pletely. In Egav, East and West Temple-Thurso, Old Chelsea, Buckingham, Hull, Low, Hartwell, wherever in fact the Irish vote was a factor, there Mr. McShane carried all before him for the Liberal-National candida'e. In this he was ably seconded by other workers, who sil did youman's service in one of workers, the hardest fights in one of the most difficult counties of the province. The result is intensely gratifying, as showing that the Government is firmly established in popular good will. To us it is especially so, since the Irish people have given so unmistakable a proof of their attachment to a Government which has so well recognized their claims to representation.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Discontent with confederation in the eastern provinces, open defiance of Federal authority in Manitoba, the strength and unanimity of the movement among the farmers allover the country, must convince all who take an interest in Cavadian affairs that this country is far on the road to disintegration: The system of fraud and bune mbe, known as the Macdonald Government, has brought the country to the verge erament, and were it not that the proximity of the United States affords an easy exit for discontented thousands, rebellion would have made power Sir John Macdon Id has corrupted par lament, dissipated the resources of the country, and driven a million Canadians into exile. He has caused two rebellions and is fomenting a by excessive taxation and supplied the materials for a general commercial revolt. In return for money used to secure the election of a rapscallion parliament he has handed the reople over to rings and monopolies who fleece them at will. His policy of protection, which was to have made the country prosperous and rich, has developed into a most elaborate system if extertion. True, we can console curselves with reflections on the ostentation of boodleism in princely charity and rejoice in having a new batch of knights, but there things rank vegetation of social corruption. The soil where it grows may be fat, but it is the fatness of the land gathered in a heap, while the hills thistles. British statesmen and financiers must nee in the discontent, now the most prominent feature in Canadian affairs, an index of impending change. The whole public service is rotten to the core. Politicians of the dominant stripe have ceased to keep up the pretence of public honesty, and the whole system appears doomed to early and, perhaps, disastrous collapse.

A SLANDERER REFUTED.

Rev. Mr. Piché, a French Canadian priest, now residing in France, has written an able reply to the Baron de Grancey's book on Ireland, "Chez Paddy." The Baron's work was the result of the stuffing he got from Irish landlords and agents, and as a consequence is a mass of lies and absurdicies. M. Piche's "Answer" is an admirable, witty and trus refutation of the Baron's slanders against the Irish people at home. He begins by saying :-

"Your object, sir, was to excite laughter, and you have succeeded; but you might have thesen for your irony another people than the one that tent her some in 1870 to fight for you, and who were with the Canadians, the only people who felt for you, and loved you in your national humiliation.

eloquent peroration:

"No Irish mother, sir, rocked me in my cradle beside the smoking runs of their little home; no Irish father showed me the spot where my ancestors were hanged in dium fidei; no drop of that heroic blood shed at Portency flows in my veins. I can go through Ireland without learning that an inch of its land ever belonged to my family. But like M. de Grancey, I belong to a country that made the cause of an oppressed people their own. I belong to that nation that took the defence of other lands and fought for their liberty and prosperity, and one that loves justice and hates iniquity. Our mather country has not lost its vocation from having given birth to some of her son- who laugh at the misfortunes of others. I know, sir, that beyond the sea there is another France -a new one-that has lost none of her generosity and of her loyalty and respect for the old France, and it is because I am one of hr sons that I write this book. I have no leisure that the tribe this countries and there few pages have cost me long nights' labor, after long days spent in the exercise of my ministry; but it, thanks to them, I have repaired the scandal caused by a Frenchman, and served a calumniated nation strugging with the energy of despair, I shall have the reward I only ambitioned."

The chivalrous action of our French Canadian countryman in thus taking up the gauntlet on behalf of a much maligned nation will be fully appreciated in this country, where people of Irish and French descent have so much in common and where their friendship has been cemented by mutual kindness and good will. Mr. Piché is well known in Montreal, where his book, we have no doubt, will be widely read and productive of much good.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES.

After the great flourish of trumpets with which the convention of Young Conservatives was heralded, it is melancholy to read in the independent press of Toronto that it was "an ignominious fizzle." "The delegates," says the News, "were, for the most part, a lot of machine politicians. The public meeting announced to be held in connection with the gathering was abandoned, and the banquet at which the magnates of the party were expected should keep within doors. His appearance in to be present was indefinitely postponed, a convenient press of business detaining Sir John

The proceedings were held with closed doors and the reports furnished to the press were of the most meagre and unsatisfactory kind. The wires were evidently pulled in such fashion as in America that they have planted to prevent the "young men" resoluting on dan- in Ireland and watered with the blood of gerous ground. They did resolute, however, millions. Lansdowne carries this menace and here is the precious political creed evolved with him wherever he goes in our country. from the teeming brains of the future Tory Policy alone should induce the British Governstatesmen of Canada.

"That this Convention desire to express the loyalty of the Young Liberal Conservatives of Ontario to the institutions of this country, and their firm adherence to Buitish connection, and truly pledges itself to resist any attempts to alter the one or weaken the other. "That as Canadians we point with pride and

satisfaction to the immense public works which have been constructed and to the rapid strides of development which the country has made under the public spirited and progressive policy Government may, while pushing forward the development and settlement of the country, ex-

ercise a due regard for economy.
"That inasmuch as it has been found that the exercise of local bodies of the fullest powers in the management of affairs which do not affect the country at large, contritutes areatly to the happiness and well being of a people, and tends to develop the principles of self-government, we view with disapproval and alarm the course which the present Government of Ontario has adopted of centralizing power in itselt, an i thereby prejudically affecting the dignity and lessening the power of useiulness of the Municipal Councils.

"That this convention approves of the steps which are being taken to establish a new paper in Toronto which will advocate the principles of

the Liberal Conservative party.

"That we view with apprehension the increase of the Previncial expenditure while the revenue remains almost stationary, and we deprecate the policy of the Ontario Government in maintaining an apparent revenue by selling Provincial assets and entering the proceeds as in-

Conservatives, young or old, who can produce nothing better than that had better prepare to take back seats. In the presence and under the pressure of the great questions now agitating the people of this country these resolutions are ununtigated balderdesh and humbug. The authors thereof "may point with pride" to whatshort work of it long ago. To fortify his own ever they please, but they cannot assure that interesting attitude towards anything they themselves have said or done. Where is the vigor, the enthusiasm, the mauliness, the patriotism, which should distinguish the young third. He has produced widespread discontent men of a young nation? Evidently afraid to speak out openly, lest the public should know and the press criticise their otterances, they conducted their proceedings on the plan of secrecy. The result we see as given above. A convention of slobbering bubs in a vacant lot could

LANSDOWNE THE DISTURBER.

When the workmen of Perkins' brewery in London mobbed General Haynau all England approved while many applauded that exhibition of English hatred for tyranny and cruelty. At de not make a nation. In reality they are the Sherbrooks yesterday a man giving the name of Michael Lynch gave open expression to his opinion of the Marquis of Lansdowne while hasten with their daughters to do homere before that functionary was replying to an address and plains beer nodding crops of mustard and from the Agricultural Association. This instance, like that of the London brewery men, was the expression of the same humane spirit of detestation for a man who has distinguished himself before the world for the cruel exercise of power. Haynan's crimes against humanity differed but slightly in form and degree from what are charged against him who has desolated Luggacurran. Both are equally obnoxious to those feelings which Christian and free people have been always and everywhere taught to cherish. Therefore, when men like Haynau and Lansdowne thrust themselves before people of free spirit what can they expect but to be greeted with explosions of wrath and detestation?

Lansdowne has already been informed that in

this country his usefulness is gone, but if he chooses to persist in remaining here, antagoniz. ing the governing principle of Liberty, supreme on this continent, he must be prepared to endure such treatment as he must know his character and conduct merit. The fact that he is the representative of Tory Government in England is no reason why he should not be told in plain language that he is personally odious. Loyalty does not demand from us that we should bow before the shadow of Royalty. As a matter of fact the preponderating millions The learned writer combats the statements of | who occupy this country do not care a fig for the dippart Baron with facts and statistics, and loyalty or royalty, only so far as it may suit a ends his admirable work with the following passing purpose. Their loyalty is due, and is wide some guard against moral lepers. But it cheerfully given, to the royalty that resides in institutions and men who have proved worthy. We do not worship Robert Macaire, though all the kings and emperors on earth give him their patents of nobility. A marquis who has driven aged men and homes to perish under pitiles; skies is a monster of human depravity whom no power on earth can shield from the God inspired hatred of all just men. He may be commissioned as a Gov-

women and little children from their ernor-General. He may spout his platitudes before selected crowds of Tory toadies, but he most know that in this country there is no place, however well guarded he may think it, recure from the presence of men who have the courage and the right to denounce him. In view of the facts of William O'Brien's im-

prisonment, that a Castlereagh and a Balfour are slowly doing that true patriot to death in a loathsome duogeon, while vindictive Tories and their newspapers express their joy in gloating over the imprisoned man, Lansdowne, the instigator of their dastardly crime, has the impudence to show himself as a bandier of compliments in the face of outraged humanity. Does he imagine that his office is going to protect him from popular weath? Perhaps he will learn, as others like him have learned on this continent, that there are masses o men who are neither poor, not ignorant, nor debased, who are ready to drive an iron stake through the heart of the thing be represents and so bury it, that it may never rise to haunt a land made sacred by honest labor and dedicated to Liberty by the hands of freemen. For the evictor, the thief of other men's property, we have no room though Cromwell gave him his title, Victoria confirmed it, and all the power of the British Empire backed it up. To endure the misfortune and disgrace of having a Lansdowne in the midst of us is bad enough, and out of respect for the traditions of the office he holds, we might suffer in silence, but he public is an invitation to protest, and a challenge to reprobation. A person so hateful to humanity and directly edious to the Irish people should not be retained here to give cause for disturbance. But it looks as if English Toryism desired to create the same evils ment to recall him. At this moment that government is sueing on its knees to the United States for a settlement of disputes involving

sovereignty on the seas of this continent. Had

Canada a Governor-General less obnoxious to

American ideas and a government not com-

mitted to Imperialism, there would be some

hope of a settlement. But the American gov-

erument and people see in the instruments to

will find that the notice to quit has not been are not going to give themselves away on the of the British case is therefore fixed. unless indeed Chamberlain crosses the water future troubles with the enemies of the empire. youth to the States with a rapidity which was The attempt to establish an imperial power to the north of the Republic, presided over by a the Canadian population had gone to the neight Lausdowne and subsidised as a military confine, boring republic."

| Country, and whose nontries are such as culture troubles with the very highest positions in the land (cheers). I have also to thank my young friend, Jules Tessier, the boring republic." Lausdowne and subsidised as a military confine, | boring republic." is what the American nation will never permit. Thus it is that Lansdowns is n t only an internal nuisance and cause of turbulence, but also a certain element of loss to Canada. Therefore, the sooner he anticipates his ignominious expulsion by retirement the better for name of peace let us have one who is not stained with crimes of eviction and who cannot to branded in public as a tyrant or held up to public execration as a monster of c:nelty and injustice.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY. The American poet who wrote

1. A thing for laughter, sucers and jeers 18 American atts:ocraey,"

has been more than justified by the conduct of "society" among our neighbors towards the Duke of Marlborough. A man of more unsavory moral reputation is not to be found in the two hemispheres; yet he has been received with open arms by the ladies of that class which on account of wealth occupies the position of aristocracy in the States. These women, who would turn with scorn from a fallen sis er, fawn upon a man whose whole I fe has been devoted to sensual indulgence, and whose name is redolent with the infamous scandals of the divorce court. In England he is excluded account of his vices, but American mothers him. It is a picture to excite the loathing of all honest folk. The incident has not been lost, however, on the American press. With but few exceptions the newspapers have been outspoken in their condemnation of the miser. able tufthunters of Newport. Of these society sheep the Chicago Herald says with cutting severity, "the oldest and toughest wether of them all, the beliwether so to speak, went for ward from her safe retreat and bade Sir Lupus into her fold. Thin she gave the signal and the entire flock, old and young, tough and tender, paraded before his eyes. The youngest and softest lambkins regarded has wolfship with soft eyes and flaunted their tender graces to his very teeth. Se woned old wethers looked on with approving eye. Even the ancient rains and their foolish male offspring joined the admiring throng, and, in excess of hospitality,

ship's taste. It was an affecting sight." After this it was not astonishing that his dis-Grace should issue a card to the American puba lic saying :- " I have really nothing I wish to say beyond a general expression of gratitude at the excessively kind and hospitable manner in which I have been received by my friends in America."

commended this or that tender bit to his Lord-

While there is a general demand that paupers. cripples and criminals shall not be landed on the sheres of America, would it not be wise to pro. long as he has a handle to his name, American society is open to receive him with all honor and admiration. Bi :cklegs, adulterers, seducers, et hoe genus omne, these are the sort that find a welcome, and are feted and caressed by the upper ten. Thus the United States is not only a dumping-graund for the paupers of England, but also a fashionable refuge for her social out-

DENIS KILBRIDE.

In announcing the definite selection of Mr. Denia Kilbride as the Nationalist candidate for South Kerry, the seat new vacant by the resignation of Mr. O Comor, the Lemster Leader remarks that he will appropriately represent almost exclusively the tenants of the Marquis of Lansdowne and that he will have among his constituents the Marquis' relatives and agents. "Mr. Kilbride," -aya the Leader, is well deserving of such an honor. Ostside the Parliamentary Party, and including many within it, there are few more popular men in Ireland today than Denis Kilbride. The first evicted tenant under the Plan of Campaign he displayed in the circumstances of his eviction and in the subsequent proceedings a sturdiness and manliness of character denoting the true soldier, and showed the not less requisite qualities of coolness and discipline which admirably fit him for Parliamentary life." From its inception, Mr. Kilbride has been an active organizer in the National League in his locality, having been elected, as in Land League days, honorary secretary of the thorough-going branch established in his native parish—the only post of honor which those who had known him from childhood, and who had learned to love him for his manliness and honesty of character, had it in their power to bestow. The part he has latterly performed with his brother tenants in the gallant struggle for the right to live in happy Irish homes, from which a landlord, who is a ruthless home leveller by right of descent, would drive them to find nameless graves in other lands, is well known to readers of THE Post.

COMMERCIAL UNION OR ANNEXA-TION. Commercial union is being discussed with great vigor and ability by the country press, especially in Ontario. The preponderance o opinion is altogether on the side of union. In fact, the few Tory newspapers who oppose it do so in a very pertunctory manner, as if they were not sure but they might have to accept it. Meantime the farmers are almost a unit in favor of it, and already the C. U. is a distinct cry representing a movement of greater depth and force than ever belonged to the N.P. In this province the movement has been warmly advocated among the English-speaking farmers and widely endorsed, while the whole people of the Maritime provinces are in its favor. Commercial whom the British have committed their case union or annexation is the cry down by the of the present Government.

We point with still greater pride to the small extent which the people in opposition to which the United States were minimum or annexation is the cry down by the stretches, and these, coupled with a frugal and by lopping off usels as officials. Several protection of the people in opposition to which the United States were

have been increased by carrying, and success- founded, and against which the whole power of meeting held there to discuss this question, fully, such progressive policy, and beg to express the Republic have been directed ever since the showed how great was the discontent in the future as in the part the first that was fired at Lexington. But England the first that was fired at Lexington. But England the eastern provinces arising from existing commercial coaditions. Referring to his visit abandoned by Americans, though they may to Prince Edward Island, Mr. Cloyes said "he lead her on with false hopes. The Democrats | had heard prominent men there say that unless Commercial Union was obtained they were all eve of a presidential election. Failure going for annexation. That was the general opposite party, that the efforts of the Premier, opinion in the Lower Provinces. He doubted whether if those before him were put in the with the intention of surrendering all places of these people even their loyalty would the claims of Canada on condition of being re- stand the test. Annexation to the States was lieved from the fear of American interference in | going on every day. Canada was annexing her future troubles with the enemies of the empire. | youth to the States with a rapidity which was

As yet there has been no decisive test of the extent of the opposition that may be expected to the movement for unrestricted reciprocity, but it can be estimated from the attitude of a section of the Tory press. Manufacturers in this generous manifestation of esteem and good the west are not opposed to it, except in a few instances, while merchants (armers and the And now, ladies and gentlemen, there is one all concerned. If we must yet awhile have a instances, while merchants, farmers and the representative of the Queen in Canada, in the | working classes are in its favor. But what gives emphasis to the movement is the widespread dissatisfaction with things as they stand. Everywhere the people find their productive energies handicapped by taxati n and restriction. They see no hope of alleviation save in the one direction, and in that line the tide of popular feeling is rising with ever increasing volume and intensity.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.

The Popular Minister of Public Works, Hon. James McShane, Receives an Enthusiastic Reception at the Hands

of the Chizens of Quebec-His Speech.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19 .- The banquet tendered to the Hon. James McShane this evening was an immense success in every way. It was the inthense success in every way. It was the tribute of the leading citizens of Quebec to the lon. Commissioner in acknowledgement of the divorce court. In England he is excluded his many fine qualities as a public man and his from the social circles to which he was born on large-heartedness in social life. Politicians of all political colors and views were present to testify their respect and esteem for Montreal's representative, making it, as it was, the finest demonstration ever held in the old St. Louis Hotel in honor of any public man. There was also a very large attendance of the fair sex surrounding Mrs. McShane and her sex surrounding Mrs. McShane and her sister, Mrs. Warrington, who put in an appearance just before speech-making began, who evinced much interest in the all orators. The Hon, Senator Pelletier several orators. presided as chairman, and among those present vere the following : Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. John Hearn, Major Short, "B" Battery, Lt. Col. Duchesony, D. A.G., Messis, F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P., Jules Tessier, M.P.P., Robt. McGreevy, J. J. Foote, Dr. Stewart, editor Chronicle, J. P. Whelan, U.S. Consul Downs, Hector Cameron, Toronto, Ald. Beausoleil, M.P., George Lewis, Henry Norman, Pall Mall Gazette, London, M. Deschesne, M.P.P., D. Ford. James Carroll, Telegraph, Henry Pemberton, Philip Hurt, S. Lesage, Assistant Commissioner Public Works, George Desbarats, C. Duquette, M. Rossiere, French st-amship line, and about one hundred others.
The during room of the St. Louis was neatly

decorated with English, Irish and French flags. A very fine orchestra played an excellent programme during the evening while the guests discussed the splendid menu of the St. Louis. On the right of the chairman was the guest of the evening, Hou. Mr. McShane, and on the left, the Hon. Peter Mitchell (Montreal). the with trawal of the cloth the usual loval toasts were given and heartily received. In proposing the trast of the guest of the evening, the Chairman alluded in the most flattering terms to the many fine traits of character of guest. He also paid a tribute to the Hon. Min ister's executive capacity, and also referred to the manner in which he had assisted to alleviate the distress among the laboring classes last winter in Quebec. The toast was received with three times three, the whole company singing 'For He's a jolly good fellow

Hon. Mr. McShane, who, on rising, was received with loud cheers, said :-Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen Words can hardly express the feelings which I entertain at this mome at for this magnificent demonstration of your good will, and for the cordial and hearty manner in which you have

received my name. This is not the first occasion on which I have experienced at your hands that kindly courtesy and generous hospitality for which your city is so well known. (Cheers.) I can never forgot other events with which you were good enough to associate my poor efforts as a public man, and I can assure you, not one word or act connected with your to flattering reception of myself and wife has een, or ever can be, forgotten by either of us.

Ladies and gentlemen, -It is now nearly ten

years since I came to Quebec as one of the re-presentatives of Montreal to the Provincial Parliament. At that time I was a stranger to the great majority of your people. Like all new member, I had many difficulties to con-tend with; but, assisted by the good will and kind forbearance of my fellow-countrymen on both sides, I trust I have succeeded in a tisfying my friends, and that without making any enemies in the House (cheers). The fact of your presence here this evening, and the recollection of the many kindnesses I have received at your hands, are sufficient proof to me that few, if any, of my acts have met with your disapproval. (Great cheering.) For this alone I cannot but thank you frankly from the bottom of my heart. Until lately, as you are aware, it was not in my power to de much for those who had claims upon to do much for those who had claims upon my sympathy and good will here in Quebec. I had often longed for an opportunity which would enable me to help those who needed help the most. That opportunity came to me when my friend, my true friend, the Hon. Premier called me to his Cabinet as Minister of Public Works and Agriculture. During the distress in this city last winter among the laboring classes, feeling that something ought to be done, I con-ferred with the Prime Minister and my colleagues as to the nature of measure of relief by which we undertake to assist the poor without any detriment to the province. I need hardly say, ladies and gentlemen, that the Hon. Premier and my colleagues cheerfully and unhesitatingly approved the suggestions I laid before them. (Cheers.) No time was lost in providing work for hundreds of men who, with their families, would otherwise have been in want. (Cheers.) The work those men did was of a public nature, and has added much to the improvement and beautifying of your city. I am satisfied that this action has met with the approbation of every right thinking person in Quebec and the province. (Cheers.) But, ladies and gentlemen. I hope I may claim with my colleagues to have been associated in another good work. I now refer to the late provincial exhibition. It is some satisfaction to us, and to the peoule at large, to know that that exhibition was a great success. It marked the opening up of a large district of the province which was hithertocomparatively unknown to us. I mean the Lake St. John region. (Cheers) I regret, and regret exceedingly, that my duties prevented me from teing present on that occasion, but know not only from the people in Quebec, but also from many in Montreal, that the display of our agricultural and industrial products was our agricultural and industrial products was something of which all Canadians have reason to be proud. (Cheers.) It proves that we need have no fear of our future. We have a magnificent Dominion, rich in its mineral resources, in the forests which in its great water. rich in its forests, rich in its great water

holding its own equally with the sister pro-

vinces. (Cheers.)

Of course, ladies and gentlemen, this demonstration, so magnificent in its proportions, friendly in its tone, and non-partizan in its character, prevents me from referring to what the Government has so far accomplished in other respects. I can, however, say, without offence, to those good and kind friends of the myself and my colleagues have been directed so as to do the greatest good for the majority of the people. (Cheers.)

I have also to express my warmest thanks to my true friend, F. X. Lemieux, a gen.lemia...

who does honor to his nationality and hi country, and whose abilities are such as cantive of one of the oldest and most dis-tinguished French-Canadian families in the Province. He, to, will, I am satisfied, some day, from his ability and energy, occupy an important position in the country (cheers). To him and many others who have aided, I own more name I must mention, and that is my honored chief, the Hon. Premier. (Great applause.) I may add that those who think as we do owe him much. He has recognized principles which are deeply a sociated with my political life. (Cheers.) That political life extends over a quarter of a century, and during that time I have, I can truly say, endeavored in private and in public to do everything in my power to allay harsh feelings amongst the different races and creeds of which our fair province is madeup, and the same has always been the aim of my chief. (App!ause.) In this I am led to be-lieve that my efforts have not been without some good results. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentle-men, I feel I should not be doing justice to my feelings if before I sit down I did not give expression in the heartiest manner to the kindness, and the great honor, which our worthy chairman has done me in presiding at this banquet. Our friend, Senator Pelletier, is too well known to you for me to enlarge upon his broadness of view, impartiality and geniality, which

all conduce to fit him for the chairmanship of this happy gathering. (Cheers.) More I shall not say, it would be superfluous. I know that my many friends in Montreal will be delighted at this marked demonstration of respect to a representative of their city. In their name, as well as my own, allow me t thank you all once more for the honor you have done me this evening, and to assure you that I shall never forget those distinguished gentlemen of both political parties, so many of whom occu-py the highest positions in the country, for coming here this evening to do me (Cheers.) I also tender, on behalf of Mrs. Me-Shane, her and my sincere thanks to the noble and kind-hearted ladies of Quebec for their generous hospitality, courtesy and warmth of kindly feeling which they have always extended to her. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Speeches were also made during the evening

by Hons. Peter Mitchell, Ross, Cameron, Lo-mieux and Tessier. The company did not break up until midnight, and then with hearty cheers for Hon, Mr. and Mrs. McShaue,

THE GREAT MEDICAL CONGRESS.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. LAPTHORN SMITH ON THE SUBJECT.

Yew Discoveries in Medicine and Surgery The Most Important Congress Ever Held – The social Endurance of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland-Montreal Doctors Honored.

Dr. Lapthorn Smith, who has just returned rom the 9th International Medical Congress, at Washington, was interviewed by a Post reporter, in regard to the business of the congress.

"What was the particular business of the congress, doctor?" was asked.

"The-e meetings are held every four years, he replied, "to enable original workers in the various departments of medicine and surgery to lay the results of their labors before the whole world. The general mass of medical men are glad to avail themselves of such opportunities to hearn the latest advances which have been made in their profession. The first of these meeting was held in Paris, France, another in London, England, another in Copenhagen, and, as you know, this last one in Washington. The next congress will be held in Berlin, Germany. The leading men from all the countries in Europe attend them, wherever they to ay be held, the languages used being English, French and Ger-

About how many members were present"? There were about 3,000 registered, but it is e-ti nated that there were another 3,000 who arrived a day or two late and who thus did not register. Of course, it would have been impossible to manage so much business before a single meet ing, so that after the opening coremonies, at which the President of the United States was present, the meeting broke apinto sections, eight n number, each composed of 500 to 800 doctors and each provided with a separate hal, the various theories and public buildings of the Capitol being placed at our disposal. Was this congress equal in numbers and results to those previously held?"

"Yes; those who have attended all the others say that this one far surpassed any of them. Many of the most important discoveries of the most vital interest to the public, and which will aid materially in lowering the death-rate of many of the most fatal diseases— for instunces, in bacteriology."
"What am I to understand by that big

word?"
"Bacteriology treats of those lower forms of life, of a vegetable nature, which are now known to be the cause of all contagious and infectious diseases. Consumption, for instance has been found to be due to inhaling the bacillus of

What's that?' "It is a very minute germ, which can only be seen by the aid of the interescope, and which, when inhaled in large reumbers, multiplies enormously at the expense of the lungs, which

it destroy. Arm there any of those germs around our vicinity ?"

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Hon, Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has gone to New York to consult emi nent medical men in regard to his health, which is still far from satisfactory.

Winnipeg Liberals will push the petition against Mr. Scarth, who only secured his election by a majority of ten, and that, it is alleged, by corrupt means. It a new election is ordered the Liberals should be able to carry the seat.

The Toronto World reports that three new judges are about to be appointed for Ontario. Their names are: W. G. Falconbridge, Q.C., and Jas F. Smith, Toron'o, and W. P. R. Street, London.

Mr. Erastus Wiman and Hop. B. Butterworth have been requested to address a public meeting under the auspices of the Oswego, N.Y., Board of Trade in that city at an early date. The interest in the unrestricted reciprocity movement grows in the States.

The Shefford Dominion election trial commences at Sweetsburg to day (Monday, 19th.) Mr. Auger, who was defeated by 28 votes, claims the seat on the ground that Mr. Auget, the sitting member, was an official of the Dominion Government at the time of his nomination, he having continued to hold the office of postmaster at Bonsecours until after

A despatch from Quebec announces that Mr.

quired will be discharged and their places will not be filled. The offices of deputy provincial registrar and deputy prothonotary of the Que-bec district, which have become vacant by death, will not be filled, but will be abolished or amalgamated with others. Thus Mr. Mercier is carrying out his promises to reduce the cost of government, while the federal ministry are constantly creating new and unnecessary offices for their favorites.

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE

ON THE FISHERY COMMISSION LIKELY TO BE SIB JOHN MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, Out., Sept. 16 .- The announcement rom Washington that Sir John Macdonald will 3 Canada's representative on the Figheries Commussion is somewhat premature. It is stated, on the best of authority, that the Premier's colleagues have urged him to accept the position, but that, as yet, he has not signified his intention to accept. In the departments, however, and accept the wishes of the ministers and in that accept the wishes of the ministers and in that accept the wishes of the will ultimately accede to the wishes of the ministers and in that event the responsibility of urging the case before the commission would fall on the Minister of Justice. With Mr. Thompson to present the legal side of the case and Mr. Foster along with him to furnish the his toxical material, it is generally thought that historical material, it is generally thought that Canada's interest would be in safe hands. In the event of a solicitor-general being appointed before the commission meets, the duty of arguing the Dominion case would devolve upon him, but in an important question of this kind, the Minister of Justice is the man above all others to whom the public look to present the Do-minion side. In Mr. Foster he would have a worthy coadjutor. The work of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may not be greatly apparent in the negotiations which have taken place, but when it is stated, on the authority of of a gentleman who knows that outside of the egal bearing of the case, the material supplied in the despatches is from his hands, it will be seen by those who have read the correspondence that he is thoroughly an fait with the Dominion

The Fisheries Department is advised that the Lobster Commission has just concluded its labors. The secretary will at once set to work to prepare the report, which will afterwards be submitted to a final meeting of the Commission for revision and then forwarded to Ottawa The Governor-General has appointed Thursday, Nov. 17th, Thanksgiving Day.

HONORING MR. LYNCH.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT KNOWLTON IN HONOR OF THE LATE MINISTER OF CROWN LANDS. Knowlton, Sept. 16.—The domonstration in monor of the Hon. Mr. Lynch, late Minister of Crown Lands, came off with great eclat here to-day. The special train from Montreal ar-

rived at Knowlton at 13.30, with the following gentlemen among others on board:—Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Laviolette, Blanchet and Starnes, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Senator Ogilvic, Aldermen Archibald and White, Messrs. Joseph Tasse, J. L. Archambault, Francou Penon, J. Hall, Spencer, Poupore, Owens. E. R. Smith, Alex. Smily. There were also present a large delegation from Waterloo and the Surrounding district, among which were noticed Mayor Slacke, of Waterloo, and Messrs. Nulling, Judge Fester, George Foster, B. Wright, Nesbitt, S. Foster, M. Lefebyre, F. England and Williams. The train landed the excursionists at Foster Port, on the shores of France Labor. Brome Lake. Here the ladies of Knowlton had an appetizing lunch prepared for the visit-After the lunch ors, who did full justice to it. all adjourned to the platform, where an excellent crayor portrait of Mr. Lynch, excuted by Mr. Fester, occupied a prominent

position.
Mr. W. Owens, M.P.P. for Argentouil, was called to the canir, and in the course of a short speech said that it gave him great satisfaction to preside at such a gathering. He had been sixteen years in public life, during which time he had a good chance of judging what kind of a man Mr. Lynch was. Ho could therefore assure his heavers that it gave him the utmost pleasure to present Mr. Lynch with a elight token of the regard in which he was held by the people of Knowlton and his friends in general. He then handed Mr. Lynch an envelope contrining the donation, which was said to be : cheque for \$3,000.

The children of the French school, through Miss Lefebyre, a young lady of twelve, presented Mr. Lynch with a bandsome address and a heautiful banquet of flowers. An address from the English school fellowed, after which the Conservative Association of Knowlton, through Mr. George Foster, handed Mr. Lynch a hand some illuminated address.

Mr. Lynch caming forward prefaced his remarks by saying that hie hid its sorrows and joys. He had experienced considerable of the former and very little of the latter. He was very proud that his friends thought so much of him. Since he had been a public man he had never skirked any duy. He was proud that the electors of hir ne for the past sixteen years had reposed such confidence in him. It was an evidence that he had fulfilled his dyties in a setisfactory manner to them. In all his public career he had acted in such a way that not even his bitterest adversary could challongs his conduct. In referring to the anestion of education he said that it was an important one, and hoped that the Mercer Government, with lots of money, would liberally endow the

elementary.

Messer, Taill n, B'anchet, Curran and Tassé followed, after which "G d Save the Queen" out to the train. Letters of regret were road from Sir John Mac-donald, Hon, Mr. Pope, Meesrs, Curran, Carling, Costigan, Han. Thos. White and others.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Midland train was crowded with excurdonists going to Doneaster to see the race for the Doncaster one. Suddenly a plate layer was noticed wildly waving a red flag. On looking out the passengers were horrified to see the express coming at full speed. Before realizing the danger there was a terrific shock.

The express cut through the excursion train.

The express engine was badly damaged, but kept on the rails. Its train practically sus-

tained no damage.

The scene was horrible. Scores of people lay bleeding or dead wedged amid the splintered woodwork and debris. Their shricks and groans were heartrending. At first it was impossible to release them till mechanical appliance arrived. Many were taken out shockingly mangled, with arms and legs severed. Others were almost decapitated and disemboweled.

The dead were laid in an adjoining meadow.

They were only recognizable by their clothing. The injured were conveyed in improvised ambulances to the nearest house. A number of surgeons were speedily in attendance. There were numerous broken legs, some requiring amputation. All that was possible to remove

were taken to an inficmary.

The guard of the excursion outrail had a narrow escape. A mother with her baby in her arms was killed, while the child escaped un-

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Dunlin, Sept 15.—Casey, one of the men who was wounded during the melee Friday at Mitchellstown, has died. On Sunday he awore to a deposition identifying the constable who

A hotel clerk says the hardest thing he has to do i. to look i leasant every time he is spoken to The proprietor expects it and the public expect it.

As prepared by M. H. BRISSRITE, u. New York and Montreal, it we v. v highly 'engagemented in all persons of rotal stress and of all green Decellary, per to should sake to use a case of the sake of the contract of the contr