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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 21, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

THEIR PLAN OF RELIEF

POLITICAL POWER OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Determination of the Tenants to Get Rid of Landlordism.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

Dublin, May 3, 1884.

Those of your readers who take a sympathetic interest in the social struggle and political fortunes of Ireland need not be told why the land question crops up so frequently in the press, in parliament and at the gatherings of our people. The explanation is not far to seek, even were it not made obvious to the world by the agrarian movement of the past five years. Ireland is the only civilized past five years. Ireland is the only civilized country in which the question of the ownership and administration of the soil is made the one great issue of governmental policy manded by our people, it is true, but they are all subsidiary to, and more or less complexioned by the centre problem of the land. Hence, every new phase of this vital question is surrounded with an importance that cannot be overlooked in any correspondence which attempts to deal with the progress of the Irish cause. During the present week

The Agitation of the Land Question was transferred from Ireland to Westminster, and a few extracts from the speeches which were delivered in both Houses of Parliament will give your readers a true ides of how the ing to compensate the landlords for loss not movement of the Land League has affected caused by the government."
the interests of the landlords, and to what The power and the tacti extent it has been instrumental in determin-league are done ample justice to in these ing the action of the movement. When a admissions; and had the Government not proud and arrogant class has to descend from utilised the resources of the Empire "to inside the gaol in which the dynamiters the position in which it could demand to one save the landlords from ruin," the destrucin which it is compelled, by the fortune of tion of landlordism in Ireland would have political wariate, to beg, it can, I think, be been a matter of history before now. Testaken for granted, that it has been thoroughly timony comes from another quarter, also, as beaten in the fight which has wrought this to the efficacy of this method of bringing charge. "HI succeed in placing before you territorial tyranny to its knees. Your the hardship and loss that have overtaken readers may not be aware of the fact that those whose cause I advocate, I shall feel I the land agitation in the Island of Skye, off have not spoken in vain," might be words the west coast of Scotland, was promoted both taken from the speech of some champion of by Land League agency and money. Such, the persecuted tenantry, delivered to however, was the case, and to the veteran parliament. The literature of the land Irish Protestant Land Reformer and Land question is full of such appeals Leaguer, John Ferguson, of Giangow, belongs for the Irish oultivator; but the one much of the credit for the victory which has just quoted was addressed to the British now rewarded the plucky fight of the Skye House of Lords, and the speaker was an Irlah Crotters. Owing to the disturbances which landlord, who was bewalling the evil days were kept up in the island, the Government upon which himself and his order had fallen! was compelled to issue a special commission. * Receivers are being appointed by the score," mouned poor Lord Castletown to his landlord commissioners has just been published. It is audience, "increasing enormously the ex- a most remarkable document, and I shall give penses connected with the collection of rents; the views of the London Eche rather than my penal rates of interest are being demanded on own opinions upon the significance of its mortgages, and in many instances mortgages proposals:—
are being hurriedly called in, sure pressgs of a To avoid ofiending the susceptibilities of destruction to the incumbered owner, while Landed Estates Court judges standing, so to serrible word commune, and substitute that speak, in the gap, refuse to sell, thereby avert of township. There are valid local reasons ing for a time, but for a time only, the ruin for this nomenciature, but whichever word which is impending."

sistance for the sale of estates, I will quote the following from a landlord paper of this Saxon and Celt. The proposal is that all inmorning: "There was another attempt yes-habited places containing three or more agriterday to sell estates in the Landed Estates cultural holdings, possessing the use of com-Court. The want of success which attended mon pasture land, or which have within forty it showed that confidence in the stability of years enjoyed such use, should be (landlord) property is yet far from being re-stored. The moral for Mr. Trevelyan and the Cabinet is that the sooner they bring in to be reduced in area or dissolved without the a bill which shall possess finality, the better. We shall never have land restored to its value (for landlords, of course) until we cease to have to speak of a land question. It will suggest curious reflections in connection with those abortive sales of the landlords' fee simple to compare with them the results of sales in the County of Tipperary yesterday, as reported in our columns, of leasehold farms, the tenants who bought such enlargement being, not to increase the giving prices far in excess of what they would offer probably in the Estates Court for It is not the intrinsic value absolute possession and complete ownership. these proposals to the crofters, much

of Lords: Lord Castletown calls upon the Government to remedy all this. He, too, is scandalized at the spectacle of tenant farmers purchasing from each other while no one pocket into that of another, without any of it ment, of equality before justice, if resolute into insurrection. "I shall not detain your lordships," remarked Cartletown, " by the industrial community. alluding to the desirability and focusity of amending the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act. I think every section of Irishmen is will not do. The whole of the legal costs of clauses of the Land Act, the Government is standy guard at the tomb of President Garemveyancing must be minimised, and the new openly pledged to introduce a bill with. held.

tenant must be able to buy his own farm with a good title to it, as easy as he could a cow or a cupboard," whereupon the parliamentary report records there were "loud cheers!" The House of Lords cheering land reform sentiments is, indeed, a sight which must asionish the spirits of dead land reformers, if they take any Interest in terrestrial concerns; but it is needless to remark, that this lordly anxiety for facilitating the transfer of landed property has no higher motive to inspire it than one which can be exactly paralleled by that which would profit THEIR PITEOUS PLEADING FOR exactly paralleled by that which would profit the owner of depreciated stock to realize a

liberal price for what threatened to become an almost unsalable article in the market. The landlords' plan of relief (for them-selves) is two-fold; loans of money at low in-terest from the Government with which to remove encumbrances from their estates, and the establishment of a land bank as a medium for the creation of a peasant proprietary. The Government has rejected both, and some statements made by Earl Kimberly, a former hord Lieutenant of Ireland, in announcing the decision of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, are well worth recording. It has been loudly and persistently trumpeted of late by some Irish journalist members of Parliament that the Land Act was due to the action of the Irish party in Westminster. Mr. Parnell true assertion; but the boast has been repeat-

the forces which engaged the power of the landlords in Ireland and impelled the unwilling hands of English legislation, but to point out to the Irish people how further con-cessions can be won if similar media be only resorted to. Eearl Kimberly declared: "An agrarian movement arose, under which not only had landlords a great difficulty in getting their rents, but there was a very serious possibility that they might not get any rents at all. In that position of affairs the govern-ment of this country moved parliament the one great issue of governmental policy means there should be a new law with and party strile. There are other reforms de-that there should be a new law with and party strile. There are other reforms de-that there should be a new law with which rents not agreed upon by landlord and taining reasonable rents, and at the same time restore the tranquillity of the country. Parliament and the government had stepped in to save the landlords from ruin. He would say that the landlords were saved from ruin by the action of the government, and therefore the government was not called upon in any way on grounds of morality or fair deal.

> The power and the tactics of the Land to inquire into their origin, and the report of the

politicians, the commissioners avoid the may be used the proposals are nothing more As a fifting comment upon the piteous pleading of the landlords for government asform or another, were recognized alike by

consent of two-thirds of the occupiers. This of itself would be a valuable charter; but the commissioners go further, and not only propose to give occupiers of such holdings the right to choose a representative officer by popular vote, but also would give the occupiers the right to claim an enlargement of the township under certain conditions, whether the landlord is willing or not, the object of number, but the size of such holdings."

But to return from Tipperary to the House however, as their future condition will surpass the wretched seridom of the recent past, that makes these recommendations of the Crofter Commission so important; but the lesson which they teach the farmers, laborers offers to buy from the landlord, who, but a and mechanics of these three countries, how brief while ago, owned everything; and the comparatively easy it is to bring the aristosight of money passing out of one tenant's cracy down to the level, or rather the punishdropping into the yawning purse of "the lord and intelligent combination be only resorted of the soil"—the interest of which soil is to; and in proportion as this lesson is put thus trafficked in before his eyes, -is enough into practice by the tolling masses of Ireland to drive the supporters of law and order and Great Britain, will be the extent of the social reforms which have yet to be won by

The Coming Government Scheme

moved by the agitation of the Irish landlords for an amendment of the purchase

in the next few weeks which is to embody a scheme for the speedier sale of landlord pro-perty in Ireland. The details of the measure will be awaited by all parties in this country with the keenest anxiety. Its influence upon the future of the land question may be of a momentous kind, although it would be premature to offer any opinion as to the consequences to the ultimate settlement of a problem which has exercised the might of England and the resistance of Ireland in its attempted solution during the last three hundred years. That this scheme of purchase is likely to end the sgrarian struggle, few will be found sanguine enough to believe. Even were the farmers gullible enough to accept the terms which embarrassed landlords will endeavor to thrust upon them, a contingency not at all probable, there are others besides tenants and landowners in Ireland who will yet have both the will and the power to influence the final adjustment of this great social issue; and these classes and interests have scarcely interfered, as yet, in the land movement, except in the Land League effort to get rid of landlordism. That the volces, and the votes of laborers, artigues, traders and taxpayers in general, with be brought to bear upon the retormed 1 gisla. ture in favor of a final settlement, which will has never been guilty of such an absurdly un- considerably unsettle the impending landlord-government plan, goes without a ying. edly made by members of his party So surely as our people will continue to dewho took no share in the Land mand the right to make their own laws, just Lesgue struggle, and it is well that the unwilling testimony of the Government such laws, or others that may be should be adduced, not only to do justice to passed for them before then, shall passed for them before then, shall deal with the land question in the broad spirit of national right, and not, as heretofore, as if it were nothing but a class interest or a Government policy which had to be taken into account. Pending such a final actilement, the Irish farmer who has a fifteen years' state lease in his pocket against landlord eviction or rack renting can be counted upon to resist the seductive purchase plans that will be laid before him. Mr. Trevelyan declared on Thursday that the tenants had shown a determination not to allow a penny to be made out of them more than they could possibly help. A similar resolve car-ried out towards Mr. Trevelyan's own purtenants should be fixed by a tribunal, and chass scheme may be as confidently reckoned they did that in the hope that they would be upon; as the market is still falling and able to restore to landlords the power of obtaining the confidence are scores of other reasons why the only possible purchaser should be in no hurry to MICHAEL DAVITT.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

GUARDING AGAINST DYNAMITERS-AFTER THE PRINCE OF WALES-THE PARKELLITES AND THE PREMIER THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL

troops has arrived here and h Daly, Egan and McDonnell are confined. Paris, May 15 .- A man representing him-

well known Fenian, called to-day at the hotel where the Prince of Wales is stopping, and made numerous inquiries concerning the Prince's movements.

London, May 15.—The split between the

Parnellites and the Gladstone Ministry is comniate. Duslin, May 15. - Canon Brosnan has re-

celved the Pope's blessing of the foundation stone for the O'Connell Memorial Church at Cahirciveen.

FROM SHABBOT LAKE, ONT.

SHARBOT LAKE, Ont., May 19.—Geo. Peters' house was burned at one o'clock this morning. Peters and his daughter of 8 years, and a young woman named Bridgen, were burned to death. The fire was cansed by a coal oil lamp falling down the stairs from the hands of Peters', and firing the stairway. A son of 18 got up and threw a pall of water on it spreading the flames rapidly. Mrs. Peters made her way down stairs through the flames, followed by her daughter of 20, who, it is feared, is fatally burned about the back and shoulders. Mrs. Peters was slightly burned about the shoulders. The son and some workmen boarders made their escape, but Poters, his little daughter and Miss Bridgen perished in the fiames upstairs. Very little of the bodies can be found. A subscription in aid of the sufferers is being taken up.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES. A REBEL ATTACK ON EUAKIM REPULSED—KORO!KO

THREATENED BY REBELS-BRITISH MARINES UNDER ORDERS-A MESSENGER FOR GORDON, LONDON, May 19 .- The Board of Admiralty has telegraphed the authorities at Chatham to prepare a muster roll of all available marines. It is understood the government has under consideration the question of despatching strong drafts of marines from Chatham Portsmouth and Plymouth to Egypt.

CAIRO, May 19. -- Two hundred rebels bombarded Suakim to-day, the attack lasting one hour. Two inhabitants were wounded, and the rebels succeeded in stealing one thousand sheep. The British troops landed at the town and the rebels were forced to retreat.

The rebels have captured the government magazine at Abu Hamed and virtually possess the town. They are advancing upon Korosko, and general alarm has been orested. El Mahdi's emissaries continue to advance, and are welcomed everywhere. Admiral Hewlit arrived at Adows on April 26th. The inhabitants at first refused to supply them with provisions. This conduct is attributed to the intrigues of the French and Greek consuls. ALEXANDRIA, May 19 .- A Greek has been found acquainted with the country willing to undertake the delivery of messages to General Gordon and return with an answer in two months, provided one thousand pounds are guaranteed him, only payable if successful.

A detachment of the regular army, still

TO THE CATHOLICS OF AMERICA

The holy shrine of Palestine, so closely associated with the sacred events of the Redemption, have always engaged the attention of the Catholic Church, which has spared nopains to preserve them for the veneration of the faithful. Hence, from the very beginning of Christianity, it was recom-mended as a sacred duty to the faithful to contribute in behalf of the Holy Places. St. Paul, in his second Epistle to the Corinthians explicitly directs that each one of them should put apart every first day of the week (Sunday) their contributions, which, at the proper time, should be forwarded to Jerusa-

The Supreme Pontiffs, following the ex emple of the Apostles, have from time to time enjoined that collections be taken up among Catholics for the benefit of the Holy Land. They have also granted spiritual favors to those who take part in such meritorious work.

A few instances will show how well the faithful of past generations understood the sacredness of this duty and how truly they discharged it, for not only nations vied with each other in contribuited towards the Holy Land, but even private is dividuals, by their generosity, surpassed every expectation.

Thus, in the fourth catury, St. Helena undertook to cover with magnificent temples every spot in Palestine waich bore a mark of the sacred events that were associated with the life and death of our Saviour, thus leaving to posterity the glorious monuments of her sith which can be seen in our days.

Later on, in the fourteenth century, the Catholic Church bewalled the loss of the Holy Places which had passed by usurpation under the sway of the enemies of the Cross and an interdict was imposed on Catholics, who were forbidden to worship there under penalty of death. But God raised up another plous woman in the person of Sancia of Naples, who restored consolation to many a heart.

This pious woman bought back from the Ottoman government all the Sanctuaries of Palestine at the exorbitant price of seventeen millions of dollars, restored them to Catholic worship, and secured Catholics against molestation.

These and many others are examples which the faithful of past generations have left for the imitation of posterity. But, alas! since revolution has introduced infidelity into society. Christianity has been either wholly rejected or waxed feeble.

The Holy Places, once sanctified by the visible presence of Jesus Christ while on earth, have cessed to hold their principal place in the human heart, and if not neglected altogether, they are looked upon with indif-BIRMINGHAN, May 16-A detachment of ference ever by those who profess themselves

Owing to this lack of interest on the part of Catholics of our days the serious question has lately risen: How are the Holy Places self to be a journalist, but who is in reality a to be preserved to the Catholic Church? We answer: They can be preserved only by a revival of religious ferver among Catholics, and by a renewed interest on the part of Catholics in the scenes and events hallowed by our Blessed Saviour when on earth.

The question is of such importance that it should command the attention of every Catholic. All are concerned in it, for if the

fall must entail equal discredit on them all. To call the attention of the Catholics of merica to this sacred duty which they owe to their religion, and to give them an opportunity to comply with it, the Commissariat raised, the door was opened and the lucky one of the Holy Land has been established in the was ushed before the wicker window, behind city of New York by direction of the Bacred Congregation of Propaganda, under the auspices of His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey.

To accomplish the object for which it was established, the Commissariat will promote pions pilgrimages to the Holy Land, supplying all information, and giving letters of introduction to the pligrims, to whom, without distinction of creed or nationality, one month's hospitality will be extended in the different Franciscan houses of Palestine.

The Commissariat will also receive offerings of the faithful to further the good work of the Holy Land. Furthermore, an Association of the Holy

Sepulchre has been established in connection with Commissariat, and Catholics of every part of America are kindly invited to join it. An annual contribution of twenty-five cents, or more, if the contributors feel so disposed, will make them members of the Asscdation, and entitle them to the spiritual benefits attached to it. These benefits are applicable to departed friends, provided certificates be procured in their name.

The Association has the blessing and cordial approval of His Eminence Cardinal Mc-Oloskey, who has also been pleased to head the list of its contributors with a generous annual subscription.

As to spiritual favors attached to the Asso. clation, it suffices to say that, besides ocoperating in the maintenance of Catholic worship in the Holy Sanctuaries, such as those of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, of the Nativity ol Jesus Christ, of the Holy Sepulchre, and many others associated with the great mystery of the Redemption, members of this Association will gain for themselves many spiritual favors, for, by the Briefs of several Pepes, and especially of Plus VI., inter centers July 31, 1778, they share in the benefit of the Prayers, Fastings, Penances, Pilgrimages, and all good works performed in Palestine by the Franciscan Friam, as well as by the faithful, and of the many indulgences attached to the holy sanctuaries, all of which are applicable to the souls of the faithful departed. Moreover, bonds to settle such claims by a surrender of to speak for their candidates, and paying his they shall have the benefit of over twenty- the bonds at par value. Platt, president of expenses. Now that he is seeking a reward five thousand Masses yearly, said by the the U.S. Express Company, denies having for his services, the Parnellites say he has

Commissariat hopes that the Catholics of America will cheerfully embrace the opportunity offered them to co-operate with their brethern of other nations in the holy task of preserving the glorious monuments of their

The Commissariat would also kindly request all persons feeling a special interest in the plous object to canvass for members for the Association. On announcing their desire to do so, they will be appointed solicitors by the Commissary of New York. These solicitors will have the benefit of the Masses which are said for their special intention at the altar of the Holy Sepulchre, in the Ohurch of the Saviour in Jerusalem, in the Sanctuary of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin in Nazareth, of the Nativity of Jesus Ohrist in Bethlehem, and of St. John the Bap-

tist in Ain-Carem. And God, who has promised to reward ever a glass of cold water given in His name, will not forget to reward every deed done in favor of the places sanctified by His visible pres-

ence while on earth.

All contributions and letters should be directed to the Commissary of the Holy Land, Very Rev. Charles A. Vissani, O.S.F., 135 West Thirty-first street, New York.

Subscribers are requested to give their correct address to enable the Commissary to forward to them the the respective certificates of membership.

CHARLES A. VISSANI, O. S. F., Commissary of the Holy Land,

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

General Restoration of Confidence—Russel Sage and His Losses-More Failures-The Effect in London.

Naw York, April 17 .- A better feeling prevailed in Wall street to day than at any time since the fallure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank. The worst, it is generally conceded by the most obstinate of hears, has been passed, and the leading brokers and bankers anticipate better times, a restoration of confidence throughout the country and plenty of business. More orders to buy stooks outright were received by brokers up to 12 o'clock than in any one day for years. This, coupled with the shipments of gold from the other side and the immense orders already received and still being received from Ameterdam, Frankfort and London for governments and other first-class securities, has tended to greatly improve the situation.

At the Stock Exchange business opened quietly with but few spectators in the galleries. During the first half hour prices remained firm. The next hour and a half the market was weak, and the general list declined from 1 to 3 per cent., the coal stocks in particular showing unexpected weakness. From noon until one o'clock the market was quiet and varied fractionally. From one to three o'clock there was a grand rally in the active list, and the clore showed an advance of from 2 to 5 points over the lowest figures of the day. The outlook for Menday is regarded as exceptionally cheering.

RUSSELL SAGE.

It was rumored shortly after twelve o'clock that Russell Sage had failed, but the rumor proved to be incorrect. Mr. Sage was at his office as early as nine o'clock this forencon and was reluforced by four clerks. The doors leading to his little don, however, were preservation of the Holy Flaces re- doors leading to his little den, however, were flect credit on the whole body closed as on yesterday, and as a further preof Catholicity, their neglect and down- caution a heavy bar was placed as a barricade in front of the main one. Two policemen guarded these entrances, and whanever the great "put" and "call" apostle gave the word to admit a customer the bar was which the "old man" was stationed. A minute or so usually sufficed to settle each individual olaim, and

THE CUSTOMER WAS "FIRED OUT

as quickly as he entered. A gentleman who was fortunate to get at Sage said that this eccentric gentleman informed him that he had settled the bulk of his cutetanding contracts. and expected to settle with the rest of his customers to day. During the morning members of the governing committee of the Stock Exchange called on Sage in relation to the complaints made by members of the Exchange against the veterau dealer in privileges. It is believed that Sage will be suspended. It is said that one or two of Bage's clerks made handsome profits by buying up Sage's privileges at a discount and getting them cashed at their face value. Sage was prostrated with a nervous attack last night. THE CRIPPLED FIRMS.

Mr. Hotohkias, of Hotohkias & Burnham, said they had already liquidated over \$1,000,-000 indebtedness, and the firm would resume active business as soon as the interest of those concerned would allow. At Goffs & Randel's the assignee said that a statement would not be ready before next week. At Newark, N.J., the receiver in the afternoon submitted statements showing the amounts due depositors as \$6,154,000; total assets, exclusive of \$845,000 due from Fisk & Hatch, \$4,495,000. The bank has securities and cash in bank to warrant the payment of 30 per cent. to depositors immediately. In case Fish & Hatch are able to resume, the bank would lose nothing. The receiver says he will make the most liberal arrangements possible to enable the firm to continue busi-

Grant & Ward in cases where the firm borrowed money on bonds for a period of time with the understanding that if the bonds depreciated the lender could call on the firm ployed Power as a hack trator, sending him for margins, and, if not paid, could sell the around to provincial meetings and elections Franciscan Fathers in the holy sanctuaries of any personal transactions with the firm.

Fordinand Ward was a witness again to day to solicit the suffrages of an Irish constitutions of the great advantages to be in the suit of J. H. Norris against the firm ency, is begging from the Liberals the price derived from these annual contributions, the of Grant & Ward. His memory regarding of his treachery to Ireland.

transactions was more defective than at the previous hearing. He testified that he was in Stamford, Conn, the day the Ma-rine Bank failed. He did not remember what he did there, but did not sign any cheques. Cheques for \$300,000 and lesser amounts were shown him; he said he got eccurities for them, but did not remember how much or what they were. The system on which he worked, he said, was based upon imaginary profits, operations being carried on without a confederate. Witness admitted that the first person associated with him in this business was President Fish. He said in the first instance that he induced Fish to embark with him in these schemes by representing that he had a great deal of business with the government. "The others," he added, "got in some way or another, don't remember exactly how,"

IN LONDON. LONDON, May 17.—The News says the American treasury, which is the ultimate holder of the American reserve, is well supplied with cash, and this ought to check the panic and limit the crisis. All accounts show that millions of English money are being thrown into American stocks. During the last three days inconceivably large purchases have been made through brokers. Capitalists have brought great blocks of American stocks, while innumerable small investors have made limited purchases. Other securities have been somewhat depressed, because so many people have been anxious to realize upon them in order to exchange their invest-

ments for American stocks.

New York, May 19.—Ferdinand Ward, in
Morris' suit against Grant & Ward, testified
to day that in transactions with Tappan he gave a receipt in this form :- "Received from Mr. Tappan \$50,000, which we agree to re-Notes to the amount of \$1,300,000 of turn." Grant & Ward were endorsed by James D. Fish. Witness considered the making of these notes "contract" business; he had been actually supplied with money by Fish, and the Marine Bank had furnished money by discounting notes. The

notes made by the firm, endorsed by, Fish, were charged to contract discount.

The method pursued by John C. Eno in getting money from the bank is said to be founded on the fact that the bank had a vault in a down-town depository for the safekeeping of its securities, of which Enc had the key. Eno would stay down town nearly all day, and when he would lose a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, or three hundred thousand, as the case might be would give the cheque for the amount on the When he would return to the bank he would write a name upon a slip of paper, hand it to the cashler, and say he had made a loan for the amount to the person indicated on good securities, which he had examined and deposited in the bank's compartment in the safe deposit. In that way he led the cashier, whose integrity is unquestioned, to believe that the money had all gone out on loans in the regular course of business.

The liabilities of W. B. Scott & Co., are not more than \$300,000. They did not make an assignment and expect to resume in a few days.

A Cincinnati despatch says the Eric County, Ohio, Savings Bank has suspended : capital, \$150,000 ; liabilities, \$800,000. In is said the president has been dabbling the

oil. He has left the city.
At Charleston, Va., the banking house of Brennan & Co., has closed its doors; liabili-ties about a hundred thousand, with a depositoas' lien on very valuable real estate as security. The bank will not resume busi-

MOTES.

At Brooklyn the people are returning their money to the banks. It is said one national bank here has loaned two millions at 15 per cent.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

OTTAWA, May 19 .- With reference to the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, the following telegram has been despatched to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces and the principal Municipal authorities by the Governor-General's secretary :--"Announcement as to Her Majesty's Birth-

day has reference to official celebration only; pray make this known."

This is a confirmation of the telegram sent last night that the general popular calebration would be next Saturday. The banks, however, will, on account of the clause in the Banking Act, have to keep open on Saturday, as it will not be a statutory holiday for them the 28th of June will be their holiday, if they please to observe it, but there does not apcear to be anything in the act compelling them to close if they please to keep open. The only thing will be that notes falling due on that day could not be protested if paid on the following Monday. It is most probable that at the next session the Banking Act will be amended so as to agree with the interpretation act, so that a similar difficulty may not occur in future.

THE RENEGADE, O'CONNOR POWER. LONDON, May 17. Mr. John O'Connor Power, M.P. for Mayo, Ireland, who has definitely quarrelled with the Parnellites, and who now calls himself an independent Libcral, is casting about for a constituency to represent in the next Parliament. He boasts that he could successfully re-contest the County of Mayo, no matter whom the Parnellities might put in opposition. He does
not, however, seem really anxious to make
The court has authorised the receiver for the experiment. He now expresses a hope that the Liberal leaders will allow him to contest some English constituency in their interest. The Liberals have frequently em-