soon reached Here again the -ame indignities and acts of vio

down St. Lawrence street to the cry of "a Hot-I de Vide"—"to the City Hall." The Mayor was at home, ill, an I, hearing of the intentions of the mob, he telephoned to the

ence were committed and a break was made

about lifteen or twenty reports of PISTOL OR REVOLVER SHOTS were heard above the dur of shouting and the breaking of glass, but whether they were dis-charged in the air or directed against the City Hall it is not easy to escertiin. The excite-ment is the Police Department was uncomfortable for those besieged, and a squad of police were at once armed with their riftes and bayonets, preparing for a closer attack on the building. The chief arrived at the moment, however, and ordered the men to put away their arms. Matters were looking so serious that two detectives, presenting their revolvers thr ugh one of the windows, discharged them considering that the ri hing was too high, this had a very salutary effect in coing the enthusiasm of the crowd outside in their work of de-truction. Several gentlemen congregated in the room of the City Attorney and telephoned the fact of the siege and attack to the commandants of the city volunteer buttalions. Major Heashaw, of the Vi s, was so n in uniform and sent round the word for the boys to muster at the armory. It was a ce-sarily slow work at such a late hour. and as no call to arms was expected, but in about an hour and a half tifty men had respected count of want of money, it will be a national ed to the call. Col. Kenn dy not together twenty of the Montreal Engineers in the Drill shed, an : p aced them under arms, and Maj a Massey, senior major of the 6th Fusiliers, proceede; to try how many of his men could be got

out. The volunteers who had assembled were dismissed until this evening.

The mob, followed by the policemen, marched from the City hall through Notre Dame and St. James streets to the office of the Montreal Berald on Victoria squale. Here the same scenes of disorder and rowdyism were enacted, and the windows were broken. The rowdles dispersed afterwards, and proceeded in defacts, ments to the East End. On their way they stoned the houses of Dr. Lachapelle and Aid. Gremer a..d a Dr. Landon's drug store, at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets. Dr. Laporte, one of the public vaccinators, was next visited, and after the glass had been smashed the window frames were torn to dily out and

THE HOUSE SET THE TO. An alarm was struck from box 76 and the blazextinguished before any damage was done. The of a letter to the mob then returned to the East End Health facilities ready. office, where they overpowered the police and some of the rioters attempted to overturn the stove so as to set fire to the house. Mayor Beaugrand and Chief Paradis drove up at this time and the latter rushed inside to save the building, but was knocked down with a blow from a stick and kicked till nearly insensible. The mob had carried the smallpox placards and the sulphur for disinfecting into the street and made a bonfirs of them. A fire alarm was struck from box 82 and the firemen would have turned their streams on the crowd had not some of the rowdies stood by with axes and threatoned to cut the hose. A body of police then arrived and dove off the crowd. The chief was removed to his hope, suffering from two bad cuts in the head, which it is feared will lay him up for some time. The police then marched along Ontario street, plying police then marched along Ontario street, plying their batons vigorously whenever they mer with resistance, and many of the men went home with sore heads. The crowd had dwindled down to fifty by one o'clock this morning, and these were driven out to Maisonneuve, and a squad of twenty police left to watch them. About one o'clock this morning all was quiet. The ricters were well organized, and all knew parfectly well when they were going and what perfectly well where they were going and what houses were to be attacked. They were headed by three men in a carriage, who directed their movements.

THE NEWLY ARRANGED CABINET. OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—The following cabinet changes have taken place and will be gazetted to morrow :- To be Minister of Railways, Hon. to morrow: —To be Minister of Railways, Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture, vice Sir Charles Tupper, resigned; to be Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling, Pos. master-General, vice Hon. John Henry Pope; to be Postmaster-General, Hon. Sir Alexand r Campbell, Minister of Justice, vice Hon. John S. D. Thompson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. The Cabinet, under the new arrangement, will be composed as follows: Premier, President of the Council, and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; Minister of Finance, Sir Leonard Tilley; Minister of Railways, John H. Pope; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Pope; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling; Minister of Justice, Hon. John S. Thompson; Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackengre Bowell; Minister of Public Works, Sir kenzio Bowell; Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. A. W. McLelan; Minister of Militia, Sir A. P. Caron; Postmaster-General, Sir Alex Campbell; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan; Minister of the Interior, Hon. Thos. White; Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau; without portfolio. Senator Frank Smith.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON THE SITUI

ATION.

Dublin, Sept. 28.—Speaking at Kilcullen yesterday, Dr. Walsh denounced agrarian outrages as calculated to injure the Irish cause, and called on the people to keep the law. He denied the allocation that the effective the law. the allegation that attempts had been made to place the selection of Parliamentary candidates in the hands of the bishons, or that the Pope had endeavored to prevent him from dealing with politics. He said the Pope sympathized with the action of the National party.

BOSTON'S FASHIONABLE OPIUM RR SORTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—A morning paper publishes a five column article giving some startling disclosures with regard to the use of opium in Boston. The reporters give the addresses of a number of recorts, outside the usual Chinese dens, where money has been lavished to fit them up in the most luxurious menner for this purpose. These places are in the most fashionable thoroughfares, and have been flourishing unsuspected for months under the very shadow of the State House. The in carriages, and are recognized as belonging to the best circles of society.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Loxoon, Sept. 25,-Fer povelty and disp ny the coming Colenial and Indian Exhibition promises to be one of the most interesting Europe has ever seen. The native prine s are aff riling all the aid in their power to the underaking, and are determined to make it a success. The Canadians here hope that your Dominion will also put its best foot for most. Mr. John Cook, of tourist fame, leaves for In its next month to superintend the visit to this city of a couple of dozen princes, who will be accompanied by great retinues of attendints and richly capacsoned elephants, and who will bring with them some wonderful jewels and works of art in silver and gold never before seen out of the country.

THE CRANK HAS HIS SAY.

LONDON, Sept. 27 -Frank Hugh O'Cahan O'Donnell, Home Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has retired from the for parliamentary honors in his district. He declared that the Parnellites have persistently insulted Mr. James Carlisle McCann, formerly Home Rule member for Wicklow, but now the Liberal candidate for Lancaster ; John O'Connor Power, for Mayo, and himself. Paruellism, O'Donnell claims, has reduced popular organization both in America and Ireland by its schemes for obtaining money, sapped the foundation of nelfgovernment by abusing its nominees, and fostering deceptive confidence by claiming riumphs on the adoption by Parliament of every worthless Irish measure. O'Donnell was vice president and honorary secretary of the frish Home Rule confederation of (

BREVITIES.

The Cherokee Nation has no laws for the dection of debts.

An active trade in sca gulls has sprung up dong the Long Island coast. They bring 60 and 75 cents for the feathers.

Liberia, Africa's coloral republic, is on the vergo of bankruptey.

Scientific ouquicy is being made into the

nedical virtue of dogs' tongues. It is estimated that foreigners own about

25,000,000 acres of land in this country. A ton of ropes made from the bair of the women of Japan is used in building the \$3,000,000 Buildhist temple at Kioto.

The Baltimore grand mry reports that the introduction of the whipping post to punish wife beaters has had a calutary effect.

An Arizona engle recently pulled an eightyear-old boy out of the saddle and dropped im on the ground.

A gold dellar is a tiey coin, but a man of ingenuity and fine fingers at Waterbury has just built a railway locomotive so small as to tand upon the dollars disc.

The White House letter paper is of the first quality, with beautifully printed heading. Jefferson headed his own foolscap with a quill

Out in Yuma, A.T., the people, a few weeks ago, panted for a life under a temperature of the Sahara variety-110 degrees at midnight being the record.

The Providence, R.I. authorities have desided to license only two skating rinks in that city this season, and to charge each \$2 daily for license, subject to revocation at any

Superiority in American hotels over those of England, as judged by Blackwood's, lies in the fact that whatever the guest wants is ready for him at all hours. From the posting or a letter to the eating of a meal he finds the

The King of Westphalia's bath is not used except to look at. It is a beautiful pavillicn with a sunken room of marble in the center, statuary in plenty, and an apparatus for introducing perfumed water.

The increasing masculinity of English girls is a topic for many London essayists. In. dress, talk, and manners it is the fashion with daughters of wealth and refinement to be as much like their brothers as decorumwill allow.

Commenting upon the fact that there is one insane person to every 550 Americans, and that the ratio has greatly increased in the last thirty years, a New York scientist says that an apparent cause is the popular change of opinion regarding the treatment of insanity. Fifty years ago to be sent toan insane asylum ostracized one as completely as a term in the petnientiary. That is all changed, and a brief residence in an asylum is no more detrimental to social standing than a visit to Hot Springs or Florida. He does not regard our system of education as a notably exciting cause of insanity. The evidence is rather to the con-