

DYNAMITE AT QUEBEC.

TWO EXPLOSIONS AT THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Intense Excitement in the City—Various Motives Ascribed to the Perpetrators—Reward Offered for the Criminals—The Police Investigation—Government Property Guarded by Military.

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—About half-past twelve to-day an explosion took place in the new parliament buildings, now in course of construction. A large piece of the eastern side wall, together with a whole window on the second floor adjoining the entrance door on the northeast corner, were blown bodily out, the stones being hurled quite a distance. At the time being the dinner hour, all the workmen were fortunately away, and there was only one man slightly wounded, whose name is Martel, a joiner. He was sent to Dr. Jackson, who extracted a piece of stone half an inch in diameter from his neck, where other fragments still remain. The main building itself was shaken to its foundation, and numbers of windows on all four sides were shattered by the concussion. Some sashes were blown bodily out of place. The work is evidently that of dynamite, but whether the mischief was done designedly or was the result of an accident or neglect does not so far appear. As, however, the contractors are not using explosives, it is reasonable to suppose the mischief was deliberately done, but what object the perpetrators had in view is not very clear, unless it may have been to vent some personal spite against the contractors. Two joiners working on the building report having seen

A SMALL SQUARE BOX in the vicinity where the explosion occurred, while another story is that the internal machine was in a black leather bag covered over with stones. There is, at any rate, not a vestige of it remaining. The loss to the contractors will be serious, as the whole eastern wall is reported to be more or less shaken and will probably have to be taken down and rebuilt from the foundation.

A SECOND EXPLOSION.

Vast crowds of people flocked all afternoon towards the scene and hundreds were walking all around the edifice, when at 2.45 p.m. a second but less noisy explosion occurred in the northeast corner of the same pile of building, shaking the masonry from the roof to the foundation and driving the corner stones out of position. The injury to the structure in this instance was more serious than that caused by the first explosion. The damage is estimated at \$20,000. The contractors have had no disagreement with any employees or applicants for work and cannot account for the motive of the crime.

THE CABINET MET

this afternoon and after due enquiry into the circumstances decided to issue a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for information as to the explosion or its authors. The buildings are continually guarded by a detachment of provincial police whose station is right in front of the place of the explosion and one hundred men from A Battery.

(Press despatch.)

The explosion this evening did considerable damage to the windows in the vicinity of the parliament house and also to other parts of the house itself. Almost all the windows in the section under construction are shattered. Great excitement prevailed and persons in the neighborhood were panic-stricken. They hardly knew what had occurred. Many attributed it to a violent earthquake and hundreds gathered together on the Cove Field opposite and only when they saw fragments of the new wall on the ground were they able to realize that it was a dynamite explosion. The only person injured is Martel, who was struck by a small rock, a portion of the exploded wall. The contractor, Mr. Charlebois, suffered slight bruises on the hand. The damage by this explosion is considerable. A

HOLE ABOUT TWELVE FEET IN HEIGHT

by five to six feet in width was blown out of the wall on the third story from the basement and directly over the right hand entrance to the assembly chamber, in the most eastern extremity of the building, and about thirty-five feet to the right of where the Speaker's chair was situated. Several cross beams are broken into splinters, and the walls on the other side cracked. Of course the Irish national element and O'Donovan Rossa's followers were first in the minds of some of the public who visited the scene immediately after the accident, but all such suspicions were dispelled when they saw there could be no motive in blowing up the empty portion of the house. At 1.30 the Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Flynn were on the scene, and had an interview with the contractor, Hon. Mr. Starnes and Messrs. Nantel, Desjardins, Richard, and Asselin, members of parliament, were also present. Hon. Mr. Fallon was closed about an hour with the judges of sessions. They had just finished their conclusion when the second explosion occurred on the northeastern corner of the same building. The corner stones forming the supports of the building at this point are badly bulged and it is doubtful whether it can be repaired without taking down the whole wall.

THE ONLY EVIDENCE

that can be ascertained is that a trunk or wooden chest was seen lying in that portion of the building where the first explosion occurred, resembling very much the sort of chest generally used by workmen, being about four feet long by two and a half feet wide, made of wood and painted. There was no particular note paid to it, as the men thought it had been placed there with the knowledge of the contractor. It was moved several times during the morning to make room for the men to proceed with the work, and was later placed by one of them at the window where the explosion occurred, but a few minutes previous to his going to dinner. The second explosion is involved in mystery, and there cannot be any definite details learned till the investigation which is now proceeding has been brought to a close. The whole affair has created most intense excitement. Thousands of persons visited the scene of the accident. The only conversation now is in reference to the explosion, and people are puzzling their heads as to the motive of the dynamite being placed there.

A STRONG GUARD

of policemen have been quartered surrounding the building and no person is allowed to enter except those on official business. At 4 p.m. Colonel Vohl, chief of police, accompanied by the local detectives and a gang of men, supplied with picks and shovels, entered the building by means of a ladder, for the purpose of searching the debris in search of developments. A squad of A Battery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Cotton and Capt. Drury have been called out and are now guarding the grounds. There are

SEVERAL RUMOURS ABLOAT

regarding the explosion. Some of the French

employees in the building were heard to say that it was done by dynamite, while the prevailing opinion now is that it was done by some person or persons with another motive in view than that could have actuated the local dynamiters. It is the opinion, should these accusations be carried any further, that they will cause serious trouble between the French and Irish nationalities at present unlooked for.

THE DAMAGE.

Mr. Charlebois, the contractor, was heard to say that the whole destruction can be easily repaired, and that it can be accomplished in three or four days, but this is considered doubtful from the ugly appearance of the wall where the second explosion took place. The authorities have taken hold of the investigation in proper style, and will leave no stone unturned to try and find out the cause of the explosion. People are indignant to think that the public money should be wasted in this manner, and indignation runs higher every minute. The government were only waiting for the completion of the building to call the house together for the despatch of business. The building had been so far advanced that only a part of the roof remained unfinished to complete all the heavy work about it. It is not known whether the explosion will now delay the meeting of the house at the time appointed. It appears that Martel was the only workman about the place when the first explosion occurred, and that he was injured somewhat more seriously than at first thought.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Forrest, district paymaster and military storekeeper, has placed guards on all the powder magazines connected with the citadel, the military stores, and the cartridge factory on the Cove field opposite to where the explosion occurred.

AN OUTSPOKEN OPINION.

In a leading article this evening the *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following:—"Nationality must not be used to screen any element of the community. Our opinion is that the man who put the dynamite to the new building was himself seen hunting for the culprit, and when he is discovered, that is provided the police are clever enough, it will be seen that, far from being an Irishman or Kossa, the scoundrel was actuated through other motives."

BUSY RUMOURS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The troops placed around the parliament building last night were withdrawn about 7.30 p.m., and a strong guard of police put on in their place. No person was allowed to approach the building or pass in close proximity to it during the night and to-day a most vigorous watch has been kept. The excitement is still unabated and upward of forty thousand persons visited the scene to-day. All sorts of rumours are afloat, one theory being that four strangers who have lately been employed there as workmen have been acting in a most suspicious manner and that one of them always remained behind in turn while the other three went to dinner. This, of course, can only be set down on the same level as the other rumours. Another story is told by a prominent civil service employee that he overheard part of a conversation which was being carried on in the building between three or four men who stated that they would soon have the government to rights. In fact there is no end to rumours, each one seems to have his own theory as to how the explosion occurred.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Colonel Vohl, was visited to-night. He says they discovered nothing yesterday upon their investigation after the explosion. But that he thought to-night they had a positive clue to the perpetrators of the atrocity. Upon a closer inspection to-day of the damage done to the hole made by the first explosion is seen to be much larger than was reported yesterday. It must be somewhere upon 25 feet in height and about 8 to 10 feet in width. The place where the second explosion occurred is less conspicuous, but the cost of setting it to rights will involve much more money. It is now felt as a certainty that the entire wall will have to be taken down on the northeastern portion of the house, where the latter explosion occurred. This, of course, will cost a great deal of money, and the cost will probably run up to about \$25,000.

It is thought that the contractor, Mr. Charlebois, will add another \$1,000 reward to that already offered by the government for information or the arrest of the parties implicated.

A PANIC AT A MARKET.

The shock caused by the explosion was felt almost all over the city. The Montcalm market, situated about a quarter of a mile from the parliament house, was shaken from its foundation to the roof as though by an earthquake. People who were making purchases there rushed out of the building thinking that it and the contents were about to be swallowed up into the bowels of the earth. Ladies fainted, children screamed and men stood still, hardly knowing what had happened, and in less time than it takes to write the market was left in charge of itself. Mayor Langellier's residence, on the opposite side of the street from the parliament house, was badly shaken, and nearly all the windows were shattered. The force of the explosion can hardly be estimated. Owing to the roof being unfinished the shock was less severe than it would have been had the building been completed.

Martel, who was injured yesterday, is doing well and is considered to be out of danger.

The daughter of one of our prominent citizens came near being a victim. She had just passed directly in front and had not got beyond thirty or forty feet on the other side of the building when the large stones came flying past her, one of them missing her only by a few feet.

The military guards are still kept over the various magazines and stores, also at the cartridge factory, as a precaution.

THE GOVERNMENT REWARD INCREASED—

PROMINENT OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED—

WHAT THE "CHRONICLE" HAS TO SAY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The Premier was in Three Rivers on Saturday on official business when he received full telegraphic reports of the explosions from his deputy, Mr. Lesage. He left immediately for Quebec and reached here the same evening, and was interviewed this morning by your correspondent, but, like his colleagues who were in the town at the time of the disaster, could advance no plausible theory as to the motive for the crime. The Government have reconsidered the matter of the reward and have increased the sum to be paid for information leading to the capture of the offenders to \$4,000. The contractor, Mr. Charlebois, advertised big letters this morning in the *Chronicle* offering an additional \$500 reward. He says Robertson expresses the belief that the plot must be due to the enemies of the contractor.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Taitton, on being questioned as to his opinion of the explosion simply said that Canada had no longer any reason to envy other countries in the use of dynamite.

Mr. Lesage, deputy-minister of public works did not believe that the contractor had any

enemies who would attempt to injure him. He stood well with his men and always paid them and treated them well. He was certain that the explosion was done to make, but he did not believe it was directed against the contractor.

Hon. Judge Irvine was not of the opinion that the plot was the result of any public malice since the engines of destruction were directed against an unfinished building when they might as well have been used against the government offices in the departmental buildings.

12 noon.—The Chief of Police has just informed your correspondent that there is nothing new whatever in regard to the clue obtained yesterday, but that all the detectives in the city are vigorously at work and also in certain territories outside. Arrests may be looked for before long. All offices in the departmental building are open this morning, and employees are at their desks. A general unsettled look seems to rest on their faces, fearing further explosions. A thorough search has been instituted throughout the whole of the building occupied. The excitement to-day is hardly as intense as it has been during the two days since the explosion. Every one seems to be getting over the scare. The *Chronicle*, editorially this morning says, in reference to the explosion, "that deeds of this character are regrettable from every point of view, and in a city like Quebec such an act as that of Saturday's is utterly wicked and meaningless. Further on they proceed to say, "that politics are excluded in every shape, and other exclusions will readily suggest themselves. There remain, however, some motives that cannot be so readily disposed of; the first that suggests itself is lunacy. The act is the act of a lunatic in many respects, and if it were not for the care with which the explosion was timed for a particular hour, and fixed for a particular day, we should unquestionably pronounce it the act of a lunatic, as lunatics have been known to act with the greatest cunning. We are not able to say with confidence that a lunatic has not been guilty of the present outrage. Now, as we proceed carefully along this line, we reach two features that grow in distinctness as we look at them, viz.: Personal interests or private revenge. We are tolerably confident that the solution is to be found somewhere in connection with one or both of these things. It will be well to narrow the investigation in the first instance to these points. There must be very plain speaking in a matter of this kind, and as every interest is likely to be affected, it must be carefully and suspiciously examined. It is said the relation between the contractor and some of his men have not been the best. If so, there is a *prima facie* cause established which is in singular harmony with all the arrangements made for the explosion."

WHAT THE "TELEGRAPH" THINKS.—MR. CHARLEBOIS' RELATION TO HIS MEN—A SUSPICIOUS QUARTETTE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The *Evening Telegraph* says the explosion is a diabolical conspiracy, hatched, nurtured and fed by some discontented element about the government offices, and that it will hold to that opinion till satisfied of the contrary, and persists in the belief that the leaders of the conspiracy are here. In an interview with a member of the bar a reporter was informed that Mr. Lesage was mistaken as to the relations between Mr. Charlebois and some of his late workmen, the courts having been appealed to in the settlement of their differences. The contractor professes to be on friendly terms, however, even with those who differ with him as to their wages, and points out that in his contract on the Lachine canal some years ago, although several strikes took place, there were no attempts to injure property. Lieut.-Col. Cotton is of opinion that some other explosive than gunpowder was used, and that it was fired by means of a detonator timed by clock-work. As to the disposition of the internal machines, it is believed that they must have been placed in position during Friday night. Mr. Lefebvre, accountant at the establishment of Messrs. Beaudet & Chénier, saw four men leaving the new building late on Friday night, and it appears that only one policeman, instead of three, was on guard on the building that night, in consequence of the others being required for attendance at the criminal court now sitting.

Another story has come out. It appears that a woman in Point Lévis, named Mrs. Couture, when she heard of the explosion, said to some of her friends that she had four boarders for a certain time whose conduct she found very suspicious. On the 2nd of October four strangers went there to board whose names were most singular. Of the four names which they occupied one was never empty. At meal hours there were only three boarders at the table; the fourth was on guard until replaced by one of his companions. This lasted eight days. During the night the four used to meet in one of their rooms, and there a long and animated conversation used to take place; every day the same thing occurred. On Thursday when she came up the rooms, Mrs. Couture saw a small satchel and carpet bag. She tried to move them a little, but was surprised when she found she could hardly move them, they were so heavy. The satchel was about 15 inches long and weighed about 30 pounds. In the afternoon of the same day the four came to the house and enquired how much they owed their board. They talked immediately and told her they were coming to Quebec to take the night train for Montreal. A little later she saw them coming back saying they had missed their train. The next day, Friday, the day before the explosion, they started again, saying they were going to Montreal. Since then they never came back. The authorities to-day visited the house and took the exact facts. If these individuals are the authors of the crime it is very hard to follow them up. They started on Friday about 6 p.m., crossing from Lévis to Quebec; hence they would have arrived at the parliament building about seven o'clock. This story agrees with that of Mr. Lefebvre, of Messrs. Beaudet & Chénier, who on Friday night about nine o'clock saw four men jumping from a window of the front part of the building, escaping to the darkness. They gave two hours to the dynamiters to operate and place their infernal machine, after which the train at 10 p.m., they would have reached Montreal at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at the time the explosion occurred could have been in the United States.

DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT.

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

THE CUMMINSVILLE EXPLOSION.

CUMMINSVILLE, Oct. 10.—The explosion of the powder mills has raised a great sensation amongst the people of Cumminsville. The buildings blown up were, namely:—The "crackers"—where three men were working; the time named William Murray, William Hetherington and Harry C. Tibbles, who were killed in

stantly. Some were thrown a hundred yards off, and some of their clothes are in the trees fifty feet or more distant. The next building was the "glaze," it fortunately happened that the men were at dinner next to the "press" where George Mathews, Dan Dougherty and Alben Culp were eating their dinner, when the explosion first crashed. They ran for the door which was only a few feet away. Culp ran out of one door, Dougherty and Geo. Mathews went out of another together, when the timbers overhauled them and Mathews was killed instantly. After a long search he was found with his limbs broken and his skull cut open. Dougherty's arm was broken and he was also internally injured. He lived till midnight, when he expired. Culp is still living and may recover. The dead bodies were badly burned. Twenty-one children are left fatherless and in poor circumstances. Had the accident happened half an hour later the loss of life would have been heavy.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PILLS. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

PREMIUM FOR PRIZE ESSAY.

Notice has been given that The Baltimore Publishing Company will publish a "Memorial Volume of the Third Plenary Council" to assemble in Baltimore on November 9, 1884.

We propose to use as a preface to the work an essay on the "Rise and Progress of the Catholic Church in the United States," reviewing the Plenary and National Councils heretofore convened in Baltimore.

We solicit articles on said subject, and offer for the one that may be approved and accepted a premium of one hundred dollars.

The essay must be equal to about forty pages of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, published in Philadelphia, and be received by us on or before the 10th of December next.

Writers will send manuscript signed with *nom de plume*, and send their name and address in a separate sealed envelope.

Three competent judges will be selected to decide the merits of the articles contributed, which will remain the property of the company. The names of the judges will be hereafter announced.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

St. Ann's church was the scene of several brilliant ceremonies on Sunday. At 10 o'clock in the morning His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, officiated at Pontifical High Mass, having for his assistant priest the Rev. Father Cattelle. His Excellency's private secretary acted as deacon and Rev. Father Strubbe, Redemptorist, as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Caron, of the Redemptorist, acted as Master of Ceremonies. The music by the choir was rendered in an excellent manner, and added much to the brilliancy of the occasion. At two o'clock in the afternoon a solemn procession of the clergy and parishioners in honor of the Blessed Virgin took place to St. Joseph's church, and was very largely attended by the people of St. Ann's. The route of procession was by way of McDuff, Notre Dame and Richmond streets, and the order of procession the same as given in The Post a few days ago. Many of the houses along the route were nicely decorated with flags, and hundreds of people lined the streets where the procession passed. As the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which was carried in a most magnificent manner, all heads were uncovered and many bowed down to receive the blessings of that good Mother, the Queen of the Rosary. The spectacle presented was indeed an imposing one, and as the processions slowly wended their way to the beautiful church on Richmond street, dedicated to the good St. Ann, the voices could be heard reaching in the distance as the many hundreds who took part in the demonstration joined in singing the praises of MARY, QUEEN OF HEAVEN.

When all had entered the sacred edifice, the Rev. Father McCarthy, pastor of St. Anthony's, ascended the pulpit and delivered a most appropriate and eloquent sermon. He took his text from the Epistle of the day: "Mary, Mother of Sweet Hope." Mary, said the Rev. gentleman, is the protectress of all nations, and when she is invoked the prayer of Her children is always heard. As proof of this let us call to our memory how she was pleased to show herself to be a powerful protectress as often as people prayed to Her in public calamity. In 1208 heresy and impiety spread devastation and death around in the South of France. St. Dominic, the founder of Friars-Preachers, was sent to the infected country, and after trying in vain every other means he prayed to the Virgin Mary by day and by night. Finally she appeared to him and taught him to say the Rosary with his people. Shortly afterwards heresy was crushed down.

HUNDRED THOUSAND HERETICS WERE CONVERTED and numberless sinners fell down in adoration at the foot of the cross through the intercession of Mary. Secondly, he quoted Bonaparte when he exiled Pius VII. The Pope immediately ordered the Rosary to be said all over the world, and soon after Napoleon came to his hour for him and that the words and bayonets would fall from the hands of his soldiers. This prophecy was verified shortly after, when, at a battle on sea, the frost and snow made the weapons fall from the hands of his men, and when afterwards his was finally made a prisoner and taken to the island of St. Helena where he expired his crime. Thirdly, the rev. gentleman referred to Napoleon III, when he withdrew his troops from Rome. Pius IX. ordered the Rosary to be recited all over the world and prophesied that

DOWNFALL OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

which occurred shortly afterwards, when he made a prisoner at the head of an army he thought invincible and obliged to retire to England, where he died in shame and confusion. Fourthly, he spoke of the three hundred years that Ireland was persecuted by England. They did their utmost to extinguish the faith of the Green Isle. But the Irish, who now live to see the British never ceased addressing themselves to the Queen of Victory, and despite all the sufferings and tortures Protestantism could invent, despite the pangs of hunger and death, Ireland has remained steadfast in her faith, and after the long struggle she rose up as fresh and green as before. We give out the faint outline of the brilliant and convincing manner by Father McCarthy, who spoke at some length on the power and glory of the Blessed Virgin and how we should pray to her in time of need. It is needless to say that the attention of the congregation was riveted upon this speaker during the entire sermon. At the close of the service the Rev. Father returned to St. Ann's, and in the evening

ANOTHER IMPOSING CEREMONY

took place at which the Rev. Father Cattelle, Rector of the Redemptorist Fathers, officiated, being the blessing of a magnificent picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. On this occasion the Rev. Father Smith, a Redemptorist, Father from Quebec, preached an appropriate sermon, which was a masterpiece of eloquence and was listened to throughout with the utmost attention. Then followed a procession around the church, which was followed by the placing of the picture, and the impressive ceremonies of the day were brought to a close by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it to be the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me." Frauds may imitate Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in appearance and name, but in everything else they are dead failures.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Quebec is to have a modern style theatre. Socialist riots have occurred at Brandenburg.

The election agitation in Germany is increasing.

No more cholera bulletins will be issued from Madrid.

Vanderbilt has sold 50,000 shares of Jersey Central stock.

General Gordon is reported at Senaar fighting the rebels.

The Scott Act petition for the County of Lanark has been filed.

Alexander Lezons, a Penetanguishene fisherman, has been drowned.

Catania has been visited by another cyclone. Thirty persons were killed.

Five hundred men are at work on the Lake St. John railway extension.

The Egyptian government has officially prohibited the sale of slaves.

The Boers, it is reported, will withdraw their claims to Bushbannaland.

The Langtry-Dumoulin church case is to be carried to the Privy Council.

There were seven deaths from yellow fever at Havana during the past week.

The French budget committee has reduced the estimates by 10,000,000 francs.

Rochefort and Capt. Pottier were both wounded in a duel at Paris yesterday.

Bismarck's latest project is the purchase by the State of all the German railroads.

A draft of the redistribution bill will be submitted to a cabinet council on the 21st inst.

Tickets from Chicago to Missouri river points were being sold on Saturday at \$1.10.

At Philadelphia the Western Union Co. has ordered its wires to be put under ground.

All the syndicate mines at Nelsonville, Ohio, are on fire with the exception of Nos. 3 and 7.

Several of the powers have accepted the invitation of Germany to attend the Congo conference.

As a result of the recent massacres in Burma, England will be asked to annex the country.

A report that an English colporteur had been killed by natives of Shung Tung is unfounded.

Numerous demonstrations were held on Saturday throughout England discussing the franchise bill.

The burning of the Third Presbyterian Church at Chicago is attributed to smokers in the organ loft.

Two thousand men have been ordered from Bagdad to attack the Hunovud Kurds, who have revolted.

The republican managers accuse the democrats with seeking to make a corrupt bargain with the Mormons.

David Green, the American inventor, who was found in a railway coach on Thursday, died of heart disease.

Five Socialists are announced as candidates for seats in the Belgian communal councils at the forthcoming elections.

Fisher again asserts that Blaine offered him money for the Mulligan letters and says the sum was \$50,000.

A man named Morgan has been arrested for stealing letters from the C. P. R. trains north of North Bay, Ont.

Portugal is founding a new colony in South Africa, and Austria is sending thither a noted explorer as consul general.

B. Osterland, a divinity student of Victoria College, has been arrested at Cobourg on a charge of stealing a \$1,000 bond.

The captain of the barque Aurora at Halifax offers \$100 reward for the name of the vessel that ran in his ship recently.

Of twenty millions handled by the American Board of Foreign Missions it is said that not one dollar has been misappropriated.

Thomas Burt, M.P., considers the position of the workman in England compares favorably with that of his class in America.

Dr. Hunter has obtained \$50 damages for Toronto against Dr. Freil, for circulating false statements as to his professional skill.

An Oshawa man has been awarded \$580 damages for injuries received while being initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship.

At Glasgow, Scotland, yesterday, four thousand unemployed workmen passed a resolution asking the magistrates to assist them.

Dr. C. C. Graham, a pioneer Kentuckian and personal acquaintance of Daniel Boone, celebrated his hundredth birthday yesterday.

Wm. Daniels, the prohibitionist candidate for the U. S. Vice-Presidency, has issued his address, strongly denouncing the liquor traffic.

The liquor party in Toronto are crushed by their signal defeat in Simcoe, as they were expecting a majority in their favour of over 200.

Mr. Gladstone has written to a German periodical stating that he does not consider Germany's colonial policy inimical to England.

The English conservative leaders have determined to reject the redistribution bill and maintain their opposition to the franchise measure.

A committee of Scotch farmers has reported in favor of the application of the principle of the Irish Land Act to land tenure in Scotland.

It is reported that the government of San Domingo has abolished the export duties on sugar, molasses and all other productions of the country.

The department of Indian affairs denies the truth of rumors of a new difficulty between the Indians at Metlakatla, B.C., and Bishop Ridley.

A condemned murderer on Saturday asserted that the state attorney was paid to permit the acquittal of Jere Dunn, at Chicago, for the murder of Elliott.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood has issued a circular warning the corporation not to use the names of Fenians in renaming the streets of Dublin.

It is reported that the police authorities are instituting an enquiry into the means by which the *Standard* procured the draft of the redistribution scheme.

A movement has been started among the Irish national league societies to extend an invitation to a deputation of Irish-American leaders to visit Ireland.

The Irish party in the House of Commons will move an amendment censuring the government for refusing to inquire into the Maamtrasna confessions, and for the manner in which the trial of the Dublin scandal case was conducted.

The immigration agent at South Quebec, Mr. Desbarats, states that during the year ended on the 1st of July last, 8,386 immigrants settled in the province, 5,998 of the number landing at Quebec, 1,388 at the Eastern Townships, 655 from the line of the 6:58, 3,282 from England, 1,158 from Ireland, 655 from Scotland, 290 from France, and 270 from Belgium.

and announced that the Protestants had the entire direction of their educational institutions under their own control; the *Telegram* was appealing to the Protestant majority in Ontario to deprive the Catholic minority of their right to separate schools. Our Western contemporary on such occasions advances most singular arguments, more remarkable for stupidity than anything else. For instance, it says:

"There was a time in the history of this country when separate schools were a necessity. That was when religious feeling ran high. But that time has passed, and Catholic pupils are now just as safe in attending the Public Schools as Protestant girls are in attending Catholic convents. The Protestant clergyman who carries his children from Catholic convents and bigoted, but it is not a fact that Catholic bishops and priests do everything they can to prevent Catholic parents from sending their children to the Public Schools."

Thus, according to the *Telegram* it is only when religious feeling runs high in a community that separate schools are good and useful; but at the present there is absolutely no religious feeling in the Province of Quebec, consequently the Protestant minority should be deprived of their separate schools. The conclusion is absurd, but not more so than the premises laid down by the *Telegram*. Absurdity begets absurdity. Our contemporary next proceeds to rule that Catholic pupils are just as safe in attending the public schools as Protestant girls are in attending Catholic convents. Not at all. A Catholic pupil in a public school is liable to lose more of his religion and drop into irreligion than a Protestant girl in a Catholic convent. Consequently the one is not as safe as the other. It is not a fact that Catholics denounce as insolent and bigoted any Protestant clergymen who call upon Protestant parents to withdraw their children from Catholic convents; but it is a fact that Catholic bishops and priests disownance and, in some cases, prohibit the sending of Catholic children to public schools. A school without religion is incomplete, and becomes a place totally unfit for the adequate education and training of children.

ALAS! IT IS PITIFUL.

When one thinks of the thousands suffering from diseases of all kinds, and who are vainly trying to get relief, it is pitiful. On those, however, who are suffering from Liver and Kidney diseases pity