

THE LAND BILL CRITICIZED.

and on enquiry I found, further, that in all cases of eviction for non-payment of rent during the last eight years, these crops were confiscated by the landlord, although they were the property of the tenant, as provided by the Land Act of 1870 (applause). Under the 9th section of the Land Act tenants evicted for non-payment of rent were entitled to compensation for improvements as if they voluntarily abandoned their holdings; and yet until the Land League came into existence thousands of tenant farmers were during some years banished from their homes after their predecessors in title had spent hundreds of pounds on their holdings (hear, hear). These men who were evicted from their homes for non-payment of exorbitant rent received not one shilling of compensation for their improvements (applause). Why, I ask, did not those men try and derive some benefit from the law by filing claims in the county courts? My answer is, they were so often defeated in those courts, presided over by landlord nominees (hear, hear), who sat upon the bench surrounded by the magistrates of the county (applause), who talked to them and laughed with them while the poor tenant farmers were trembling at their feet (applause); they were so often defeated and driven from those courts without justice, that they failed altogether to seek in them even those rights which the law provided for them (applause). Now, I ask, what guarantee have we that this bill will be better administered than the Land Act of 1870? (Hear, hear, and applause). This bill, if law to-morrow, would be administered by the same courts which have failed up to now, and which stand condemned by the universal conscience of Ireland (applause). All I say is this, that if no change is made in the machinery for the working of this bill, the people of Ireland will not go into court to derive any benefit under it, but they will combine, as they have combined for the last two years, and they will hurl defiance in the teeth of landlords (loud cheers). One word about leases. We all know that since the passing of the Land Act the landlords in order to contract themselves out of what they considered the disabilities of the act, forced their tenants to accept leases (hear, hear). We all know that an immense number of Irish tenant farmers, under threat of re-arrest and eviction have signed their own death warrants in the shape of office-drawn leases (hear, hear). What protection does this bill propose to offer the victims of bad laws and landlord tyranny? It proposes to exclude them from the new law and throw them at the feet of the men who have for ages persecuted their forefathers and themselves (hear, hear). I say that no bill will be satisfactory or will be accepted as even an instalment towards the settlement of this question which does not empower the courts to go into the question of coercion as to those leases, and empower the courts also to set those leases aside, and place the tenants on the same footing as men who hold their farms from year to year (hear, hear). Now I come to the fifth part, and I shall close. The fifth part of the Land Bill purports to deal with the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and this much I must say for it, that with the exception of one clause it adopts Mr. Parnell's proposals for the abolition of landlordism and the creation of a proprietary interest (applause). Not alone do they adopt Mr. Parnell's proposals in the main, but they actually have drafted the proposal on the lines of his programme, and the only way I can account for this extraordinary concession on the part of the Government, which, if not hostile to-day, was hostile the other day, is that Mr. Parnell, from a scientific point of view, exhausted the subject, and that nothing else was left to them but to adopt his proposal. I shall not detain you by going into the several propositions contained in this Part V. I shall only point out one or two to which I object. I object, to begin with, to the provision which empowers the Land Commission to advance money to the tenants in order that they may become tenants in fee-farm of the landlords. What would be the effect of the measure? It would be this; the tenants would be constituted occupiers in perpetuity of their holdings by paying to the landlords a perpetual rent. Now, I say that that clause would preserve and perpetuate all the evils of absenteeism, for, if the tenant-farmers of Ireland, on a large scale, were constituted tenants in fee-farm, the landlords would be drained of the capital of the produce of the soil and of the tenants of the soil. Therefore I say no provision should be made by which the tenants should be made tenants in fee-farm of the landlords. On the contrary, strenuous efforts should be made to reject the proposition (cheers). Thus, I say, the provisions in the bill are almost worthless, and no effect can be given to the fifth part of the bill by the Land Commission, unless the Government adopted the suggestion of Mr. Parnell as to registry courts (hear, hear). In that we will get rid for ever of researches, get rid for ever of those heavy bills of costs on conveyance of real estate, and in fact, so that real estate can be transferred as cheaply as shares in public companies or as a ship (applause). I find that all over France there are courts of registry where incumbrances are registered, and when a man wishing to buy land can walk in with the owner and simply putting down their names, and without any expense the conveyance is most readily and easily effected (hear, hear). That is what we want, and until a conveyance of land is made cheap, no action of the Land Commission will succeed in establishing a peasant proprietary (applause). In conclusion, I have to say that on the whole I am disappointed with this measure. I have almost come to the conclusion that it is impossible to make it a good measure at all (hear, hear). However, I should be very sorry to say that Mr. Parnell and his party should assume a hostile attitude towards it (applause). I think quite possible that when the promoters of this measure find out what are the grave objections to it as they make it a tolerably good one. But no matter whether this bill passes or be rejected, no matter how it may be amended, the people of Ireland have one fixed determination, and that is that landlordism must be condemned to death (hear, hear), and that the British Government must be the public executioners (applause).

THE LATE EARL BEACONSFIELD.

TRANSPORTING THE REMAINS—TRIBUTES TO THE LATE EARL—THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, April 23.—A special train bearing Beaconsfield's body left for Wycombe early on Sunday morning. On arrival at Wycombe

the remains were transferred to Highdown Manor and placed in a drawing-room. Owing to the secrecy of the proceedings, only thirty persons witnessed the departure of the hearse from Curzon street, and nobody witnessed its arrival at Wycombe.

LONDON, April 24.—Beaconsfield in death is more popular than when alive. Working-men have sent floral wreaths from all parts of the country, even from Scotland, Manchester and Birmingham, when a year ago his policy was utterly condemned and his candidates mown down by sweeping majorities. Contrary to general supposition, Beaconsfield left a fair fortune. It is not yet decided whether Parliament will adjourn for the funeral on Tuesday, but the general impression is there will be no adjournment nor any speech by Gladstone on Monday. If Beaconsfield had died while Parliament was assembled it would have been adjourned, but next week's business is urgent. The Carlton Club is deeply perturbed respecting the Tory leadership. The party desire to avoid a conflict between Salisbury and Cairns. The Tories prefer Cairns, but the aristocratic portion desire Salisbury. The subject will probably be settled at a meeting this week. It is doubtful whether Salisbury will forgo his present opportunity. The third proposal is to choose, temporarily, the Duke of Richmond or Sir Stafford Northcote. It is desirable that the Tories should adopt some definite action on the Land Bill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

To the Editor of The Post:

Some months ago I wrote a letter to the Irish Nationalists of Montreal, in which I indicated a danger to the cause in allowing the mere social amelioration of a certain class in Ireland to take the precedence in all our labors for the improvement and regeneration of our mother country. In that letter I endeavored to show that, while I believed the Land League to be an organization deserving our support and sympathy, it should never be forgotten that a solution of the Land question would not prove to be a settlement of the Irish question. At that time it was believed that the publication of my letter might not serve the good purpose I had at heart; and, though I felt then, as I feel now, that too great a prominence to the unstarred cause of Ireland—a nation, free from foreign control—could never be given in our councils, yet I submitted to the wishes of my friends in Montreal. At this moment, however, I think it would be treasonable on my part to maintain a longer silence; hence, I again subject myself to the possible refusal on your part, to permit my words of warning to reach my fellow-nationalists in this Dominion through the medium of your journal.

It cannot be apparent to every Nationalist that there is grave danger to the cause in any coquetting with the Foreign Government which has just now brought forward an inadequate Land Bill, the effect of which will not serve in any way, to protect the mass of the plundered tenantry of Ireland. If you, Sir, recall the terms of Mr. Parnell's speech at Fermanagh, you will remember that he declared the teaching of the Land League to be, that the land of Ireland belonged to, and therefore should be dealt with by, the people of Ireland. In plain language the meaning of this is the nationalization of the land, a principle with which I cordially agree. But Mr. Gladstone's bill is based on the contrary assumption, or that the land of Ireland belongs to England, to be dealt with, not as the Irish people require, but as the English Parliament may please. Against this assumption every branch of the Land League should protest—at least against such a monstrous assumption of complete conquest—every Irish nationalist is bound to protest and I desire to do so, warning even Mr. Parnell himself that he must not do as O'Connell did, that is, he must not fall into the mistake which O'Connell made, when the latter lowered his flag in the presence of possible concessions or promises of justice, or threats.

In making this protest I do not wish it to be understood that in the slightest degree I venture to impute anything derogatory to the standing or patriotism of the Land League chief. On the contrary I have and hold a very high opinion of Mr. Parnell, and gladly recognize the important services he has rendered to the Irish people. But this policy of Parliamentary agitation was always a crooked thing, and the Land League agitation, as I think you do, straightened it, as I think you do, acknowledge, believing, as I fancy you do, that the ideas of "Sapppo" are those of the great majority of the English ruling classes. In that classical (?) gentleman's opinion the very shapes of our faces prove that we are unfit for freedom; and, seeing that a few thousand Boers have gained more for themselves in a few months by the policy of physical force than Ireland has in as many decades of years by the constitutional sham, it may be imagined that until our "facial configuration" is changed from that of slavish praying to the more manly shape of men determined to be free, creatures of the "Sapppo" type—hermaphrodite writers and slave-herders though they are—will be fully justified in assuring us "that we will never get Home Rule."

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN.
Quebec, 16th April, 1881.

FROM KINGSBURY QUE.

Kingsbury, Que., April 22.—A boy named Lawrence was killed near Kingsbury, yesterday, by a tree falling on him.

AMERICAN FORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has prohibited the importation of American pork. A committee of Americans will ascertain the value of the stock already arrived, after which it will be destroyed.

THE CARLISLE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, April 23.—Contributions for the proposed Carlisle Memorial, which were largely and freely made before the publication of his "Reminiscences," have since almost entirely ceased.

DAVITT FUND.

THE POST	\$50 00
A few friends of the cause, Ottawa	3 00
Henry J. Stafford	5 00
W. O.	1 00
John Curran	5 00
Father Graham	5 00
James Kelly	1 00
Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte	1 00
P. E. J.	3 00
A friend	3 00
J. C. Hanley, Read, Ont.	1 00

Ex-President Hayes is a true Ohio man. He is described as going "about with a grip-sack in his hand and riding in omnibuses, same as other people." His destiny is manifest. He will bring up at the White House, some day—looking for an office.—Chicago Times.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

STREET CLEANING EXCITEMENT—THE MANSION HOUSE PLOT AND THE REFUGES—BROOKLYN BRIDGE—ELECTRICITY VERSUS GAS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, April 22.

The advent of summer weather, instead of solving, only tends to still further increase the intricacies of that great problem—street cleaning. The press is daily crying out against the dirty condition of the metropolis; the public are just as vociferous in their indignation; and though both typhus fever and small-pox, with other minor epidemics in their wake, are alarmingly on the increase, nothing is done.

The Citizens' Committee of twenty-one, who went off to Albany to conquer the State Legislature, Bull-Runlike, returned home defeated and dejected. They had not been in Albany twenty-four hours before street cleaning resolved itself into a question of huge political significance.

If the appointment of a street cleaning bureau was given into the hands of a Democratic mayor, he would be sure to sweep everything before him at the next State election. If a Republican secured the power it was an all in the Democratic coffin, &c., &c., and while they are still wrangling in the Local Legislature as to who shall secure the bone, the dirt is still accumulating on Gotham's byways and alleyways, slowly and insidiously undermining the health of the populace. It is a pity, but, nevertheless, a fact, that political prestige should be considered of greater importance than a large city's health and welfare.

The influx of emigrants up to date shows a large increase over former years. A walk down to the Battery any day almost leads one to believe himself transported from America to the heart of Europe, as the park is filled to overflowing with people from all quarters of that hemisphere, arrayed in the strangest of strange costumes—from the picturesque to the grotesque. Uncle Sam seems to open his hospitable arms to all, and yet he can make severe exceptions.

Switzerland seemed to think American soil well adapted for the transplanting of a certain class, neither desirable or beneficial to that thrifty little republic, in the person of two females, whose numerous reputations had preceded them across the Atlantic. On arrival here they were immediately labelled and reshipped back to their native hamlets, and are now no doubt adding to the aggravation of the long-headed Council at Bottenstein, whose plans of dealing with the "social evil" were neither ingenious or successful.

Sometimes ago everybody seemed to be on the qui vive as to the probable capture of Coleman, the alleged perpetrator of the Mansion House plot. Just as the question was satisfactorily settled, public curiosity was again aroused by the publication a few days since in the daily papers of circumstantial details and incidents connected with that "unpleasantness" by the party who claims to have committed the act. Such publications may mean very well as far as suspected parties who are innocent are concerned, but they certainly do not add to the popularity of the cause, which the writers invariably assert, they have so closely at heart. The trustees of the reserve fund, today, through the press, disclaim any connection with such projects.

Work on the Brooklyn bridge is being vigorously pushed forward. The huge piles of masonry on both sides of the river are completed, and work progressing favorably on the cables spanning the stream. The great trouble seems to be the inability of rolling mills to turn out steel and iron rapidly enough to keep the men busy. If the material could be supplied with any degree of certainty, more men would be put on. As it is the great structure is at least assuming some shape and form of what it will eventually become.

There is a great epidemic raging among children of both sexes just now; it is confined between the ages of 6 and 16; it is called the roller-skate epidemic, and is increasing with alarming rapidity. Children don't walk to school any more; they go flying at the rate of 8 and 10 miles an hour. Errand boys and District telegraph messengers glide past like a shot, or approach with fearful velocity, promising to land at every moment somewhere in the vicinity of the pit of the stomach of the unlucky pedestrian; not a park in the city but is rendered uncomfortable by these juveniles on rollers, shouting and flying gracefully along the concrete pavements.

The revolution that was prophesied some years ago, that electricity would annihilate gas in the matter of light has never taken place; yet the electric light is slowly but steadily driving gas from the field. Factories, theatres, restaurants and clothing stores of any note, are all lighted by electricity. So also is a large portion of Broadway extending from Union square to 30th street. Edison has removed from Fifth Park and taken up his headquarters on Menlo Avenue. His company are on the point of obtaining their city charter, and when obtained intend laying wires under ground, altogether a new departure. As the system is intended principally for domestic purposes, a few more months will thoroughly demonstrate its utility or inutility.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night in the Cooper Institute to express sympathy with the Irish at home in the struggle for land reform. Messrs. A. J. Requirer, H. George, W. E. Robinson and others addressed the meeting.

Malcolm McPherson, a Scotch journalist who was a newspaper correspondent during the recent war in Afghanistan, has arrived in New York, and proposes to inflict his experience, in the shape of lectures upon the public. It is to be sincerely hoped for the sake of all concerned, that he resembles in nothing but occupation, the harpy Forbes, who disgusted everybody as completely as if he came here with the express intention of doing so.

A grand fair by the ladies of St. Ann's Church will open on Tuesday evening in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, and will not finish until the 6th of May.

The Metropolitan Opera House Company of New York (Limited) has to-day taken title to the block of land bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, 35th and 40th streets. It comprises about 20 foot-sized lots, and the price paid was \$596,700.

Work will be begun on the 1st of May, and it is expected that the building will be finished within eighteen months from that time.

Business has been rather dull for the past few weeks, but is expected to spring up immediately after the Lenten season.

CENAS.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE ABANDONED

The Conference of Socialists called in London for the end of April has been abandoned to await the course of political events in Russia and Germany. If the Socialist Conference at Zurich is prohibited, an international conference will probably be summoned at New York.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The grass parks at Dumfries House, Cumnock, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, were let by public roup on 2nd April, the prices advancing fully 10 per cent beyond last year's rents.

Mr. Patrick Moir, of Bonhill, died rather suddenly at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, having been found dead in his room. Disease of the heart is ascribed as the cause of his death.

James Macintosh, gamekeeper to Mr. Dewhurst of Abernethy, Comrie, has lately been successful in killing two full-grown otters and two cubs on the Ruchill and Earn, near Comrie, the two former respectively measuring 4 feet 10 inches and 4 feet 11 inches from point of nose to tip of tail.

A test pier has been erected a little to the east of pier No. 38 of the old Tay Bridge structure, pretty well in the centre of the channel. The object of the engineer is to ascertain the effect of sinking a pier in sand and mud, which the boring operations have disclosed exist at this part of the river bottom.

About six o'clock on Saturday night, 2nd April, James Davidson, a well-known character in Larkhall, was found dead in the hayshed at High Mervion Farm, death having been caused by exposure. He led an irregular life, and is said not to have been in a bed for 25 years.

On 4th April, when Robert Gillis, belonging to Methil (Fife), was working in the Fife Coal Company's pit, near Leven, he was so severely bruised between two waggon wheels that he only survived four hours after the occurrence of the accident. Gillis was 25 years of age, and has left a widow and two children to lament his untimely death.

Mrs. Clark, wife of John Clark, farm servant, Charleston, Glamis, near Forfar, was found dead on Tuesday evening, 25th April. From eight o'clock the previous evening till the time at which her body was found she had not been seen, and her neighbours found the door open when they called to ascertain if all was well with her. The cause of death has not been ascertained.

A return of the expenses of the two candidates in the recent contest for the election of a representative in Parliament for the city of Edinburgh have been lodged with the Sheriff Clerk for the county. It shows the expenses of the Lord Advocate's candidature to be £1,181. Those of Mr. Edward Jenkins, the defeated candidate, we understand, amount to £200.

A meeting in Dundee has resolved to form an association, to be called "The Dundee and District Householders' Protection Association," having for its object the discussion of questions affecting householders generally, and the remedying of evils in connection with the present system of house-letting, with the defence of its members in actions brought against them in connection with this branch.

We hear (says the Dundee Advertiser) that, in consequence of the North British Railway Company, as a company, having settled, with only two exceptions, all the claims for compensation arising out of the Tay Bridge disaster, repayment has been asked and made of the £500 subscribed by the company to the Relief Fund. Intimation has also been given to the committee that the directors, who as individuals subscribed the further sum of £500, are not willing to allow it to remain as part of a permanent local fund for the relief of persons suffering from similar calamities. In these circumstances it is probable that the sub-committee will recommend the repayment of all the subscriptions pro rata to the subscribers. About £2,000 having been spent out of £6,000, each subscriber should, if this proposal is agreed to, receive back 13s 4d per £1.

The Senatus Academicus, of Edinburgh, at their meeting on 2nd April last, resolved to offer Honorary Degrees to the following gentlemen:—The Degree of Doctor of Divinity (D. D.) to the Rev. Frederick L. Robertson, minister of St. Andrew's Parish, Glasgow; the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, B. A., Bathgar, Dublin, minister Irish Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Alexander Whyte, minister, Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh. The Degree of Doctor of Law (LL. D.) to Arthur J. Balfour, M. P.; James Burgess, M. R. S. S. P. R. G. S.; William Guthrie, advocate, one of the Sheriff Substitutes of Lanarkshire; Samuel N. Gardiner, Professor of History, King's College, London; Sir David Macneil, President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Monamy Price, Professor of Political Economy, Oxford; A. W. Williams, Professor of Chemistry, University College, London. These degrees will be conferred at the graduation ceremony in Arts, Science, and Divinity, to be held on Wednesday, 20th April.

On 2nd April an application was made to the Lord Ordinary presiding on the bills (Adam) to interdict the sale of a photograph of Thomas Carlyle which is said to be an infringement of a copyright. The complainers are Messrs. Elliot & Fry, photographers, 55 Baker Street, London, who state that in the year 1865 they entered into negotiations with Thomas Carlyle which resulted in his agreeing to sit for his photograph. In the course of that year the photograph was taken, and in order to protect their interests, complainers had it duly registered as copyright. As Carlyle's fame had greatly extended, complainers, on 17th April, 1875, had themselves again registered as copyright proprietors of the photograph. The complainers aver that upon a comparison of the two photographs it may easily be seen that the one is a copy of the other, and they therefore sue for penalties which amount to £10 per copy sold, and for interdict to prevent further violation of their copyright. Answers to the complainers' statements have been ordered by Lord Adam.—Glasgow News.

On Saturday afternoon, 2nd April, a young man named Alexander McAllister, residing at 15 South street, Greenock, committed suicide by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his right temple. Deceased was engaged as clerk in a merchant's office in Greenock, and on the occasion of the railway collision at Penrize, near Paisley, some months ago, he received considerable injuries. He was removed to his brother's house, where he has till recently been under treatment. Since returning to his house in Greenock he has been in feeble health, and is said to have been suffering from despondency. During the temporary absence of his young wife on Saturday forenoon, the unfortunate man entered the bath-room of his dwelling, and having bolted the door committed the fatal act. The report of the pistol having alarmed the neighbors, the door was burst open, when deceased was found to be dead. The body was subsequently seen by Dr. Marshall, and the occurrence was reported to the authorities. McAllister was under 34 years of age. He leaves a widow but no family. Since the railway accident the mind of deceased is said to have been affected. The pistol found in the right hand of deceased was a six-chamber revolver, five of the barrels being undischarged. Deceased and his wife had spent Friday night at the house of his sister, who resides near the Cloch Lighthouse. How he became possessed of the pistol has not been ascertained, as his wife always accompanied him when he went abroad.

near the Cloch Lighthouse. How he became possessed of the pistol has not been ascertained, as his wife always accompanied him when he went abroad.

THREATENED EVICTIONS IN SKYE.

A Skye correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press, who is evidently well acquainted with the present state of affairs in Skye, sends what he calls "the tenants' own version of their case," so that their position may not be misunderstood. "It is of course presumed," he says, "as it is understood here, that the estate in question is that of Kilmuir, the property of Captain William Fraser, residing at Nairn, and that the tenants particularly referred to are those of the townships of Valtos and Ellishadder, on the East-side portion of that estate." They are people, he adds, of as sterling qualities as ever toiled to make an honest living out of the soil which was the home of their forefathers for untold generations, and people who, up to this year, "have paid the rents imposed upon them with uniform punctuality, and who would do so still if the landlord would only be pleased to accept what they, as the result of years of foliose experience, find out the land is really worth." Their story, he says, briefly and boldly told, is as follows:—When Captain Fraser, some twenty years ago, purchased from the then Lord Macdonald the estate of Kilmuir, he found the tenants of Valtos—to take a representative case—paying £3 each year of rent. This was, in course of some years afterwards, increased to £10 10s or so, and four years ago to £15. The last increase was felt a particular hardship, inasmuch as it took effect in a year when everything looked gloomy, and which was the first of a series of very bad years for the tenants of Skye. The fishing was an utter failure, the crops all but the same, and the price of cattle entered upon that downward tendency which has since characterized it. The next and following years were much the same. In fact, these three years, during which the last and heaviest increase in their rents took effect, were, in the experience of Skye generally, "the worst which had been seen for the previous twenty years." But the increased rent was paid, nevertheless, punctually, though it is said with much and vehement protesting. These protests, of course, could not reach the landlord's ears, as he lived away at Nairn or elsewhere, an absentee from Skye, where he could know but little of the shifts and self-denials of these crofters to enable them to pay their rents. But by these shifts the rents were produced and paid in full on rent day—for in full it must be paid. The last increase, however, "drove the iron into the souls" of these poor tenants, for they felt that to meet it and live they had not only to anticipate the produce of the year, but to encroach upon the value of their stock, so that ruin and the tender mercies of the Parochial Board of Kilmuir, or expropriation, appeared to them to be within a very "measurable distance."

In these circumstances, and rightly or wrongly under such impressions, they tried by representations made through the factor to induce the Captain to rebate the last increase in the rent, modestly explaining that their crops had been destroyed by high winds, &c., &c. No reply from the proprietor was received, but the following letter from the factor, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, solicitor &c., Portree, dated 16th February, 1881, and addressed to the tenants of Valtos, speaks for itself:—

Dear Sirs,—As you remember, you spoke to me at the time of the recent collection about getting Captain Fraser to reduce your rent on the ground that there was a good deal of your crop destroyed by high winds, &c. I wrote to Captain Fraser explaining what you said to me, but he has not replied, being apparently of opinion that when you took the land you had to consider that risk, and take the risk of such damage. I have therefore to request that you will be prepared to pay me your rents in full at the time of your rent collection, which is shortly to take place at Uig, and of which due notice will be given to you. I beg your particular attention.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), ALEX. MACDONALD, Factor.

The tenants, however, protested that they could only give the old rent, and offered it, hoping still against hope that their cry of distress would pierce the comfortable envelopments of the Captain's heart at Nairn and find a merciful echo there; but the only echoes which reached them were more urgent and threatening demands through the factor to pay the utmost farthing. The rents have not yet been paid, and summonses of removal have been issued against the Valtos tenants, requiring them to quit at Whitsunday.

Such are the facts of the case as communicated by the correspondent, who regrets that Captain Fraser, by not treating directly with the people and coming to terms with them, has lost "one good opportunity of doing something to smooth the gall of yoke of landlordism" in the Highlands. But who knows, he asks, but the circumstances "may help to drive home one of the many truths which are ready for the coining of that huge of impositions under which the Highlands groan—our present land laws—and also help to expedite the extension to Skye and the Highlands generally of a 'Bright clause,' under which it will be possible for Highlanders, bloodlessly and honorably, to redeem their lands, of which they have been iniquitously despoiled in the past?"

DISCREET VALOR.

An amusing reminiscence of the Czar has been published. In the reign of Paul the First a law was passed interdicting all persons from addressing the Emperor, under any circumstances, while he walked abroad. Police always followed the imperial steps to see there was no breach of the decree. It was simply a measure of precaution. One day Alexander III., while promenading, met Laferriere, a French actor, then playing in St. Petersburg. With characteristic affability he spoke to Laferriere, who replied, and the two spoke for a moment. When they parted the actor was seized by two gendarmes and conveyed straight to prison. That evening the Czar went to the theatre, and found that the performance could not go on because of the mysterious disappearance of the leading gentleman. "Have him sought for instantly," said his Majesty, "I saw and spoke to him today." A lieutenant of police remembered that a French actor whose name he did not know had been arrested, and Laferriere was thus found and released to pursue his business. Six months afterwards Czar and actor met again. "The former went frankly to the latter, and jokingly alluded to the unfortunate occurrence; whereupon the frightened Laferriere took to his heels at full speed, and soon disappeared round a turning. On the next morning the ridiculous ordinance of Paul the First was abolished by a decree of Alexander the Second.

It is wonderful how court men can be when talking to each other through the telephone.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A case of trichinae in fish is reported from Cincinnati.

The Austrian Crown Prince will be married on the 10th May.

Lewis Chipman has been appointed Town Treasurer of Brockville.

Large forest fires are raging in some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Brockville policemen have had their pay increased from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day.

The Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Stafford arrived at New York Monday.

Mr. Tollemach (Conservative) has been elected M. P. for West Cheshire, England.

By an explosion of a torpedo in Melbourne, Australia, five persons were blown to atoms.

The bronze statue of Farragut, by Vinnie Ream, was unveiled Monday in Washington.

Two men were killed by Indians at Ferry Point, near Bismarck, Dakota, on Thursday.

Sir Stafford Northcote has notified Bradlaugh that he will oppose his taking the oath.

The long-continued drouth is causing much damage to fall wheat in the vicinity of Brockville.

Mrs. Louisa Allan Foster, mother of Edgar Allan Poe, died at Richmond, Virginia, on Monday.

The Conservatives will meet again at the Carlton Club on Wednesday to consider the Land Bill.

The number of telegrams sent in Italy in 1880 was 26,332,679, being 2,398,824 more than in 1879.

United States vessels are reported to be almost entirely disappearing from South American ports.

Catherine Marshall, aged 14, of Glasgow Scotland, has not taken food since the beginning of the present year.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, Monday, a vote of condolence for the death of Beaconsfield was lost.

The Toronto and Nipissing Railway is about to lay down another rail, and adopt the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

The Australian colonies have established an Intercolonial Court of Appeal. New Zealand, being remote, has not joined.

The Shah of Persia has received a telegram from the Porte, declaring that Turkey would do her utmost to prevent the renewal of Kurdish risings.

News received from Japan portends coming trouble between the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

The New York longshoremen on the ocean steamship docks of the North River contemplate striking.

A. B. Walker, colored, has been admitted as attorney at St. John, N.B. He is the first colored man admitted as attorney in the Canadian courts.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs the India Office that local officers fear much trouble at Pherwara, and that he has ordered reinforcements from Bombay.

Two boys, named respectively Hugh and Alexander Graham, were drowned in the river near Ottawa on Saturday, one while endeavoring to save the other.

A man named Russell and five other foreigners with him, suspected of being nihilists, have been expelled from Bucharest, and have gone to Constantia.

The Swiss Federal Council has ordered an inquiry regarding the recent posting of placards in Geneva, protesting against the execution of the Czar's assassins.

At St. Thomas, Ont., on Saturday night, the jury in the Molson Bank robbery case returned a verdict of guilty against Jones, but were unable to agree as to Donohue.

General John Ross, of the English army, was a few days K. O. B. three or four weeks ago, and made a rapid tour obtained a divorce from his wife on account of her desertion and misconduct while he was in Afghanistan.

A serious charge is pending against the Manager of the London, Ont., Loan Company, Mr. M. J. Kent. He is accused of detaining a business letter sent by a rival company of a similar name, and which came into his hands by an error.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard states that matters are going on badly in Basutoland. The difficulty of the war is increasing, the Cape Ministry are unpopular with all sections, and it is probable they will be beaten in a division on the Basuto war.

There was a great demonstration against Mr. Gladstone in Cape Town recently, and his effigy was burnt. The British Lion was caricatured. The Argus and the Zuid Afrikaans office windows were broken. At Port Elizabeth, also, some thousands of the inhabitants assembled and burnt Mr. Gladstone's effigy. Funeral bells were tolled, and bands paraded the streets, playing the "Dead March" in *Saul*. To add insult to injury, the leader of the movement telegraphed an account of the proceedings to the Prime Minister.

M. Alfred Dumesnil, a non-in-law of Jules Michelet, claims to have made an interesting and useful discovery how to preserve plants in a perfectly vigorous state without any earth. With the shelter of a glass, hellebor taken up at the end of November and the middle of December have remained from two and a half to three months in blossom. Other plants primroses, daisies, violets, auriculas, &c. have not only been in bloom for three months, but have thrown out new buds. Bulbous roots, small shrubs, exotic plants such as azaleas and cyclamens take equally well to the process. M. Dumesnil exhibited some specimens of plants blooming without earth, in Rotten, last December; and at his home, about 14 miles from that city, any one may see the result he has obtained.

The Marquis of Lorne, says the London World, in his grass-widowhood, maintains, and perhaps increases his negative-tinted popularity. He is liked well enough, but there is no enthusiasm in the liking for him, as there used to be for the Dufferins. He is a trifle pragmatic, not a little self-conscious, and, now that he has got rid of a modicum of his shyness, has enveloped the paternal inheritance of a patronizing demeanor. By the way, the Duke died his son and heir a great deal of harm throughout Canada. During his visit he swaggered more and more; he could no more help swaggering than he could help shabby; and in the series of magazine articles in which he recorded his Transatlantic impressions, he spoke of Canada and the Canadians in a way which the Canucks will resent while there remains a Campbell within their borders.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

BRADFORD, Eng., April 22.—Owing to depression in trade factory operatives are emigrating, chiefly to the United States, at the rate of 50 per week. Some manufacturers contemplate removing their business to America. Hundreds here are disappointed.