

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

REPORT OF HON. E. J. FLYNN, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The annual report of the Minister of Crown Lands is now being distributed. It is a very carefully compiled and interesting document, which reflects the highest credit on Hon. Mr. Flynn and his department, which is the most efficient in the public service. The honorable Minister of Crown Lands has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the working of his department, and to acquire such knowledge has devoted all his time to the duties of his office. He commands the respect of both sides of the House, and the public in general, the latter for his cosmopolitan actions in every sense. Mr. Flynn has made himself master of the situation, and in the report this fact is clearly revealed; it is not a voluminous document, but it is a very interesting and instructive one, and deals fully with the affairs for the year ending 30th June, 1881. Three large and excellent maps accompany the report, which are well worth being examined. The report commences with reference to the sales of Crown Lands. From the figures presented we find that 173,392 acres of Crown Lands were sold during 1880 for the sum of \$69,870.23, and on account of these sales, and others previously effected, the sum of \$44,035.12, was collected. The latter figures, the Commissioner states, require explanation. The total amount received by the Department for lands was \$87,485.31. In this amount are the proceeds of the sale and appropriations of agricultural lands amounting to \$54,852.46 and those of mining lands \$12,933.85; a portion of this money is still on deposit awaiting the completion of the sales. Included in the sum of \$54,852.46 are \$12,000 paid by the Dominion of Canada Land and Colonization Company, on account of the price of the land reserved for them by the Government, which sum has been placed to the credit of any lots contained in the reserve, according to the custom of the department, inasmuch as the department is not in possession of the names of settlers to whom these lots may have been appropriated.

In the sale of 173,392 acres the 90,000 acres apportioned to this land company are not included. Eighty-six lots, comprising 7,040 acres, were also located as free grants along certain colonization roads during the year. The extent of land surveyed and subdivided into farm lots amounted on the 1st of July, 1881, to 6,399,975 acres.

CLERGY RESERVES. The clergy reserves are next dealt with. Of these lands, 6,170 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$2,652.01, the receipts for the lands being \$4,166.85. The extent of the clergy lands remaining disposable 30th June, 1881, was 161,363. The seigniories and properties known as the Jesuits' estate yielded \$28,914.26; the cost of collection was \$4,056.17. The revenue derived from beech and deep water lots was \$2,409.86, and that of the Crown domain property amounted to \$176.78. The expenses incurred in the collection of these amounts reached the sum of \$385.65. The sum of \$17,487.21 was realized from rents, etc., in the Seigniorie of Lauzon, the cost of collection \$1,655.22.

MINING INTERESTS. The mining interests of the Province show some very interesting statistics. During the year 1880-81, the total amount received from these sources was \$15,687.15, which included, first, licenses for working of gold and silver mines, \$2,908; fines in connection with the working of said mines, \$145.30, giving a total of \$3,053.30. Secondly, mining locations, \$12,633.85; but of the last named sum \$7,905.85 were, according to the report of the department, credited to lots of which sales were completed. The balance \$4,728, remain on deposit awaiting final adjudication. The sum of \$7,905.85 is included in the amount on account of sales mentioned above among the Crown Lands returns. It cost \$3,133.57, to administer the mining laws during the year. The following is returns of gold collected by the different mining parties for the year 1881, supplied by Mr. H. J. Duchesney, mining inspector for Chaudiere division.

Table with 2 columns: Name of company and Amount. Includes Canada Gold Co. (Limited), McArthur Brothers, Beauce Mining and Milling Company, etc.

Several firms did some work but collected no gold, their workings having been only preparatory. With regard to Woods and Forests the report states that the various amounts received through the Crown Timber Agents, or directly by the officers of the department, for stumpage dues, ground rent, and the premiums for transfers, form a total of \$543,518.76.

The total amount received by the department during the fiscal year, including certain fees and deposits amounting to \$26,526.12, was \$69,870.23. In concluding his report for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the Hon. Mr. Flynn promised that the amount of the revenue for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, would exceed the sum of \$504,000; his returns show that his anticipations have been more than verified.

In comparing the receipts of the present year with those of former years, a considerable increase is shown in all branches of his department, which speaks volumes for the honorable Commissioner's administrative capacity, and goes to prove that the writer was correct when he stated in a former letter that the Hon. E. J. Flynn is one of the best legislators in the House of Assembly, and if he remains in politics, a bright future as a public man awaits him. I cannot close this letter without saying a few words in behalf of the employment of the important department, who from the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. E. E. Tache, and the heads of the different branches, down to their assistants, are most competent and practical men. The department in all its branches is worked with the best system and no confusion ever witnessed by any persons seeking information. It is admitted by all who have business with the department that the Hon. E. J. Flynn is the most practical Commissioner they ever had dealings with, and could not be better satisfied.

killed a marshal, who was trying to arrest him for drunkenness, and he is now under sentence of death. His only purpose now is to die without being discovered by his relatives and friends.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MARY. THURSDAY, 4.—St. Monica, Widow. Cons. Apy. Corrigan, N. Y., 1873. FRIDAY, 5.—St. Plus V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1872. SATURDAY, 6.—St. John before the Latin Gate. SUNDAY, 7.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr. Less. Wisd. v. 1-5; Gosp. John xv. 1-7; Last Gosp. John xvi. 5-14. MONDAY, 8.—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. Cons. Bp. Neraz, San Antonio, 1881. TUESDAY, 9.—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor.

We have mailed to such of our subscribers as are in arrears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such indebtedness, as besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in the aggregate is of very great importance to us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our subscribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recommend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a difficulty easily overcome if it is understood that money can be safely transmitted to this office either in P. O. orders, or registered letter.

The chronicling of Hanlan's victories is becoming monotonous. His triumph over Trickett was of the usual easy description. Canada First—every time.

The Boboaygeon Independent learns that Sir John will succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General, and thinks after that it would not be surprising if Sir John effected a coup d'etat and proclaimed himself King of Canada.

The Chinese question continues to agitate the minds of the people in the United States. We shall have a Chinese difficulty of our own ere long if it be true that 3,000 of the Celestials arrived in British Columbia during one week in March.

They are arresting people in Russia if possible faster than in Ireland, but they are not arresting them on suspicion. To give the Nihilists their due they leave nothing to suspect. They either blow up the Czar or they do not. Parnell was arrested for blowing up Gladstone, but not with dynamite.

ROBERTIC McLEAN, the would-be assassin of the Queen, comes of a pretty good family and is a man of education. His father, now dead, was once proprietor of the comic paper Fun, and his sisters are said to possess rare beauty and accomplishments. One of them used to be a great favorite with the Duke of Connaught at the military balls at Woolwich.

There is great uncertainty in Ireland as to the intentions of the Government. One day the suspects are to be released and a peace policy inaugurated; next morning the news is published that more rigorous rule is to be meted out to Ireland. Perhaps the Government themselves are divided in their opinions; perhaps the Whigs go in for stringency and the Radicals for leniency.

Mr. COSTIGAN'S Irish resolutions have been sent to the Senate for their sanction, and, as the telegraph despatch from Ottawa says, it is possible, seeing they had no constituents to remind them they are mortal, they may withhold their sanction. If they do such a thing every one will know what to think and on whose shoulder should rest the responsibility. For who is really the master of the Senate?

Public opinion is evidently divided on the question, as to whether lotteries are immoral or not. The question, however, will in a few days be settled for a purpose by a vote in the Local Legislature. The bill to incorporate the Grand National Lottery at Quebec has been introduced, and there is every prospect of its being adopted.

Some of our French contemporaries, who imagined that a little coercion might be beneficial to Ireland, are beginning to imagine otherwise since Goldwin Smith has shouted into Gladstone and Forster's ears "Lay on McDuff," etc. They say "the Professor had no love for us French Canadians, but held us in contempt, and perhaps his trothy writings against the Irish are inspired by similar passions." It takes but little to estrange sympathy, but it would seem in this case to take much less to win it back.

The Court party in Russia is making an effort to conciliate Germany, as is evidenced by the appointment of the Count de Giers, minister to entertain a liking for Germany, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Prince Gortschakoff. But anti-German demonstrations continue all the same. The dangerous illness of General Scobeleff, the German hater, is a matter of regret to the National party just now, and if he dies it may be a serious loss to them, though only a postponement of the inevitable war. Perhaps Scobeleff has been poisoned by order of the Czar; it is a way they have of disposing of parties dangerous or hostile to the Czar in Russia.

The American House of Representatives seem to be in dead earnest about their citizens in British prisons, for although there is undoubtedly much screaming done by the sublime bird of freedom, there is also a good deal of deep feeling manifested. Nor is there as much yielding on the part of the British as was at first supposed. The blood of John Bull is rising rapidly, and Gladstone wishes sincerely that Forster had not imprisoned any American citizens. It is possible a war may yet arise from this high-handed action of the Irish Secretary. The cause which led to the Franco-German war was not half as just. The London Times exulted too soon when it said "the Celts are gone, gone with a vengeance."

Mr. GLADSTONE sees another rift in the cloud which hangs like a pall over Ireland. It was his son who saw the last rift; but it has since disappeared, giving place to a palpable darkness like that of Egypt. The amendment to the Land Bill, framed by Messrs. Parnell and Healy, will not be accepted in its completeness by the Premier, but he will offer a compromise. He is the greatest man of the century for compromises. The Standard, which is generally a well informed paper, says that the Liberal policy is the gradual release of the suspects and the speedy trial of those against whom evidence can be produced; the substitution for the Coercion Act of trial by magistrates entrusted with large powers; the amendment of the arrears and purchase clauses of the Land Act. We shall learn in time what the Lords have to say to this little programme.

Our esteemed and interesting contemporary, the Montreal Herald, must have its wings clipped if it continues to soar upwards into the realms of—bathos. We cannot stand it. We like Ireland very much, indeed, but we cannot go as far as the Herald in wishing it all sorts of freedom and happiness. The treason of the Herald shocks us. Why it approves of Mr. Blake's speech censuring Mr. Gladstone's policy. What next? And we hear no more of the pins and needles those wretched Land Leaguers put in the sheep's breakfast. Whither, Oub, whither, are we all drifting—if not into a general election?

The Americans are a little angry over the execution of Dr. Lamson, but they have no occasion; he richly deserved his fate. In our days, for some reason or other—perhaps a reason strictly logical—the medical profession has become very popular, and we hear of its members coming prominently to the front in all countries. It was a Dr. Falk who enacted those laws in Germany bearing his name, two medical gentlemen take leading parts in Australian politics, and we have in Canada a Doctor, Sir Charles Tupper. It is in France, however, that they crowd most to the front. Seeing the distinctions they gain politically and scientifically, it is no wonder they should feel grieved over the acts of such a villain as Lamson who was a disgrace to the profession. Next to the confidence reposed in a priest that reposed in a doctor is the most sacred, and to the honor of the profession be it said, the confidence is seldom abused. There was a traitor among the twelve Apostles.

It will surprise a good many to learn that there are less than 9,000 Canadians in New York, according to the last census. From the N. Y. Sun we learn that while the general fact that New York city had a population of 1,206,299 in the year 1880 is familiar, probably few persons have carefully noted the tables, recently prepared, in which this population is arranged according to nativites. The main division is that of 727,629 native born and 478,670 foreign born. Of the latter more than two out of every five are Irish, the number being 198,595, or not quite a sixth of the population of the city. The Germans rally next strongest with 153,482. There is a great falling off when we reach the next group, that of the English, with 29,767, followed by the Italians with 12,223; the French with 9,910, the Poles with 9,020, and the Scotch with 8,882. If we combine Austrians and Hungarians they number 8,844, the Austrians being a little in excess. The Bohemians give us 8,093, and the Canadians 7,024. Another step brings us to the Russians, most of whom are doubtless Israelites, with 4,551; the Swedes with 4,545, and the Swedes 3,194, or combined

with the Norwegians, 4,087. These figures give a good idea of the larger elements of our composite population, since of no other nation were there two thousand when the census was taken; and if we add Holland's 1,860 and Cuba's 1,644, of no other nation do we find a thousand.

The Government have at length submitted their scheme for redistribution of seats to the House, and, as might have been expected, it does not please the Liberals, as it is—they assert—simply a gerrymandering of the constituencies in favor of Conservative interests. Whatever credit must be given the leader of the Government in other matters, no one will accuse him of losing an opportunity of looking to the good of his party, and hence the redistribution has been made on a Conservative basis. According to its provisions Mr. Plumb's little constituency of Niagara disappears from off the earth's surface, and the swan of the great cataraet shall sing no more as a poet in the Lower House, though it is highly probable his charming notes will be heard in the Senate. Cornwall, Mr. Bargin's constituency, also goes by the board, but it is said, he also will be compensated with a Senatorship. Poor Montreal is overlooked in the redistribution, and, notwithstanding it has a population of over 150,000, it will have to content itself with three members as of old, while half-a-dozen rural constituencies, not equal in population, will return ten or twelve. But then such is political life in the colonies, and Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and Liverpool fare no better in old England.

The rift in the cloud over Ireland is widening. Earl Cowper, the wooden-headed old nobleman who has ruled Ireland the past two years, has resigned and the right honorable inventor of the latest cure for Ireland's ills by a process of buckshot is to follow suit. These resignations portend a change in the policy of the Government, and we shall soon hear of the release of the suspects in large batches, commencing with the members of Parliament. We would like to ascribe this change of policy to the disposition of the English people to do justice at last, but unfortunately we cannot do so truthfully. The English papers are just as truculent and unfair as ever, and English orators are as clamorous for more coercion, for martial law and all the terrible names it implies, if necessary. The real causes of the change of policy are four, namely, the calm but determined attitude of the Irish people, the starved condition of the unfortunate landlords which compels them to sue in forma pauperis, the demands of the American Government, and last, but not least, the resolutions passed in the Canadian House of Commons. England is powerful, but not as powerful as was ancient Rome, that is to say, not powerful enough to reject the counsel of outsiders who stand to her in the light of rivals, though, perhaps, blood relations. As a matter of course, Irish agitation is now bound to go on to its legitimate conclusion, and there must be local government and a radical settlement of the land question, for that is the meaning of the resignation of Cowper and Forster. Lord Spencer succeeds Cowper, and it is not unlikely Mr. Charles Russell, member for Dundalk, will be the new Chief Secretary for Ireland. One thing we are glad of is that the cessation of agrarian murders gave the Government a graceful excuse for swallowing the leek.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the support of temperance held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, when the report of the Vigilance Committee was read and adopted. From the report we learn that the Committee was hard at work, and had been busy opposing the granting of licenses to improper persons, as also that they had secured the co-operation, in a measure, of the Catholic temperance people of this city. While it is something to be regretted that the Committee has been obliged to work on narrow grounds it is a matter for congratulation that it is not so narrow as it has been, and that such eminent persons as Archbishop Taschereau and Pere Roussellet have given their sanction and their time to the good work. As regards the granting of licenses, much may be said. Whiskey is whiskey no matter who sells it, and has precisely the same effect when doled out by a strictly virtuous as by a bad man. The vigilance committee have not applied their axe to the root of the Apas tree, they are only pruning the branches, as it were. Perhaps they cannot be blamed for this. A child has to crawl before it can walk, and the smallest and most isolated effort in any cause will have its results. While of the opinion that even the smallest attempt in the cause of temperance must have beneficial results, we believe the Dominion Alliance has not yet taken the best way of securing its object. We believe, also, that it is a mistake to concentrate its strength against the invasion by the saloons of what are known as respectable localities. On the contrary, the resources of the Alliance should be used in checking the spread of the saloons in other quarters, as it is to be presumed the educated districts are able to take care of themselves. At all events they should. If saloons became common among them the fact might rouse the residents in those localities to healthy action, while at present the evil being far off does not frighten them. But vigilance committees of Dominion Alliance are no more perfect than organizations of a similar nature, and so we must be grateful to them for what they actually do as well as for their good intentions.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

We are inclined to think the Senate of Canada will fall into line with the Commons and sanction the Irish resolutions of Mr. Costigan; but if they do not it will not matter very materially, as it is not a law which is being framed or repealed, but merely a recommendation sent from one country to another, to speak in the very plainest language. The Commons have passed the resolutions, and, as they are the representatives of the people, they will be considered as having spoken in the name of Canada. The resolutions are having a vast effect already, as we sincerely believe. It is all very well for the Daily News, the Government organ, to tell us that England does not want Canada's interference in her domestic relations. England does, and at all events, Canada will insist, that if England deals persistently with Ireland as with a conquered country, then Canada will take such steps as will exonerate herself; and not only that, but will see to it that this injustice will not react upon her, which would be double injustice. What caused the Fenian raids? Was it any wrong Canada ever did to Ireland? The question is absurd—Canada has, in so far as it lay in a dependency, always sympathized with, and acted generously towards Ireland. She helped her in the repeal agitation, in the famine that came after, and even if the Fenians could have paused to think what the Province of Quebec did for Ireland's famine-stricken children in 1848, they would think twice before crossing the frontier with arms in their hands. But hate is stronger than love, and those rash men attempted to carry fire and sword to our hearths and homes because their hatred of England was fiercer than their memory of beneficent Canadian action was strong. All the blood and expenditure of 1866 and 1870 were on account of England's conduct towards Ireland, and in order to prevent it in future Canada asks England to comply with Ireland's just demands. Is there anything absurd in that? If imperial connection is to affect Canada only in so far as it restricts her trade and commerce, then is connection a very transparent fraud. If we belong to the Empire, why not have a say in Imperial affairs? Or, if connection means inferiority and superiority, it is also a fraud, for Canada is able to protect herself.

But there is another reason why Canada should desire to see Ireland content. She wants her North-West settled, and as the Irish are unfortunately an emigrating people who would come here and develop our resources, if they did not detest the English flag which yet remains with us, it is the wish of Canadians that the flag should either be withdrawn or else be no longer the symbol of oppression to one of the branches of the Caucasian race. We speak not here of the natural and national and racial love and affection which exist between the Irish in Canada and the Irish in Ireland, we speak only on selfish considerations, and these considerations impelled our representatives to pass a certain set of resolutions which may not be acceptable to the Daily News, but which are, nevertheless, become historical papers of the first importance.

THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

Whether we like it or not the question of independence is coming—is forcing itself—on the front in one shape or the other. If politicians were honest, if voters were less timid, if every one spoke his mind, the question would be settled without any difficulty. And perhaps it is just as well there should be obstacles in the way of independence. Perhaps it is as well we should feel our way step by step before plunging right into the deep and cold water. And, in fact, that is what we have been doing the past twenty years. Consideration was a step in that direction, so was the tariff of 1879, which no matter how nicely it was spoken of, and what loyalty tissue paper wrapped it round, was still a stroke at connection with what the Herald plaintively terms our "Motherland." Dear Motherland, how tender she is, and how self-sacrificing. But within the past month still more decided pronouncements in favor of independence have been made. There was first the Club Nationale banquet, next the lecturing by the Canadian Parliament of England in her relations towards Ireland, and last, Mr. Blake's resolution in favor of direct trade relations. It is true Mr. Blake declaimed against the independence idea it conveyed in his sincerest manner, just as Sir John did when he was passing the tariff discriminating against the dear Motherland; but we all have come to understand that kind of thing now. We know how it is ourselves. We know that a strong public opinion is being formed in Canada in favor of Canadian independence, and that although leading statesmen may succeed in turning the current aside they cannot stem it; by and by it will bear them straight along down to the sea. Judging from current events one must believe that none really desire a continuance of the connection except the people who obtain special invitations to the Governor-General's balls, and as we happen to know how the thing is managed by a clique, we hardly think it will live long or die prosperously. What harm can independence do Canada? What good will it do? These are the questions to be asked and answered. No country but one is powerful enough to come along and gobble us up, and that country could do it despite our bold protector. And it would not be so frightful a calamity if we were gobbled up. Instead of being subjects of a country three thousand miles away, in which the English language is spoken, we should become citizens on terms of equality with

another English-speaking country at our doors, between whom and ourselves there is no real dividing line. We are all willing to admit now that the colonists were right in revolting a hundred years ago, and if that be so the Canadians of the period were wrong in giving aid and comfort to the minions of King George. It was the French people Canada then; it is their descendants of to-day who are most pronounced in their independence principles. Still the people do not desire annexation and they are not even in a heat over independence. But we must make our own commercial treaties or else—

OBITUARY.

Harry Crisp, the well known actor, died in Chicago on April 27th. A despatch from London, Eng., announces the death of Bice the well known novelist. Mr. Thomas McCrae, Postmaster of Chatham, Ont., died on April 28th in that town. Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtemberg, and sister of the Duchess of Albany, is dead. Count Franz de Champagny, the celebrated author and member of the French Academy, is dead. Joseph Giroux, for 20 years employed on the royal mail line of steamers running out of Hamilton, and lately mate of the steamer "Passport," is dead. Dr. Phillip Charest was found dead in his bed at his residence in Charlesbourg, Quebec, on May 1st. It is said death accelerated by an overdose of chloral. The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Rymson were taken from the vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon and interred in their last resting place. The obsequies of Prof. Darwin took place in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers. The procession was merely within the precincts of the Abbey. Mrs. Calloway, a former resident of Montreal, and mother of Mr. Samuel E. Calloway of the Grand Trunk Railway, died in Chicago on April 23rd. The funeral of deceased took place in Toronto. Mr. Alfred Holman, agent of the Holman Opera Company, who was stricken with apoplexy on Friday evening last, died at his residence London, Ont., on the evening of May 1st, aged 52 years. The death is announced at Brandon, Man., of Wm. F. England, well-known in Ottawa, and connected with Wolfe's survey party en route West on the outline survey. Deceased died of inflammation of the lungs. Rev. James Chaw was to have preached educational sermons at Lowellville on Sunday, April 30th. While standing talking to a gentleman shortly before the hour for service he suddenly sank to the floor and died almost instantly. The cause of death is at present unknown. Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at Concord, Mass., at nine o'clock on the evening of April 27th. It is probable the funeral services will be held in the Unitarian Church at Concord on Sunday afternoon, and the remains will be placed in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery near Emerson's home.

REMARKABLE SALES.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday afternoon, stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled lately. Another said that so popular has the Oil become that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we have spoken but gave it a high recommendation, and said that it must be effecting scores of cures, or there would not be such a demand for it. The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil fever bad and no mistake, and confidence in its curing qualities is still growing stronger. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

SPORTING NEWS.

A London despatch says, apropos the Hanlan-Trickett race: So hollow a race has seldom been witnessed even with Hanlan. There was sixty-three seconds difference in the time of the men when off Barnes, even though Hanlan stopped sixteen seconds. The champion fairly made a show of Trickett, and won with ridiculous ease by too many lengths to count. After the finish Hanlan turned around and met Trickett. He then turned again and rowed to the winning-post, reaching it one length ahead. At the annual meeting of the G. T. R. Boating Club, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: James Anthony, President (re-elected); Robert Penk, 1st Vice-President; John Laing, Jr, 2nd Vice-President; John Lewis, Treasurer (re-elected); E. W. Summerskill, Secretary, with a Managing Committee consisting of Messrs A. Turnbull, W. McLean, J. Underwood, R. Thompson, J. Brighton, and J. Ogilvie. Messrs William Moffatt and F. H. Wildgoose were appointed auditors. The reports were also read and proved highly satisfactory. The Club intend putting on a "sprint" this season. In addition to holding the amateur championship of Canada, they intend competing for that of America, and have already arranged preliminaries for that purpose. In addition to the ordinary season's work, the committee purpose holding weekly regattas, in which members of the club will compete for two club champion flags to be held by the winners of successive races.

McGILL COLLEGE GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the McGill College Graduates' Society was held last night in the Natural History Society's rooms. Dr. Osler, President of the Society, occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the reports of the Executive Committee, Treasurer and Representative Fellows were handed in and accepted. On motion of Mr. Rymson it was decided to appoint a chaplain for the society. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The following was the result: President, J. S. McLennan, B.A.; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Hall, B.A.; B. O. L.; J. McLeod, M.A.; W. Molson, M.D.; Secretary, W. McLennan, B.O.L.; Treasurer, R. H. Lyman, M.A.; Non-resident Councilors—Rev. J. Taylor, B.A.; Quebec, G. G. Stuart, B.A.; Ottawa, Brown Chamberlain, D.O.L., D. Grant, O.B.A.; Dr. Stewart, Brockfield, Ont.; Chas. Gibb, B.A.; Abbotsford; Resident Councilors—R. N. McDonnell, M.D.; A. McGowan, B.O.L.; J. R. Dougan, M.A.; F. N. Kelly, Ph.D.; Rev. E. J. Bexford, B.A.; G. H. Chandler, M.A. The meeting then adjourned.