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The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

THE LIBERATOR.

Mr. Luby, the well known author of "The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," says the curse of Ireland is disunion. There can be no doubt of it. Disunion does not arise on account of differences in religious opinions or modes of worship. It pervades the whole island from the Giants Causeway to Cape Clear. It is common to every class of religionists, Presbyterianism combats Presbyterianism; Orangeism is not more opposed to Catholicism than Orangemen are opposed to each other, while Catholics, at home and abroad, all the world over in fact are constantly repeating the Donnybrook Fair challenge: "Tramp on the tail of my coat if you plase." The late Mr. O'Connell, the liberator, the emancipator of the Roman Catholics was an exception to this rule. In him there was a recognition of all Ireland. He knew no distinction of party. He collected the "rent" and used it, but he used it as much in the interest of the "Black North," as in the interest of those who consider that Ireland especially belongs to the wearers of the green. He never forgot that the green immortal shamrock is common to both North and South. He always knew that yellow and blue make green. In his time Mitchell and the *United Irishman* sprang into existence, and that rabid Presbyterian, John Mitchell, advocated measures which the more prudent and skilful O'Connell never dreamed of. Mitchell approved of scarifying, scalding, and burning with vitriol the troops of Great Britain, should they appear in the discharge of their duty in the streets of Belfast. Mr. O'Connell advocated a peaceable repeal of the Union now existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and which, it is to be hoped, will long continue to exist. He spoke boldly. He was opposed to a brass currency and to the prohibition of manufacturing industry in Ireland. He had a noble idea of the "finest peasantry" in the world. Blind to their faults, he knew the virtues of the Celtic race, and frequently gave evidence of his own acute sense of wit in appealing to his countrymen for the "*rint*," without which his guerilla warfare of words could not possibly have been carried on. He was not a man desirous of using physical force; moral force, the force of public opinion, was that upon which he solely relied. His wit was never more apparent than when the *Times* sent a couple of reporters to note what was then reported to be seditious utterances. Not allowing the people—essentially his people—to disturb the *Times'* emmissaries, he addressed the multitude in Erse. He was more than ordinarily happy in his utterances and might even have gone beyond the bounds of prudence. The gaelic-gutteral tongue of the Celt could not be even phonographically committed to the note-book. To the reporters it was literally "*vox et praeterea nihil.*" But he did ultimately overstep the mark slightly, was convicted of seditious teachings, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in a gaol. All patriots or nearly all have been similarly, if not worse treated. Wallace, the hero of Scotland, was decapitated, and his head placed on Temple Bar in London. Seven Bishops of the Church of England were imprisoned in the Tower of London for conscience sake. The Covenanters, after the battle of Drumclog, were hewn down or shot to death by Claverhouse's dragoons wherever they could be found; but the points that these brave spirits aimed at have been nevertheless realized. There is still hope for Ireland. No advocate of "Home Rule," as it is called, but quite earnest in our belief that the disestablishment of the Church of England was a necessity in Ireland, it is impossible for us to deny to the late Mr. O'Connell moral courage, in combatting abuses, of the highest order, and it is to be hoped that in the matter of a centennial celebration in which honour is meant to be done to that great man there will be no disunion apparent. Every Irishman of whatever creed, in this country as in Ireland, will do himself credit by honouring the name and memory of O'Connell. He was the friend of freedom. He it was who advocated civil and religious liberty. His aim was to emancipate the Irish slave. He was the Wilberforce of Ireland, as well as its Mirabeau. He had noble instincts, and what he felt he boldly declared. Nothing daunted him. Not the dungeon, nor the sword, nor the halter stayed his tongue. In the House of Commons he was as outspoken and as fearless as in College Green, or the fastnesses of Connemara. He had more wit and sense than all the "Cabbage-garden" people put together, and never befooled himself with a gold laced cap band and pea green tunic. Reasoning with everybody he was not averse to ridicule where the use of ridicule seemed better than wit. The man who made Mrs. Moriarity, the most noted vituperator of her day, fairly choke with rage, could bring that most powerful weapon to oppose any foe with whom he came in contact. This great man died in Rome, before he had an opportunity to kiss the Pope's toe, whither he was drifting, his heart going to Rome and the other parts of his body going to Ireland where it now rests.

Here, it is proposed to give a day to O'Connell, as days have been given to Shakespeare, Burns, and Scott, and who among Irishmen in this city or else where can dare to disagree with his fellows in this matter? If he be living let him speak.

RICE LAKE FISHING.

The Fisheries Inspector.

It is worth the trouble of visiting Rice Lake now, as well for the beauty of the scenery as for the fishing, the hotel accommodation being excellent. Mr. Charles Gilchrist, the Inspector of Fisheries, has been most indefatigable in suppressing poaching. A year or two ago, after the disappearance of the ice, both banks of the lake were nightly illuminated. The torch and the spear were in constant use. The poacher had no sense of propriety. The maskinonge, the bass, the pickerel, or whatever else might be lured to destruction by the exhibition of glaring and blazing pitch-lime was murderously slain, was unhesitatingly speared. Millions perished. Rice Lake in a few years, would have become as destitute of its celebrated aquatic residents as Ontario is of salt water salmon, had not the Marine and Fisheries Department interferd, inaugurated a close season, and prevented the wholesale destruction of fish at other times by foreigners. This work they delegated to Mr. Charles Gilchrist to see fully carried out, and he fulfils his instructions to the letter. A magistrate as well as a Government officer, he can not only arrest, seize nets, spears, and fishing rods, but can pass sentence on offenders. The law is not suffered to be trifled with by cunning or sympathizing country magistrates. Mr. Gilchrist passes judgment himself upon offenders, and ten dollars and costs in every instance have had a most excellent effect. Well, there is fish in abundance in the lake. Lake View House, kept by Messrs. Brady & Roger, is all that travellers can desire in the way of comfort. Lofty, well-aired, and admirably furnished bed rooms, good parlours, and a splendid cuisine, with an airy position, enabling the traveller to scan the whole lake of thirty-three miles in length and four and a half in breadth, with its innumerable forest clad islets, make Lake View House the most desirable residence in Harwood, or elsewhere. And not that alone Messrs. Brady and Roger are noted for their courtesy to strangers. Having boats of their own, fishing tackle, rifles, and fowling pieces, a traveller may visit Lake View House without bringing with him such necessary weapons for the destruction of fish or fowl.

Now is the season to go. As yet the Rice-beds do not appear above the surface. The whole lake is open to trolling, and it may be again stated fish are in abundance.

THE SIOUX CHIEFTAINS.

A Failure in the Negotiations—Persistent Refusal of the Indians to Sign the Treaty—Trouble Anticipated in the Future—Early Departure of the Indians.

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1875.—The worst fears as to the failure of the Sioux to comply with the request of the President in signing the treaty submitted to them by Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, were to-day realised. The Indians would not put in an appearance at the department, as the President had left, and accordingly Commissioner Smith, determined not to leave anything undone to accomplish success, proceeded to the hotel where the Indians were stopping to make a last effort with them. At about mid-day Commissioner Smith, looking somewhat pale and thoughtful, as well as disappointed, walked rapidly into the room of Secretary Delano, who appeared anxiously awaiting his return, as also were Governor Thayer, of Wyoming; Delegates Steele, of Wyoming, and Biddle, of Dakota. Commissioner Smith briefly told Mr. Delano that

THE INDIANS WOULD DO NOTHING

here, but would take the treaty to their different bands, and submit it there for action. He then laid down the nicely folded parchment pages, neatly written out, and held together with red, white and blue ribbons, as though relieved of a heavy golden ingot. The Secretary appeared somewhat taken aback, and became dejected. Later in the day he went home, feeling indisposed. All that Commissioner Smith accomplished was to have the Indians promise that they would make an effort to call their people together promptly, have the treaty favorably acted on and telegraph the result through their agents at once so that he would be enabled to give the appropriation applied before it should lapse into the Treasury on the 30th inst.

Much chagrin is felt at the action of the Sioux Indians, and the officials of the government lay the charge of the failure to the demoralising influences and unwarranted interference of two or three of the "squaw men," who have demonstrated that they exercise more power and control over the Indians than the President and all other officials combined. While yet even Dr. Daniels was struggling to overcome the objections of the Indians

THE HUMILIATING SPECTACLE

to our government was presented in his coming into Commissioner Smith's office with one of these creatures to make some explanations for his satisfaction in going over the map. The Indians will go to the Interior Department to-morrow at ten o'clock, probably to take their leave, and Dr. Saville says that he will make preparations to take them home forthwith and see what can be done at their agencies.

The young men have not spoken at all, and there seems to be some restraint upon them. It is hinted that they will make an effort to depose Red Cloud, who has acted for the removal of Dr. Saville, but which, owing to the bad manner in which the Indians have behaved, will not be heeded by the department. So far as

THE CHARGES OF PROFESSOR MARSH

are concerned, a committee of three from the Board of Indian Commissioners was appointed for the investigation by General Fiske, the chairman, but they have all declined, and it is believed others will be designated if they can be gotten to accept, and further proceedings will be taken to establish the truth or unfounded character of the charges preferred against the Red Cloud agents. The fact is that considerable trouble is anticipated to take place at no distant day in the Dakota region, and the place will not be desirable for peaceably inclined persons. Dr. Saville courts investigation, and Bishop Hare, on whose recommendation he was appointed, after scrutinizing matters, is disposed to stand by him. Professor Marsh indicates a persistence in pursuing the inquiry as to the bad rations, the complaints of the Indians and the alleged mismanagement of the department. The opinion prevails among representatives here from the frontier

THAT NOTHING CAN BE DONE

with the Sioux until they have had a sound thrashing, which can be readily done by recruiting two or three regiments on the border to assist the United States troops which will be needed, because the Sioux can place from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, well armed, in the field, and it is not possible to readily mobilize more than 2,000 troops anywhere on the frontier, except after long preparation.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Governor Thayer, of Wyoming, and Governor Pennington, of Dakota, who came to Washington in connection with the business sought to be transacted with the Sioux Indians, have left the city for their respective Territories. Delegate Steele, of Wyoming, and Delegate Kidder and General Beadle, of Dakota, will remain here for a few days, until the Indians leave for their homes. Governor Pennington says that should these Indians fail to indicate a purpose of adjusting the questions at issue between them and the Government the entire army could not prevent restless adventurers from going to the Black Hills country, thousands of whom are now prepared to proceed thither. Trouble also may ensue with the Indians. The Governor is satisfied that the Indians have been improperly influenced by the white men who accompany them, some of whom have married Indian women.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent has the following:

The preliminary work for the International Centennial Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, is making such rapid progress that there is little doubt felt of its success. Thirty-one of the leading nations of the world have accepted the President's invitation to participate, and many of them have already appointed Commissioners to take charge of their affairs at the Exposition. The intention is to open the buildings to the public on May 10, 1876, and the progress made warrants the belief that they will be ready for occupancy before that time. The chief building is the permanent Memorial Hall, which is to be used as an art gallery, and which the contractor will have finished by New Year's Day. It was begun in July last, and is 365 by 210 feet, being constructed of granite. Already the walls are up, and a very large portion of the work is finished. The contract price for it is $1,199,273 and it is built by Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, who have appropriated a fund of $1,500,000 for this purpose. Work is also going on upon the Industrial Building, which is the main exhibition hall, 1830 by 646 feet, built in a series of pavillions. This is a temporary structure, and will also be completed by New Year's Day, its cost being $1,420,000 This building is not yet up, but the greater part of the material is on the ground, and the framework will be in position before September. There will be 3,928 tons of iron, nearly 250,000 square feet of glass, and over one million square feet of tin roofing used in this structure. The builder of both these structures is Mr. Richard J. Dobbins, and he has an army of mechanics at work upon them. The extreme cold and latness of the winter have somewhat retarded the work on the ground, but at present it is industriously progressing. There is also to be a Machinery Hall, 1,402 by 360 feet, with an annex, 208 by 210 feet, which is to cost $542,300. The erection of this structure has begun, and nearly all the material for it is prepared, so that its completion is anticipated by October. A Horticultural Hall, 386 by 105 feet, of beautiful design, which is intended as a permanent structure, is to be built for $253,937. It also is in course of erection and will be finished in September. An Agricultural Hall, 820 by 540 feet, is also contemplated, and the working drawings are completed, but no contract has yet been made for its erection. It will be begun in May, and completed in September. There are thus five principal buildings, all of which are expected to be ready for occupancy by New Year's Day, and work on four of which is now progressing.

These buildings are contained in an enclosure of about 236 acres in Fairmount Park, into which railway lines lead from the Pennsylvania and other railroads, terminating at Philadelphia. The railway arrangements which are being perfected will bring visitors direct from New York and other large cities to the doors of the Exposition. Every portion of this enclosure will be covered with different parts of the Exhibition, and seven miles of streets and avenues have been laid out in it to provide for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. A complete system of drainage has been devised and is partially completed. To secure ample water supply, special pumping works are to be erected on the Schuylkill River skirting the grounds, and 4,000,000 gallons of water will be furnished daily. The gas supply will also be ample. Special lines of street passenger railways are also being laid down, which will bring people from all parts of Philadelphia immediately to the entrance.

LIFE-SAVING DRESS.

The London *Times* gives an interesting description of Capt. Paul Boynton's life dress or life-saving apparatus, which he wishes to get adopted by the Arctic Expedition, the National Lifeboat Institution, and the Royal Humane Society. The first time this gentleman brought the life-dress prominently under public notice was towards the end of last October, when he jumped overboard from the National Liner Steamship *Queen*, some miles from the Irish coast, and succeeded in reaching the shore safe, warm and dry, notwithstanding the stormy state of the sea. Astonishing though it may seem, it is a well-authenticated fact that Captain Boynton did so quit the vessel, and after remaining in the sea for seven hours, was cast ashore on the Skibbereen coast, whence he left for Cork, where he rejoined his anxious friends on board the steam liner. Since this exploit he has exhibited his powers of flotation in the life-dress in Cork Harbour, Kingstown Harbour, Dublin Bay, the Liffey, and lastly in the Thames. The dress is described as made of solid India rubber, and is in two parts, the lower being the pantaloons, to which boots are attached, and the upper the tunic, with sleeves, gloves, and helmet connected to it. The pantaloons are formed with a waistbelt or hoop of steel, which is elastic, and has a rib of india rubber running round the outside. The tunic has a similar rib of rubber around the inside of the waist, which is drawn over and contracts under the rib on the pantaloon belt, and by its elasticity, gripping it tightly, forms a water-tight joint. This joint is further secured by an outer belt of rubber fastened with a buckle. Having put on this suit in the order indicated in our description, the operator next proceeds to inflate it, which he does by blowing in turn through five tubes, fitted with stop valves, each tube communicating with an air chamber. Of these chambers there are two in the pantaloons, two in the tunic, and one in the helmet. In the front of the helmet an aperture is left large enough to show the eyes, nose, and mouth of the operator, and the act of inflating the helmet brings the edges of the rubber in close contact with the face, so that there are only a few square inches of exposed surface. The suit weighs 15lb., and when fully inflated is stated to be capable of sustaining a weight of 300lbs., which allows for the weight of a person saved by the wearer from drowning, besides which the inventor has provided for the contingency of damage to any one of the air-chambers" From this description it will be seen that the invention promises to be as useful as it is ingenious; and a practical testimony to its value is afforded by the fact that the United States Government, after giving the dress a year's trial, have ordered 4000 of them for their naval service.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., June 9.—The shooting match at double birds in connection with the New York Sportsmen's Association now in session here came off this morning. W. S. Barnum, of Syracuse, took the first prise, killing 18 birds out of 25; H. Berner, of Rochester, second prize; Silsby, of Seneca Falls, third prize; Hamilton, of Buffalo, fourth prize; and Woods, of Syracuse, fifth prize.

Don Alfonso and Donna Maria Interviewed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the special correspondent of the *Neue Preie Presse* and of the *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna have interviewed Don Alfonso and Donna Blanca, or rather Donna Maria, as, according to her own statement, she ought to be called. In spite of the state of siege and military occupation in which the villa was, they found no difficulty in gaining access, for scarcely had they passed, through the railings of the garden through which the villa stands, and given their cards to the policeman, when down came the secretary and *vides-de-camp* of Don Alfonso to ask them to step into the house and up into the drawing room on the first floor, where they found the princely couple. The impression made upon both of them seems to have been very favourable. According to them Don Alfonso looks a very young man, of elegant appearance and refined manners, while Donna Maria looks the very reverse of that savage Amazon she might have been supposed from the accounts current about her. She is slim, fair haired, and with dark blue lively eyes. Both speak German, and when the interviewers brought forward their excuses for obtruding, Donna Maria, who, speaking German more fluently, mainly carried on the conversation, interrupted them by saying how glad they were to see the representatives of the press, and how ready they were to answer any question which they might have put to them. In talking of the events of the last few days, Don Alfonso characterized them as blunders to be regretted, but which did not disturb his peace or shake his intention of remaining in Gratz. The Princess laughed at the picture the interviewers drew of her as she lived in the popular mind—on a flying steed, with flying hair and sabre in hand. According to herself, she wore a lady's riding habit, the only military part of her dress being the red cap worn by the Carlists. When the subject of the cruelties laid to their charge came on, the Prince brought pen, ink and paper. Donna Maria declared the story about the woman who had been "feathered" an invention. She did not even know what the expression meant. As for the story of the Spanish General Iglesias, who, it was said, had been tied to a horse's tail, it was quite ridiculous. He was taken among the Etat Major, got a horse, was invited to dinner, and was set free on parole, which he has faithfully kept up to this day. Don Alfonso's account of the capture of Cuenca is that it was taken after three days' storm. The order was given to place sentries before every house that had been deserted by its owners, so that nothing should be stolen, while on leaving the soldiers were visited in order to see whether they had appropriated things. He declared it a lie that houses had been set on fire. The Town Hall did take fire, but it could not be found out who had done it. The order was given at once to extinguish the fire, and the troops succeeded in affecting this. Deeds of violence had occurred, no doubt, but not more than in any other war—for instance, the Franco-German war. Soldiers and officers were found murdered, men fired from the windows, and of course this led to retaliation, but in general war was conducted on humane principles, prisoners were exchanged, and there was no question of torturing or butchering them wholesale. General Saballs had once 50 volunteers shot. As for the plundering which has been laid to their charge, just the reverse was the case. There were orders to pay for everything, and some districts made quite a good affair by selling provisions to the troops, and it was hard enough at times to obey orders, for often the soldiers had long marches to perform and people would not sell provisions. During the vintage time the troops passed near the vineyards without touching them. If requisitions were ever made, they were always scrupulously paid for. To give an example how severely discipline was upheld, Donna Maria mentioned one case in which a soldier on whom a stolen fowl was found received 50 lashes.

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HARRIS & CAMPBELL

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$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Joyful Tidings to Thousands.

The Elysium of the Invalid

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SULPHUR, SALINE and GAS.

The REJUVENATING WATERS so much sought for in years long past.

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Dyspepsia, Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Affections of the Liver and Urinary Organs are positively cured by using the water for a few weeks.

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Hundreds of Rheumatics have been cured by the Sulphur Baths. Suffering is alleviated by the first, and cripples throw away their crutches after about half-a-dozen bottles.

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Dr. Wm. Robertson, of Montreal, wrote as follows, in 1869:—But the disease above all in which the action of the water is most decided is Rheumatism. * * * I have known a few individuals who suffered much from improper use of mercury who were restored to health by the use of the waters.

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A magnificent new hotel, capable of accommodating 300 guests, will be opened on June 1st for the accommodation of visitors. The grounds have been improved and beautified, and every means for amusement and exercise provided. The trip thither by the Ottawa River is most enjoyable, and a railroad from the river to the Springs is in course of construction. Until the railroad is built, comfortable carriages will be in waiting at the wharf for the conveyance of visitors to the Springs. The distance of the Springs from Montreal and Ottawa respectively is 65 and 50 miles.

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By the Week.....10.00
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Ottawa, May 6th, 1875. 1869-1f

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Dated 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Nottingham, near Warminster, Wilts:—"I must also add, that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 76 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, J. S."

To the Proprietors of Morson's Camomile Pills, London.

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