

## VOL. XXXII.--- NO. 21.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

## IRELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT THE LAND WAR

LONDON, May 16 .--- O'Bourke, Egan's partner, Maloney and many other suspects were released last night.

During the first quarter of the year there were six marders in Ireland without, a single conviction ; 1,417 outrages were committed, for which only 51 persons were apprehended and 21 convicted.

It is officially announced that the story that England addressed an energetic remonstrance to the United States against the proceedings of Irish Americans is untrue. Nothing has been done beyond what is contained in the documents presented to the House of Commons and published.

In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt declared that the Government were bound to release the suspects when they believed they desired to help to restore peace.

Mr. Chemberlain stated that when Mr. Parnell was released he was absolutely unaware how the Government meant to deal with the arrears of rent and other questions.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) declared that if the Government and suspects were not aware of each other's intentions, each had reasonable suspicion. He regretted the effect that would be produced in Ireland by the Government's pitiable display of readiness to con-federate with anybody likely to serve them.

Sir Wm. Harcourt said Mr. Balfour should take the sense of the House on his charges, or they would be treated with contempt. He was glad to hear that any one, even Sheriday. was willing to assist in restoring peace and order. Such assistance was better than inflammatory speeches.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought further information was necessary to show that no submission had been made to the power of the Land League. Ireland, above all, required to know how she was governed.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that Miss Burke had been granted a

pension of £450 yearly. London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, on the motion for second reading of the Repression bill, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph in Mr. O'Donnell's amendment in order was that declaring the

garded by the victims of Irish landlordism as the only power that can defend or avenge by the Irish party and their action in the them. He hopes that outrages will not continue, but he is airaid to say what will happen when the Irish people are confronted by additional coercion. He declares that he One fact is undoubted: we have arrived at does not intend to comply with the condi- the turning point of the history of the Irish

tions of his ticket-of-leave. London, May 19.—The debate on the Repression bill was resumed in the House of the rejoicings over the release of the suspects, lommons to-day.

Mr. Sexton denounced the bill. He said in the country. Parnell seems to feel very the Irish members would see by the way in deeply the private campaign carried on which the bill was administered whether it against him, and is seriously considering would not be their duty to allow the Government and the people to come face to face. Mr. Gladstone denied that the bill was the outcome of English resentment. It was not Justin McOarthy, Sexton, Biggar and O'Confounded on the Phoenix Park disaster, but nor are steadiest in their support and apcontemplated long before that. He desired it to pass unaltered in the main lines.

Mr. Parnell's remarks were most moderate. The Repression bill passed second reading Irish parliamentary party to day, Mr. Parnell by 383 against 45.

(By Cable Despatch to Irish World.)

DUBLIN, May 18 .- The Queen's Bench, to sion bill. Messre. Parnell, Sexton, Healy, which an appeal has been made in the cases of Mrs. Moore and Captain Dugmore, bas given a decision sustaining the action of the local magistrates. Captain Dugmore has been notified by the Government of the stop-page of his pension of £300 yearly. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the Land League delegate to America, immediately on his ar-

rival in Ireland proceeded to the Mullingar Jail to visit his sister who was arrested a month ago for preaching the No Rent doctrine and sentenced to six months' imprison-ment. Mr. O'Connor found his sister very ill-her health having suffered very much from her imprisonment.

The children who were shot by the police at Ballina on the eve of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke are all in the hospital. Several of them are crippled for life. The of the suspects, died yesterday. police inspector who gave the order to fire has London. May 22. - Mr. T been granted a leave of absence.

The laborers' movement which was started some time ago is steadily spreading in every direction. It has just made its appearance in Connaught and Ulster.

The work of evicting goes steadily on. On the estate of Richard Berridge, at Rusmuck, Co. Galway, 150 families are being evicted. On Tuesday 200 evicted persons applied for relief to the Swinford, Co. Mayo, Board of Guardians. The Ladies' Land League far-nishes relief only in places where the No Rent programme has been carried out. The prospects are that the landlords will

meet with more difficulty in collecting the present gale than they ever met before, as paying tenants see that large reductions are offered to those who hold out. -7373

The Freeman's Journal publishes a demand for P. J. Smyth's resignation signed by 4,500 | payment for arrears, except in the form of a

a surprise. The very mild resolutions passed House seem to show that they intend to try a coaxing policy, but Parnell's hint of retirement from political lite was very significant. agitation.

The Herald's London special says :-- Since there has been a remarkable absence of crime whether the time has not come when he should give up his position as leader of the Irish party. All the important men like proval of Parnell's action. In some quarters Healy is spoken of as the coming man.

London, May 22 .- At a meeting of the presiding, the secretary was directed to telegraph all absentees to attend the sessions of the House of Commons to oppose the Repres-Leahy and Dillon were appointed to drait amendments to the bill. This signifies

strenuous resistance. Dublis, May 22.—The Freeman's Journal denies that Mr. Parnell is about to resign his seat in the Commons.

It is believed Davitt intends to proceed to America immediately.

Cardinal McCabe indignantly declines police protection. Mr. Davitt has arrived. He proceeded un-

noticed to the house of Dr. Kenly. It is not known whether he intends to address meetinge. London, May 22 .- Meledy, aged 14, shot in

the collision between the police and citizens at Ballina during rejoicings over the release

LONDON, May 22.-Mr. Trevelyan said O'Mahoney, a suspect, was not an American citizen, and had not been prevented from writing to Mr. Lowell. The Government had not offered O'Mahoney nor any American citi-

zen money to quit the country. Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the Arreaus bill, said it was impossible to compel the people to borrow; therefore the money supplied by the Government must be a gift. There were 585,000 tenants in Ireland paying under £30 rent (Griffithe' valuation); of these 200,000 were excluded from the benefits of the Land Act by being in arrears. This must be remedled. He admitted that the proposal was extraordinary, but so was the state of Ireland.

Mr. Sclater Booth (Conservative) moved an an amendment declaring it was inexpedient to charge the Consolidated Fund with any

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGA-ZINES, &c.

DONOHUE'S MAGAZINE for May contains the usual well selected and well written articles. THE "SEASON," for June, is a magazine published by the International News Comwell-being of the Dominion. rus officers elected were : President, Capt W F McMas-ter. Vice-presidents : West Toronto, Mayor McMurrich, Jos Wright, Dr Archibald; Cenpany, New York, 29 and 31 Beekman street, and sold by the Montreal and Toronto News Companies. It is aedicated to the fashions for the season and is profusely illustrated.

THE MONTH .-- This standard Magazine for May contains some very good articles. "The Religion of Shakspere," by G. H. Thurston, dis-abuses the mind of the idea that Shakspeare was a Catholic, that in fact, he was anything but a scoffer. "A Tale of the Terror," by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, is continued. Another fine essay in this month's number is "The Catholic Emancipation and its Results," by the Revd. W. J. Amherst, and "Still another of the precursors of the Reformation," by the Revd. J. Stevenson.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTA-TIONS is really a wonderful work in every respect. It is a book of 900 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. But the binding is the least merit of it; a bad or worthless book 14 very often beau-tifully bound. The idea of the Ency-clopedia is, if we understand aright, to save literary, and readers and writers gene-rally a world of labor. The reader who has forgotten his classics (or who never learned them) very often comes across a Latin quotation for instance, he cannot understand, and is angry; well, he will ten to one find it in the Encyclopedia, with its translation. Does he often meet a quotation from an English, a French or an Italian poet, whose author he would like to know? He will find it in the Enclopedia. Then there are a dictionary of mottoes, and a glossary of ecclesiastical motices, and a glossary of ecclesiastical high expenditure, and we are going pames. The work also contains quotations to give you one. But we will put from all the celebrated authors of history that high tariff on tea and coffee, and upon virtues, vices, &c. For instance you want to find what Horace has to say about tionary and you find the page. On referring to the page you find that Horace says non ego ventosic plebs suffragia venor-(I count not the votes of the fickle mob.) Take the word "to-morrow" and hear what the poet says of it. Moore says, la Lalla Rookh, "to-morrow the dreams and the flowers will fade." And Martial defines it thus :

To-morrow you will live, you always cry; Towards what country does the morrow ile, That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive? Beyond the Indies does the morrow live?

'Tis so far-fetched this morrow that I fear, 'Twill be both very old and very dear. To-morrow I will live, the fool dees say; To-day's itself too late; the wise lived yes-terday.

The book contains 17,000 quotations, 2,000

the abolition of superfluous offices.

Wm McLeish; Geo Leslie, Jr.

SPRECHES.

Speeches were delivered by Mayor McMur-

tich, J A Proctor, Ald Taylor, J B Hay, G C

McLaughlin, R W Phipps and others. Mayor McMurrich, in the course of a short

tions, as both parties had, from opposite di-

expenditure of the country, would be neces-sary for, at all events, a considerable period.

I say to them, " Now give us a continuance

of protection, as you promised," they may

reply : "We promised no such thing ; we said

purposes, we mean to lower those duties very

considerably indeed, for, as we have always

said, we are free traders." If, said Mr.

Phipps, the reform leaders would have prom.

hearty support. But they have never given

that assurance; on the contrary, many of them have joined the Globe in denouncing

OBITUARY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

system be filled by officers trained in Canada. WHAT IS MEANT A reduction of the cost of government by A dissemination of a knowledge on all sub-jects tending to the promotion of good government and the fostering of a truly nrtional sentiment on all matters pertaining to the HOME RULE?

The editor of the Spectator has promised tre Toronto, Ald Ryan, Alex McGregor Dr. Pollard; East Toronto, Ald Taylor, Edward me, and has asked for me from the readers of his paper a fair hearing. It is not my pur-Galley, John Leys, Secretary, George MacDonald; treasurer, Chas Rogers, jr. Executive com-mittee: West Toronto, J. B. Hay, J. Powell, George Ritchie, Thomas Moore; Centre Toronto, Alf McDongall, J.G. Robinson, J.A. pose in these few lines to trespass on the kindness of the readors of the Spectator for any hearing for my own views on the subject of what is generally spoken of as Home Bule Proctor, B E Bull, J B'Smith; East Toronio for Ireland. My object is merely to give a A McLean, G C McLaughlin, Ald Hallam ; concise, and, so far as I am able, a clear an-

swer to the gestion that heads this article.

By Home Rule, as put in the query I am going to reply to, it is hardly necessary to say, is understood that measure which the Irish people, through their representatives in address, remarked that protection might be considered a dead issue in the present electhe Imperial Parliament, as well as on platforms, and through the press all over the country, have been for years back, and are still asking for. And here I will permit my-solf to remark, that it is a source of great enrections, reached the common conclusion that a high tariff, to meet the high and increasing couragement to the advocates of that measure that Englishmen should be found, as they are Mr. Phipps replied, complimenting his worship on the elequent and agreeable manto day, honestly asking what is meant by it. It is not so very long since every Englishman, ner of his speech, but pointing out that it or at least every Englishman who undertook to speak for his fellow-countrymen, considerpossessed, on the main point in question, no argumentative force. For, said Mr. Phippe, ed he knew exactly what Home Rule meant, supposing the Reformers get into power, and and did not for a moment hesitate to tell all enquirers that Home Rule was dismemberment of the Empire, otherwise transon, and there the enquiry was expected to end. Today that explanation no longer satisfies the a high tarift would be necessary to meet the intelligence of fair-minded Englishmen, and they are casting about for another answer to the conundrum. And this I say is most onon raw sugar, and on the many articles you couraging to those who see in Home Rule the means of making Ireland happy, and the Empire united. However, I promised not to cannot make in this country. But as for those plead a cause, but to answer a question, I am here, not as an advocate, but a witness, and 1. will say nothing more on a topic that blds fair to lead me into advocating what it is my role merely to explain. fairly they mould long suc have had my

Some eight or nine years ago there assembied in the Rotunda, in the city of Dublin, what was known as the Irish Home Rule party. They adopted certain resolutions, two of which I take as my starting point in answering the question that has been put to me. They resolved :

"That in accordance with the ancient and " constitutional rights of the Irish nation we " claim the privilege of managing our own General Kaufmann, Governor of Turkestan, |" affairs by a Parliament assembled in Irecomposed of the Nover "Lords and the Commons of Ireland. And " that in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principle of a Federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish Parliament the right of legis-" lating for and regulating all matters relating " to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving 2nd. "To the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of "the Empire with foreign States, and all "matters pertaining to the defence and stability of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the ' supplies necessary for Imperial purposes." The first of these resolutions calls for but little explanation at my hands. It puts forth in general terms the claim for the right of self-government by means of an Irish Parliament composed of the Sovereign, Lords and Commons of that country. The other resolution will call for more extended development, for it is in it that are laid down the principles that are to guide us in fixing exactly what powers it is contemplated that this Parliament should exercise. Before passing, however, to the consideration of this second resolution, it may be well, in order to avoid any possible misconception, though I can hardly believe any such to be possible, to explain that in speaking of the Sovereign, Lords and Commons of Ireland it is not intended to convey the idea that any Sovereign other than the sovereign of the Empire is to be King of Ireland. The late Mr. Butt, speaking at the Conference in support of these resolutions, said : "It was always an admitted principle of the con-" stitution that the crown of Ireland was appendant and inseparably annexed to the "Imperial crown of England. Mr. O'Connell "stated this in very strong, but, after all, "scarcely exaggerated language, when he said that whoever was king de facto in England was king de jure in Ireland. This " much, at least, is unquestionable, that, it by any legitimate authority a right was acquired to the Grown of England, the person who became King of England was de jure sovereign of Ireland." This effectually disposes of any possible doubt that might arise on that point. In fact, anyone at all familiar with Irish matters for the last century can have no difficulty in understanding what is meant by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland. We may then, I think, safely pass to the consideration of the second of the resolutions have quoted. It tells us that in claiming the right of self-government for Ireland by her own Parliament, they (the Home Rulers) adopt the principle of a Federal arrangement which would secure for the Irish Par-" liament the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the Empire with foreign states, and all matters pertaining to

bill was a fatal obstacle to good government and tranquility. Mr, O'Donnell denounced the bill.

Mr. Colthurst, Liberal member for County Cork, supported the Repression Bill. He condemned the cowards who issued the " No rent" manifesto and did not protest against murders committed in support of it.

Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland, and declared that the new bill would facilitate the summoning of witnesses; Government would be slow to use their power regarding public meetings, and where a meeting was held they would regard less the utterances than the evident intention of what was enunciated. He defended the provisions of the bill against the publication of seditious articles. The Government had reason to think in their efforts to suppress outrage they would have for assistance those who had become tired of the terrorism to which they have been so long subject.

Mr. Dillon said the bill would have no other effect than to provoke secret organiza-When the measure expired, the tions. League would rise again and Parliament have its work to do once again.

DUBLIN, May 18 .- All the Irish Judges, except the Lord Chancellor, have resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the abolition of trial by jury. BOSTON, May 18 .- The Herald's Dublin special says evictions of tenants have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. In County Galway alone 300 tenant farmers were evicted inside a week. The proposed measures of repression are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. The people do not favor any compromise with the Government. The opinion of the Nationalists is that if Parneil would continue to be the Irish leader, he must push forward without looking back.

LONDON, May 18 .- A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day unanimously condemned the Repression bill as unworthy of the Irish people and fraught with the direst consequences to them. It was decided to ask Mr. Gladstone to expedite the Arrears' bill,

PARIS, May 19 .- Daviit states that he does not think Mr. Parnell in his letter to Captain O'Shea meant he would be prepared to enter into an alliance with the Government or would abandon the Home Bule policy. Davitt says: "I ask all the friends of the Land League movement in America to suspend judgment upon Mr. Parnell and the supposed negotiations with the Government until he has a chance of fully explaining things. Neither Egan, Dillon nor myself question the honesty of Mr. Parnell or his motives." Davitt declares 'he never expressed a fear of being assassinated. He only expressed a fear of being re-imprisoned. He says the Nationalist party having repudiated him his connection with the party is now severed. He states that a m eting of the leaders of the Land League will be held shortly at which the whole. situation will be discussed and the juture movements of the League will be determined. He believes that the new repressive legislation will encourage secret societies. He

Tipperary electors. Mr. Maioney and Mr. O'Bourke, Egan's partner, have been released. It is expected that in a few days the majority of the Suspects

will be released. Miss Anna Parnell writes to the London Times that if she had been misinformed regarding Forster treating himself to the sight of evictions Forster has no right to complain. as it was his habit to put every person in pri-son who tried to find out what was taking place in Ireland under his rule.

The Freeman's Journal denouncos Forster and declares that he can do no harm to either the Government or Parnell. It says "there can be no charge against Mr. Parnell except that in a great crisis of the country's history he gave the Government sounder and wiser advice than any it ever got from the Castle.'

LONDON, May 21 .- The News says the Goverument intends to permit the Coercion Act to lapse from the date of passing the Repression Bill.

Davitt, addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Manchester, said nobody lamented the recent murders more than he, and nobody was readier to prevent such crimes in future, but without the presence of police and military, the Irish landlords would not be worth a month's purchase ; there could be no alliance between Irishmen and English Whigs until landlordism was completely abolished. The Government could not grapple effectually with a secret movement when it was made to appear that the movement was only for the protection of a wronged people. If Gladstone were in earnest in his efforts to suppress crime, he must go to the source of all agrariau outrage and remove landlordism, sweep away Dublin Castle and show he could repose the same confidence in Ireland as in Canada.

League leaders oppose Parnell's contemplated resignation of his seat in Pailiament, though he strongly urges his desire to reside on the Continent for a time.

Rev. Father Sheehy has returned to Kilmallock, where he received an ovation. A riot occurred at Limerick between the

police and people. The police charged with fixed bayonets. Several persons were in. inred.

Col. Brackenbury has been appointed director of the new criminal investigation department. Magistrates and police commissioners will report to him all cases of crime. The new force is composed of a very superior olass of men. Everything will be done to screen their avocation.

Parnell has warned his party in Ireland that the number of evicted tenants now applicants for relief from the Land League is upwards of 25,000, and the fund on hand en. tirely inadequate. Many of the Irish party desire that the League agitation fund be used for purposes of relief.

The rumor that crape and a representation of a coffin had been left at the residence of Cardinal McCabe is unfounded.

NEW YORK, May 21.-The Herald's London special says :-- Irish politics are still the subect of the hour, but a strange and unexpected calmness has come over the scene. Whether this portends a coming storm or indicates the thinks that no power wielded by the English prevalence of milder counsels in the Parnellite, speech at Manchester destroyed all hope Government will be able to grant secret or camp, it is difficult to say. The result of obtaining any modifications of the Coero ganizations, The Land League will be re- Friday night'a debate on repression proved. Act.

loan. He described the Government's plan as communistic and demoralizing ; it was an evil precedent, and most objectionable. Scotch and English farmers suffered as much as Irish farmers.

Mr. Forster testified to the general lenlency of landlords in Ireland, though there were individual cases of hardship. It would be in the interest of the landlords to reduce the number of tenants. It poor tenants got a fair start, they would become fewer and better off, and wretchedness would no longer

furnish an excuse for agitation. He believed many landlords would accept a small compensation from tenants in order to get the Government's grant. He strongly favored the grant taking the form of a gift.

Mr. Trevelyan said the bill would give tenants the great advantage of a fresh start, with a feeling of independence which probably neither they nor their predecessors had ever before known.

Baron De Worms moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and it was rejected by 290 to 140. Mr. Mulholland (Conservative) strongly

opposed either loan or gift.

Mr. Shaw hoped the bill would pass its second reading that night.

A second motion to adjourn the debate was rejected, and a third being made, Mr. Gladstone said, in view of the opposition, it was hopeless to proceed. He would take the bill in the morning sitting on Tuesday instead of the Repression bill.

The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Waterford gave notice of and postponed his question relative to the Kilmainham compact.

Earl Granville protested against such notice, as the Speaker of the House of Commons ruled a similar one out of order.

An adjournment of the House to June 1st was agreed to.

London, May 23,-The amount of arrears of rent owed by tenants in Ireland which the bill before the Commons would wipe out is fifty million dollars. The immediate effect

of the measure will be to save tens of thou-

sands of families from eviction and restore nomes to thousands of families already evicted. Had not the Government stepped in it is calculated that 25,000 would have been

evicted by the end of the winter. London, May 23 .- Sir V. Harcourt stated

in the House of Commons that Davitt was subject to the conditions of his ticket-ofleave, which would be revoked if he speaks contrary to law and order.

The House of Commons has adopted the motion of Mr. Gladstone that the various stages of the Repression bill, and the adjourned debate on the Arrears bill have precedence over all other business until the House other. wise orders.

It is reported that Sir V. Hercourt threatens to resign from the Osbinet unless the Government carry through the Crime Prevention. Act in its original form and undertake to enforce its; provisions rigorously. Davitt's speech at Manchester destroyed all hope of obtaining any modifications; of the Coercion

selections from Latin poets and orators, and a number of Spanish, French, German and Latin proverbs. It has been compiled by J. K. Hoyt and Anna Ward, and is published

by J. & K. Funk, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York. The price is :--In cloth binding \$5 in sheep \$6.50; in full morocce \$10.

A New Party.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL UNION FLOATED LAST NIGHT-THE PLATFORM AND OFFICERS.

A number of gentlemen, some of them young men, met last night and formed the National Liberal Union, an organization that is expected to play an important part in the political history of the country.

ITS PLATFORM.

Whereas the Parliament of Canada as at present constituted falls to meet the requirements of the intellectual and material progress of the Dominion, and manifests no disposition to foster a policy consistent with the true principles of representative government, but rather to make it a machine for building up political power at the expense of

political freedom; And whereas at the present juncture of nolitical events, it is desirable to obtain a thorough knowledge of the political history of Canada and the political Issues of the day to enable us to discharge our duties as citizens with an intelligent and patriotic regard to the best interests of the state, and that our knowledge of the imperfections of the present system should take the form of active and defined expression ;

Therefore be it resolved that an association be formed to be called The National Liberal Union, having for its objects : The cultivation of a thorough knowledge of

constitutional history. The advocacy and promotion of all Canadian interests, the maintenance of all estab-

lished industries. The right to negotiate our own commercial treaties.

The maintenance of an election law pare stringent and uniform. The readjustment of the franchise and the establishment of a method of representation by which a more correct expression of the

political convictions of elector, may be ob tained. The preservation inviolate of provincial

rights as guaranteed by the act of confederation. A reformation of the Senate so as to bring

it into harmony with the principle of representative institutions. The upholding of the independence of par-

liament having a due regard to its responsibility to the people and the true principles of representative government. A determined hostility to the creation by legislative enactment of railway or land

monopolles. The promotion of a system of immigration | his lips. for the settlement of our public lands and the development of our resources, withholding

government aid in the importation of skilled artizans and cheap labor with the determined against unnecessary and unfair competition.

s aeaa. The Rev. Dr. Forbes, incumbent of the Eng-

protection .- Toronto World.

lish Church in Paris, France, is dead.

Mr. James Vick, the well known seedsman of Rochester, N. Y., is dead, aged 64 years.

Ex. Governor and ex. Congressman Renben Chapman, died at Huntsville, Ala., on March 18th.

Rev. Francis Michel, S. J. Chaplain, as Harts Island, New York, died on May 21st, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Gustave Meever, artist, died on Saturday, May 26th, of voluntary starvation. He resided in a tenement house, in New York, and led a miser's life, but had money in soveral banks.

Golonel Mackenzie, who was in command of the North-West Mounted Police recruits, while en route from Toronto to Winnipeg, took sick on the steamer and was removed on shore at Prince Arthur's Landing, where he died. The remains arrived in Toronto on Monday. May 22nd, and were despatched the same day to Barrie, the late residence of the deceased.

The Duke of Graiton is dead. He was born 1819, was attached to the Naples Legation in 1841, a Deputy Lieutenant of Northampton in 1846, and of Suflolk in 1860. He also sat in the Commons as M.P. for Thetford from 1847 to 1863, when he succeeded his father. The successor to the into Duke is Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz-Roy. who was born in 1821, who distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was wounded at Inkerman.

While Canon Murphy was preaching a sermon on Sunday, May 15th, against the outrages in St. Kevin's chapel, Dablin, he was noticed to raise his hand to his head suddenly, reel, and fall over in the pulpit. Several members of the congregation, among them a physician, rushed to his assistance, when it was discovered that he was dead. The greatest excitement ensued among the congregation, and the services were brought to an abrupt termination. Physicians announced that his death was caused by apoplexy.

Rev. Elward Vaughau, who since 1868 bas resided in the convent at Tracadie, Antagonish Co.. N. B, died at that place on Sunday May, 14tb, 70 pears of age. He belonged to County Mayo, Ireland, and after laboring for several years as a priest in that county, came to Canada in 1846, and was received into the diocese of Ottaws, remaining there for 22 years. In 1808 he went to Tracadie, and took up his residence as chaplain in the convent where he died. It is nearly five years since he last celebrated mass, a paralytic stroke having deprived him of the use of his left arm. A remarkable circumstance of his last illness is that for 54 days he took nothing in the shape of food, except water, and during three weeks previous to his death used the water merely to moisten

The values of the exports of provisions of tallow and dairy produce from the United States in April, were \$6,360,000; April last object of protecting Ganadian workmen year, \$8,199,000. The exports of dairy progainst unnecessary and unfair competition. duce for the year ending April, \$18,081,000 That the principal positions in our militia in the preceding year \$23, 486,000.

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)