

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND IRISH EDUCATION.

BY JAMES HUNTLEY McCARTHY, M.P.

From United Ireland.

The Liberal Government which came into office in 1869 was destined, in the belief of its principal officials, to settle forever any grievances which Ireland might have to complain of. Mr. Gladstone admitted frankly and freely enough that Ireland had grievances to complain of; but if he was convinced of the existence of injustices in the existing condition of things, he was no less convinced of his own capacity for removing them in the space, if not of a single session of Parliament, at least in a single Parliament. The Government came into power with the practical recognition of the fact that Ireland and the Irish question were to be the important themes of legislation. English statesmen have recognized this fact before and since the Parliament of 1869; and before and since the Parliament of 1869 English statesmen have felt sure in their own minds that with the end of their Irish rule the solution of the Irish difficulty would be practically arrived at. Mr. Gladstone was in a mood for heroic legislation in the beginning of 1869. He approached Parliament with a list of measures long enough to startle the most enthusiastic of his followers, and to arouse from Mr. Bright the criticism that the Government were attempting to drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar; a criticism which was criticized in its turn by another friend of Ireland, Mr. W. E. Forster, who observed that six omnibuses might be unable to pass through Temple Bar abreast, but they might pass very successfully one after another. Of the six omnibuses, three may be said, to pursue Mr. Bright's ingenious allegory a little further, to have been painted green and lettered Ireland. The three most important measures which Mr. Gladstone had undertaken to pilot in safety through the two houses of parliament were devoted to Irish questions, and these Irish questions were of pressing and urgent importance. The most immediate question, which he brought up at once and swept the previous Government out of office and carried Mr. Gladstone to power on his crest, was the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. I have already said that that great reform was effected. The second great question was the Land Act, and I have already touched upon the principal points of the Land Act of 1870. The Land Act of 1870 was, perhaps, one of Mr. Gladstone's most famous measures, although it rendered very little service to the Irish people, although it was at the best but a tinkering and patching piece of legislation, although it was not the first chapter, but merely one of the first lines, in the record of reforms demanded by the system of land tenure in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone appeared to regard it then, and for long enough after, as the most magnificent scheme which was ever evoked from the busy brain of man. There is a story by an old French novelist of a painter who became more or less insanely enamored of one of his paintings, and who labored at it year after year, touching and retouching until he had painted it practically out of existence, but who still saw in it the marvellous beauties of his early conceptions, where the uninitiated outsider saw nothing but a blurred medley of colors and shades. In somewhat of the same way Mr. Gladstone surveyed his Land Act of 1870, and went into ecstasies over it, and dwelt upon its many merits, and expatiated upon its effects, while those for whose relief it was intended failed to discern any of those attributes which the eloquent Prime Minister enlarged upon. Having, however, accomplished the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was a great measure, and passed his Land Act, which was a small measure, Mr. Gladstone turned with fresh purpose to his third enterprise, the solution of the great question of Irish education. The three questions dealt with by Mr. Gladstone appeared to be convinced that Irish disestablishment and Irish discontent would vanish forever in the fair face of the island. It has always been the delusion of English statesmen to fancy that every small concession of Ireland's just demands is to silence forever any allusion to demands which are left unsatisfied. Like P. in the hymn of the English poet, "Gods and men, they are all drawn thus," and they regard with stern disapproval the continuous and persistent nation which, when it is offered some small legislative porridge, has the audacity to come up with a hungry face and ask for more.

The third side of Mr. Gladstone's triangular policy with regard to Ireland faced the question of University Education in Ireland. Parliament met on the 6th of February, 1873. The Royal Speech announced that "A measure will be submitted to you on an early day settling the question of University Education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be framed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience." On the 13th of February Mr. Gladstone introduced his Irish University Education Bill, and explained it to an eager and attentive House of Commons. The position of Irish University education was very serious. Ireland possessed, she could not be said to boast of—two Universities. One was the University of Dublin, which was then a distinctly and even distinctly Protestant organization; the other was the Queen's University, which had been established under the grotesque delusion that a University body entirely given over to secular instruction would satisfy the educational desires of the Irish people. This strictly secular system was established by the authority of the Catholic Church, and it was practically a failure. Ireland from an educational point of view presented this extraordinary appearance to a curious investigator: In a country in which the vast, the overwhelming majority were Catholics, there were two chartered Universities, one which was opposed to the Catholics, and the other to which Catholics were opposed. Under the conditions it ought not to have been very difficult for any intelligent statesman to see his way out of the difficulty. The Catholics asked for a University of their own. Nothing, one would think, could be simpler than to accede to the wishes of the majority of the Irish people and charter a Catholic University. But English ideas were strongly opposed to so simple and sensible a solution of the difficulty. England had always recognized grudgingly and rarely against its will the Catholic demand, not merely for education, but even to existence. If it could it would smother its eyes to the fact that a majority of the Irish people are Catholics. It has always acted in the long course of its connection with Ireland on a policy based on this belief, or at least upon this assumption. So the majority of the English people were

unwilling to grant a charter for a merely Catholic University; and those among them who did not admit, or did not choose to admit, that their objection was levelled against Catholics as Catholics, advanced a variety of more or less flimsy reasons for refusing to satisfy the natural demands of a Catholic country. One argument was, that a charter were granted to a Catholic University there would be a distinct risk of lowering the national standard of education in the two islands. Another equally invalid argument was that the grant of any funds for the purpose of supporting a Catholic University would be spending the public money on a purely sectarian body. With arguments as vague and as valueless as these, Englishmen and English statesmen had for long enough persistently rebutted all claims of Irish Catholics to be educated according to their own ideas in their own country. Mr. Gladstone now appeared upon the Parliamentary scene in the attitude of a man who is about to settle forever a hitherto complex question—a new Alexander solving the knot; a new Oedipus answering the riddling interrogations of the Sphinx. He recognized the difficulty; he saw the necessity for some remedy; and he had devised the only, the infallible one. Such was the tone of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the 13th of February, 1873, when he explained to the attentive Commons the principles of his Irish University Education bill. Unfortunately, however, the bill itself did not quite come up to the attitude adopted by its intruder, and did not appear to Irish Catholics and their representatives in the House of Commons to be so satisfactory a settlement of the vexed question as it appeared to the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone proposed to make the Dublin University the central university of Ireland, and to make it not merely an examining, but a teaching body. Trinity College was to be separated from the Dublin University, and the theological faculty separated from Trinity College. Trinity, the college of Cork and Belfast, and the existing Catholic University—an institution which was supported entirely by a voluntary fund, and which had no charter—were all to become affiliated colleges of a newly created university. The Galway College was to be wiped out of existence altogether. The theological faculty, which had hitherto existed in connection with Trinity College, was to be given to a representative body of the Disestablished Church, together with a fund for carrying out the purposes for which the theological faculty had hitherto existed. The new University was to have no chairs for theology, moral philosophy, or modern history. The governing body of the University was to be composed in the first instance of twenty-eight ordinary members, to be nominated by the Crown and by cooption alternately for ten years; after that time four members were to retire annually—two from the Crown, one by the Crown, one by the council, one by the members of the Disestablished Church, and one by the members of the Disestablished Church. The members of council, according to the number of people in each college. The number of members of the University was to come in proportion to the number of people in each college. The University was to be an examining body, from the Disestablished Church, the fees of students, and the surplus of Irish ecclesiastical property. Trinity College and each of the other affiliated colleges would be allowed to frame schemes for their own government.

Such was the plan by which Mr. Gladstone fondly believed that he had succeeded in threading the labyrinth of the Irish University question; such was the scheme by which the Prime Minister fancied for a moment that he had succeeded in reconciling opposing principles and satisfying contending claims—only for a moment, however. When the excitement of the particular sitting in which the bill was introduced had passed away, the Prime Minister discovered that his infallible method was very fallible indeed. His first reception accorded to the Bill in the House of Commons was of a nature to deceive its introducer. A great many speakers said a great many evil things about the proposed scheme, and a few dissentient voices were raised. But if few dissentient voices were heard that night there was no lack of dissentient opinion which soon enough found tongue. The measure which was meant to please everybody pleased nobody. Englishmen of most creeds objected to the Bill. The vast Nonconformist body protested against any endowment for the purposes of Catholic denominational education. They received no endowment, they argued, and therefore no other sectarian body ought to receive it. The Irish Protestants, already sore over the disestablishment of their Church in Ireland, protested loudly against the proposed interference with their old established university system. The Irish Catholics declined definitely and distinctly to accept the proposed measure, which did not meet their demands. It did not satisfy their wishes. It made no answer to their claims. They wanted a Catholic University, and that Catholic University Mr. Gladstone's measure did not propose to give them.

The outcry against the measure steadily increased in volume. In all parts of Ireland all parties protested against it. The Roman Catholic Prelates held meetings to oppose the scheme, and joined in a declaration which contained the following passages expressing their views: "That, viewing with alarm the widespread ruin caused by godless systems of education, and adhering to the declarations of the Holy See, we reiterate the condemnation of mixed education, as fraught with danger to that divine faith which is to be prized above all things earthly. . . . That the distinguished proposer of the measure, proclaiming as he does in his opening speech that the condition of Roman Catholic education is 'miserably bad,' 'scandalously bad,' and professing to redress this grievance, brings forward a measure singularly inconsistent with his profession, because, instead of redressing, it perpetuates that grievance, uprooting two out of three of the Queen's Colleges, and planting in the metropolis two other great teaching institutions the same in principle with the Queen's Colleges. . . . That, as the legal owners of the Catholic University, and at the same time acting on behalf of the Catholic people of Ireland, for whose advantage and by whose generosity it has been established, in the exercise of that right of ownership, we will not consent to the affiliation of the Catholic University to the new University, unless the proposed scheme be largely modified; and we have the same objection to the affiliation of other Catholic colleges in Ireland." A second reading was peremptorily and speedily opposed. Mr. now Sir—Lyon Playfair made himself conspicuous in his opposition—on the ground that it was unreasonable and absurd to exclude modern history from any National University, and in which he talked wildly about sacrificing free inquiry to ecclesiastical dictation. Mr. Playfair did not recollect that Mr. John Stuart Mill, who he thought was as reasoning as he, had as fitted as himself, considered of history as one of those branches of knowledge which are best left to private

study. He did not reflect, too, that the teaching of modern history might present some difficulties in an Irish University of the kind proposed by Mr. Gladstone, the members of which would hardly be likely to look with the same eye upon any of the events of Irish history. Dr. Playfair's opposition was in itself a matter of small importance, but it served to show the variety of men and minds arrayed against the scheme. On the same day when Dr. Playfair delivered this somewhat unfortunate protest, a deputaion of Irish members waited upon Mr. Gladstone to inform him that they were bound to support denominational and religious education against secularization. A little later a pastoral from Cardinal Cullen was read in all the Irish Catholic Churches, which described Mr. Gladstone's Bill as endowing "non-Catholic and godless colleges to those who for centuries have enjoyed the great public endowments for higher education in Ireland, and then, without giving one farthing to Catholics, it invites them to compete in their poverty, produced by penal laws and confiscations, with others who, as the Prime Minister states, are left in possession of enormous wealth. The new university scheme only increases the number of Queen's Colleges, so often and so solemnly condemned by the Catholic Church and by all Irishmen, and gives a new impulse to that teaching which separates education from religion and its holy influences, and banishes God, the author of all good, from our schools." The author of the pastoral came to a head on the 11th of March, on the fourth night of the debate on Mr. Bourke's amendment. The house was crowded to its fullest; both sides were animated by the keenest emotions of anxiety and expectation. The general impression that the Government was about to sustain a defeat was visible on the faces of most men. Mr. Disraeli, fired and animated by a triumphant consciousness of impending victory, made one of his most brilliant and most paradoxical speeches, "We live in an age," said Mr. Disraeli, "when young men prattle about Protostatism, and when young ladies in gilded saloons unconsciously talk Atheism. And this is the moment when a minister, called upon to fulfil one of the noblest duties that can fall upon the most ambitious statesman—namely, the formation of a great University—formally comes forward and proposes the omission from public study of moral and mental philosophy." He described the new council of twenty-eight persons, which was to form the governing body, as coming to be "very much what you have in the House—two parties organized and arrayed against each other, with two or three trimmers thrown in on each side." From assaults upon the particulars of the bill, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to a direct attack upon the author of it. "You have now," said Mr. Disraeli, "had four years of it. You have disestablished churches. You have thrust every endowment and corporation in the country. You have examined into everybody's affairs. You have criticised every profession and vexed every trade. No one is certain of his property, and no one knows what duties he may have to perform to-morrow. It is levelled against the measure, not because it was not Irish enough, but because it was too Irish. Mr. Disraeli thought. But it delighted Mr. Disraeli's followers, whose views it expressed perfectly. The description which Mr. Disraeli gave of the measure in his concluding sentences was one which has been accepted by every Irish Catholic opponent of the bill. "I must vote," said Mr. Disraeli, "against a measure which I believe to be monstrous in its general principles, pernicious in many of its details, and utterly futile as a measure of practical legislation." Mr. Gladstone concluded the debate, and accepted defeat with a not undignified, if not dramatic, composure. As usual, Mr. Gladstone was eloquent in his appeals to the sacred name of justice. "To mete out justice to Ireland according to the best view that human nature is capable of, has been the work of Parliament." Such measures of justice, he said, which Mr. Gladstone admitted to himself, have generally prevented him, unfortunately, from meting out justice to Ireland in the way or at the time the Irish people themselves most desired. In the face of almost inevitable defeat, Mr. Gladstone still persisted in regarding his measure as one which might be law. "As we have begun," he said, "so let us go through, and with a firm and resolute hand let us face from the law and practice of the country the last—I believe it is the last—of the religious and social grievances of Ireland." There is something exceedingly pathetic, there is something almost tragic in the picture of a great English statesman seriously believing that in the passing of such a bungling and blundering scheme of University education he was really removing from the Irish people all the religious and all the social grievances of which they had to complain. Experience might have taught Mr. Gladstone in the twelve years that have gone by since that eventual March morning that Ireland's religious and Ireland's social grievances are yet far from being effaced from the minds and memories of her children. Mr. Gladstone addressed a few words of somewhat theatrical reference to the Irish members who had supported him in his two previous measures, and who had gone against him in this, and were helping to overthrow him, as more than twelve years later another body of Irish members were again destined to throw him from office. After addressing what was practically a reproach to the Irish members who considered the interests of their country more important than their allegiance to the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone sat down in the full conviction that he had done all for Ireland which Ireland could possibly demand or deserve. About two o'clock on the morning of the 12th the division took place, and the Government were defeated by a majority of three. Mr. Gladstone immediately resigned office, but Mr. Disraeli declined to accept it; and Mr. Gladstone had to return to power with a shaken majority and a damaged party. This was the first time Mr. Gladstone was forced into resignation by an Irish vote. It was destined not to be the last.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

In the Arctic Ocean ships are frequently invaded by swarms of mosquitoes. In Alaska they form clouds so dense that it is impossible for sportsmen to aim at objects beyond. Native dogs are sometimes killed by them, and even the grizzly bear is occasionally blinded by their attacks.

Though numerous causes may operate to turn the hair gray, all that is needed to restore the natural color is Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Remedy. For more than twenty years its sales have been enormous, but we have yet to learn of its first failure.

THE DRUNKARD'S DEATH.

A TALK TOLD TO A CHILD.

Long years will pass and tears will flow,
And my young heart grow old,
But I shall never forget the tale
The neighbors came and told.
"Twas round the fire they told the tale,
They spoke with trembling breath—
I seem to hear their voices now—
"He died a drunkard's death."
"In sin he lived, in sin he died,
And cast his soul away;
And he will stand before God's throne
Upon the judgment day."
This is the tale they told; and now
I lie awake at night,
And think I see him judging him,
And tremble with affright.
And then there rises in my mind
The story of his life:
The merry, wild, cheerful room,
His story, his wife and children left
At home to weep and die,
While he, half-senseless, mad with drink,
Heeds not their dying cry.
And was he loving a child like me,
A simple, happy child?
And like the wife and children too,
So pure, so sweet, and mild?
And was his guardian angel there
To watch him as he fell?
And if he fell, and others fall,
May I not fall as well?
O God, have mercy on his soul—
And when the struggle comes for me,
O help me then to win.
Let long years pass, and let tears flow,
And let our hearts grow old,
But never let that tale of woe
Of you and me be told.

PLUGHING MATCH

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COUNTY OF HUCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual ploughing match under the auspices of the County of Huchelaga Agricultural Society came off yesterday at the farm of Mr. Drummond, of Petite Côte. From early morning until dark an incessant down-pour of rain kept spectators off the field, and damped the enthusiasm of the seventeen competitors who appeared to contest the events. The land was heavy, and the work sufficient to test the most experienced ploughman. Of the six judges appointed by the association only one—Mr. Joseph Helmsworth, of Tuntingdon, who is an old member of the society—put in an appearance, and Mr. George Irving, Pointe aux Trembles, and Mr. J. B. Sicard were selected on the field. Mr. Hugh Brodie, secretary of the association, was indefatigable in his efforts to make the match a success. Everyone present was thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Drummond for the hospitality they extended. The directors of the association present were Messrs. George Buchanan, Jas. Henderson, Thos. Irving and Fabien Pigeon.

The awards were as follows:—

- FIRST CLASS. For the best ploughed two ridges in the field—1st prize, James Henderson, Jr., silver medal, presented by Mr. Wm. Evans; 2nd, Moses M. Donald (ploughman to Mr. George Buchanan); 3rd, Emille DeLorme; 4th, Archibald Drummond; 5th, J. Ellis (ploughman to Mr. James Henderson). For the most and cleanest team and harness—1st prize presented by Hunt Club, won by Moses M. Donald.

- SECOND CLASS. Open to ploughmen who have never won a prize in the first class—1st prize (medal presented by Mr. Joseph Bousseau, president of the society), Thos. Ramage (ploughman to Messrs. J. & S. N. Smith); 2nd, John Henderson, Jr.; 3rd, Wm. Kydd; 4th, L. A. Roy; 5th, J. C. Dugan; 6th, T. Irving, Jr. Next and cleanest team and harness—1st, John Henderson, Jr.; 2nd, Thos. Ramage; 3rd, Wm. Kydd; 4th, J. B. Dugan.

- JUNIOR CLASS. Open to ploughmen twenty-one years of age who have never won a prize at a ploughing match—1st (medal presented by Mr. James Henderson), Alf. Holmes (ploughman to Mr. A. Drummond); 2nd, Newton Drummond; 3rd, N. polem Dugan; 4th, J. H. Scott; 5th, Thos. Hazel; 6th, Robt. Black (ploughman to Mr. Thos. Irving). Next and cleanest team and harness—1st, R. Black; 2nd, N. Drummond; 3rd, A. Holmes; 4th, T. Hazel. SPECIAL PRIZES. Best crowning in the field, prize presented by Mr. Dr. J. Descaerres, won by James Henderson, Jr. Best out and in of ridges in the field, prize a gubber, presented by Messrs. M. Cormack & Bryson, won by Newton Drummond. Best ploughed or finished ridge of the second and third classes, Wilkinson plough, presented by G. Wilkinson, won by Thos. Ramage. Best crowning, open to the second class, silver medal, presented by the Hon. Louis Bousillon, won by Thos. Ramage. Best silver medal presented by Mr. J. R. Harper, won by Alexander Holmes. Best finished ridges, first class, winning prize presented by Mr. R. J. Latimer, won by James Henderson, Jr. The prizes were presented in the evening to the successful competitors by Miss Irving, of Pointe aux Trembles, and Messrs. Maggie and Lizzie Drummond, of Petite Côte.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY—THE AWARDS MADE.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the judges appointed by the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec, who recently visited the gardens and greenhouses of those who had made preparations for exhibiting at the annual show of the society, which was postponed this year on account of the small-pox epidemic.

To the President and Directors of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec.—The unfortunate necessity which compelled this society to give up all idea of holding its annual exhibition this year led the directors to adopt certain measures which they intended to exhibit of plants, grown for the special purpose of exhibition, might be easily raised in some measure for the time, and in a convenient and convenient manner. With this in view, the board appointed the undersigned to visit the various gardens and greenhouses entered and make such recommendations for awards as in our opinion would be justified, said awards not to be final, but to be subject to approval by the board of directors. The judges, accompanied by the secretary of the society and representatives of leading city papers, visited the various gardens and conservatories entered on Sept. 15th, and now beg to

submit their report of awards recommended. The whole number of entries was eleven, of which seven were entered as professional and four as amateur, one of the special prizes offered by Mr. B. J. Maxwell. The entries were as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, Address, No. of Entries, Prize. Includes P. Gardiner, St. Paul's church, Dorchester; W. Burdon, 50 Park Avenue; Mr. Burdick, 511 St. Urbain street; Wm. Scott, 61 St. Michel; Master George Doyle, head of Rochester street.

Much to the regret of the judges, Mr. Gardiner felt compelled to withdraw his exhibit at this moment, owing to the damage which his plants had suffered from his heavy wind and frost. It is, therefore, not within the power of the judges to recommend an award in this case, but they deem it proper to call the attention of the board to two very fine specimens of *Hydrangea hortensis* as being not only worthy of commendation because of their abundant bloom and of their appearance, but also because of the fact that they clearly demonstrate the possibility of getting into tender climates successful outdoor treatment through the winter. One or two other exhibitors were ruled out, entirely or in particular sections, from the same causes which operated to destroy Mr. Gardiner's exhibit. No reference whatever is had to first or second prizes, and the judges have further exercised their discretionary power to limit an exhibition quantity in favor of quality without giving undue preference.

The awards recommended are as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, Prize. Includes Mr. Burdick, \$24.00; Mr. Bell, 13.50; Mr. Spriggins, 12.00; Mr. Prussell, 10.00; Mr. S. Martin, 4.50.

Mr. Prussell is also recommended for special diploma as having exhibited geraniums, which, for general excellence of culture and profusion of bloom, were probably the finest ever exhibited in Montreal.

Table with columns: Name, Prize. Includes Mr. Burdon, \$8.00; Mr. Lewis, 3.00; Mrs. Scott, 3.00.

Upon the remaining entries no awards are recommended. Among the exhibits as specially worthy of mention, were to be seen a very fine specimen of the beautiful orchid, *Cattaleya*, grown by Mr. Bell in the greenhouse of Mr. Mackay. In the garden of Mr. Burdon was very fine specimen of *Phlox* fully eight feet high. As an evidence of careful culture and good management in amateur gardening it reflects great credit upon its grower. As a whole, the exhibits were good, and gave many gratifying evidences of increasing taste and interest in the cultivation of ornamental plants as well as of the stimulus which is being given to the industry in this city. The judges would suggest that exhibitors in the future would do well to give less attention to large displays and concentrate their efforts upon the production of a few choice exhibits which will be sure to command attention. The judges have endeavored to perform their duties in an impartial manner, and trust their recommendations will meet with the approval of the directors, to whose consideration they respectfully submit them all. (Signed), D. P. PENNELL, E. J. MAXWELL, JAMES MOHANA.

THE TROUBLE IN QUEBEC

THE QUEBEC COUNCIL REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT BOARD.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—As was expected, there was quite a lively time and a good deal of excitement at last night's meeting of the council. The hall commenced to roll when a letter transmitting a copy of the *Official Gazette*, containing the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor appointing a local board of health, was read. This was accompanied by an application of this board for \$1,000 to defray current expenses. This brought several members to their feet, who loudly protested against the imputation that the civic board were unable to cope with smallpox in this city. A messenger then rose and said that there had been no neglect on the part of the civic board. There had been three cases of smallpox imported into the city from Montreal; these had been attended to but a few hours after the disease had declared itself. He, as some length, dissipated all the charges brought against the civic board, and showed that "hypocrisy and gain was the object of those who had sought to bring censure upon the civic authorities." He stated that he had been approached to sell to the city, or for him to use his position for the purchase of a small-pox hospital for the city, a building which would cost \$1,000, with nine acres of land attached, and for which the city were now asked to pay \$8,000 for the building alone. He believed that the formation of the local board was a concerted plan all through, and simply for the purpose of gain. He stated that the grand jury had unknowingly put themselves in the clutches of the denunciators. Hon. John Hearn strongly opposed the interference of the local Government in civic matters, and also spoke forcibly against the new board, he said, had commenced by asking the city for \$1,000 to defray expenses, and if the council recognized this, the board would probably ask for \$15,000 or \$20,000 more. He claimed that the action of the local Government in appointing a local health board is illegal. On other strong speeches were made, when Alderman Kinross moved, seconded by Councilor Mclouy, that the following persons be named a local board of health for the city of Quebec, conformably to section 4, ch. 45 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada:—The Mayor and Aldermen Rivest, Hearn and Delisle; Councilors Mitton, Johnson, Daquet, D. Guay, Barbeau and Power; and Dea Roy, Starnes, Sewell, Cuddeker, Parke, Wells, L. Larue, Lavoie, Mackay and Alleya. Councilor Chambers moved an amendment, which was defeated by 18 to 3, and the new civic board elected on the same vote by motion of Councilor Johnson. The meeting is the general topic of conversation here to-day, and causes much excitement. It is said that the local board will not receive one cent from the city to defray expenses.

CONFERENCE OF PARNELLITES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—An important conference of Parnellite leaders will be held to-morrow in this city, to select parliamentary candidates for certain difficult constituencies in Ireland. I have learned on good authority that Mr. Sexton will be chosen as the candidate for Londonderry; Mr. William H. K. Keirmond for Fermanagh; Mr. John Francis Small for Down; Mr. Timothy H. Hely for the northern division of Wick; Messrs. William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington for Tyrone; and Mr. Arthur O'Connor for the northern division of Antrim. All these gentlemen are members of the present Parliament, and they are the most eloquent and popular of Mr. Parnell's followers. The places to which they are to be assigned are those where the hardest fights are expected, and Mr. Parnell has determined to send his best lieutenants into those fields.

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style, and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such, and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible. To induce people to give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers as Religious and secular, is not having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No! She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years." "The doctors doing her no good." "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, Under the care of the best physicians, Who gave her disease various names, But no relief, And now she is restored to us in good health by a simple remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had abandoned for years before using it." THE PARNERS.

Get some genuine without a bunch of green flags on the white label. Sums all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop or Hops in their name.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The new Cabinet will consist of 391 Republicans and 245 Conservatives, against 402 Republicans and 95 Conservatives in the last Chamber. A change of ministry will result from the election, although the large gains of the Conservatives gave rise to the fear that the Brissot Government would be forced to retire. It is rumored that M. Waddington has tendered his resignation as French Minister to England, owing to difference with his Government regarding the election in France. A despatch from Rome says that the Pope called a meeting of the Vatican officials to-day, to draft instructions to the French bishops. It is believed a coalition of the French radicals and moderates will lead to the abolition of the concordat. President Grevy has accepted the resignation of M. Pierre LeGrand, minister of agriculture, and M. Herve Maugan, minister of commerce, who failed of election to the Chamber of Deputies. The Republican majority, which is now assured, has dismissed all fears of disturbance in Paris, and the moderate party has won certain victory to the exclusion of the extremists of the name of either the extreme Non-Resistant or Radical. One of the results of this has been that M. M. Besson, Clemenceau, Floquet and Beau are elected to Chamber seats. The second ballots show that that part of the public who voted the Conservative ticket on the first ball with the aim of crowding out the violent Radicals by making at least a large and formidable Conservative majority, and thus mark their approval of the Opportunist policy, to-wit, an opposite course as soon as the full result of the victory became evident. They turned square around when it was seen that this policy had nearly restored the monarchy and laid the foundation for a new revolution. M. Grevy only consented to contest the presidency on the condition that de Freycinet should also become premier of the re-elected administration. M. Grevy intends to soon resign in favor of de Freycinet, thus retiring from the government without causing the common and uncertainty which would have resulted from his refusing to head the ticket.

CRITICAL STATE OF DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—The long continued arbitrary policy of King Christian in refusing to dismiss the Estrupp cabinet in compliance with the vote of Parliament, and levying alleged unconstitutional taxes because Parliament refused to vote the budget, has led to a number of serious riots and imposing demonstrations at Copenhagen against the King and Estrupp ministry. The people are determined that their representatives in Parliament shall have some voice in the affairs of the Government and have become so threatening in this demand that the King has ordered the garrison of Copenhagen to be largely reinforced. These popular manifestations are not confined to Copenhagen alone, but are general throughout Denmark. It is expected a state of siege will be declared and it is feared a revolution will ensue if the King persists in refusing the concessions asked by Parliament. A number of political arrests have been made tending to incite the people and bloodshed is anticipated.

ROSS WINANS ATTACKED.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 20.—The action of Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns an extensive deer park in Northern Scotland, enclosing a roadway on his property at the sachan, so angered the people that they mobbed and stoned him on Saturday last. Winans has offered a reward of £500 for the capture of the culprits.

Some of the most popular songs of the day are very ancient. "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1609. "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580. "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates from 1633. London Bridge is Broken Down is of unathological antiquity. "Girls and Boys Come Out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II; as is also "Lucey Looked Last Her Pocket" to the tune of which the Anti-her song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" is of the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. A Marseilles merchant who started in business with \$5,000 and became a millionaire, left his property to a friend with the condition that he should be buried with the sum of \$5,000 placed in his coffin. The executor bewailed the reckless waste of money and was at his wife's and to know how to defeat the whimsical clause in the will. At length a happy thought came. "I will put a check," he said, "into the coffin for \$5,000. It will be duly honored when he presents it."