

We tremble to think what would happen if England dragged us into war. And yet some people profess to feel surprised why it is that a young man, or twenty thousand young men, cross the line every year. "Oh, but they say, they all come back again when they make money and spend it here." Do they indeed? One cannot enter an American village without finding Canada represented there, while as for the cities they are only inferior in numbers to the Irish and Germans, and if you question them they will tell you it is their intention to remain. But why don't they stay here and make money? These remarks are not made with a view to depreciating Canada, which, under more favorable circumstances, is a better country to live in than the States, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is our dependent condition which retards our progress. Let us try independence for a decade.

THE LAND BILL.

The following are the main heads of the Land bill as it has finally passed both houses of Parliament:

- I.—Tenant may sell his tenancy for the best price he can get. Conditions:— 1. Sale to one person only. 2. Notice to landlord. 3. Landlord may purchase on receiving notice. 4. Tenant must state consideration. 5. Court may declare sale void. 6. Landlord may object to purchaser. 7. Court may recompense landlord for debt out of the purchase money. 8. Where improvements made by landlord, purchase money apportioned by Court. 9. Landlord may give notice that he has claims on the estate. 10. Where purchase money paid into Court, Court must determine all applications. 11. Tenant who has sold his tenancy shall not be entitled to compensation for disturbance or improvement. 12. Tenant, if holding subject to Ulster tenant right system, may sell in pursuance of that right or in pursuance of this section; but not both. II.—When a person receives a tenancy as a bequest, he must be accepted by the landlord as though he were a purchaser. III.—When landlord demands increase of rent, then: 1. Tenancy shall be deemed, if tenant accepts, a tenancy subject to statutory conditions for fifteen years. 2. If tenant does not accept, tenancy shall be sold and tenant shall receive amount by which Court decides the selling of tenancy to have been depreciated below amount which would have been selling value if rent were fair rent. 3. If tenant does not accept he is entitled to compensation for disturbance. 4. Tenant, in place of accepting or declining such increase, may apply to Court to have the rent fixed. 5. When landlord cannot agree with tenant on the subject he may also have access to the court. The last clause was an amendment of the Lords. Mr. Gladstone's assent to it provoked the hostility of the Irish party. IV.—Tenant shall not be compelled to pay increase of rent unless he violates what are in this act referred to as statutory conditions viz:— 1. Punctual payment of rent. 2. No waste. 3. No subdivision or subletting. 4. No act whereby tenancy becomes vested in assignee in bankruptcy. 5. Not refusing landlord right of entry for purpose of mining, cutting, hunting or fishing. 6. Not opening a house for the sale of intoxicating liquors. V and VI.—Repealing portion of the Land bill and Tenant (Ireland) act of 1870. VII.—Court may determine fair rent. 1. Rent thus fixed, called judicial rent, payable first rent day after decision. 2. When rent thus fixed, tenancy to be held under statutory conditions for fifteen years. 3. Court may disallow application under this section when improvements have been made and maintained by landlord. 4. When application is made landlord and tenant may agree to fix a special value for tenancy. Then if tenant wants to sell, landlord has right of purchase at that value. 5. Statutory terms not renewed till preceding statutory term has expired. 6. No application for judicial rent may be made till the last twelve months of the current statutory term. 7. No rent payable in respect of improvements made by tenant. 8. Court may take action when it considers the conduct of landlord or tenant to be unreasonable. VIII.—Time of sale limited to one month after receipt of notice to quit. 2. Court may enlarge time. 3. Court may suspend proceedings taken against tenant, unless for breach of statutory conditions. 4. If notice of quit is served for breach of statutory condition tenant may apply to Court, and if Court thinks adequate satisfaction is made by payment of damages to landlord, it may so order. XIX.—Existing leases to continue as though this Act had not passed. Provided that at their expiration they become subject to its provisions; and if, since the Act of

1870, the Court considers the acceptance of any lease to have been unreasonable it may annul it. XXIII.—Estates may be purchased by the Land Commission to resell to a "competent number of tenants." 2. Sale by Commission to tenant may be in consideration of a fine and of a fee farm rent. 3. Land Commission may advance to tenant sum not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the price. 4. Commission may indemnify, and such indemnity will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund. To this must be added the Lord's amendment, accepted by Mr. Gladstone, that any applicant to the commission who may consider himself aggrieved may appeal to the Court of Appeals in Ireland, with the limitation that the leave of the Court must be asked.

THE JEWEL OF INCONSISTENCY.

It would, of course, not be surprising if such a paper as the Montreal Witness had a great many editors on its staff. Most papers that wield the same amount of influence as our contemporary have, but then they take care to be consistent, one with the other, in their opinions, or, if not, the chief editor does it for them. The Witness is an exception, for except in its onslaught on the Catholic Church and its assertions of independent principles, when it is really liberal, it is strangely inconsistent. This inconsistency is at times most amusing, especially on the stock question of Ireland, which all its editors, from the head to the tail, seem to be profoundly ignorant of. Yesterday, for instance, while sneering at the aspirations of the Irish people for a peasant proprietary, it says:—

"However much the tenantry on the old sod may desire to be their own masters, the ambition of their brethren who have left that down-trodden turf is too often a position under Government or under something." We are not at liberty to understand what the elegant writer means by the other thing, but we would point out that if it is a position under the Government, they are terribly disappointed. Canadian politicians have their faults, but the giving of positions to the Irish is not one of them, as our contemporary knows right well. It does not, however, follow from this that the Irish do not want them, but we cannot see how the Witness has discovered that the demanding of situations is a weakness of Irish immigrants, except from the number of places filled by them. Immediately after the article from which we have quoted comes another, from which the following is an extract:—

An incident has lately occurred in the Isle of Skye which proves that the tenants of the Highland glens are not always disposed tamely to submit to the treatment which has driven Irishmen into rebellion, and compelled those who should form the backbone of the United Kingdom to leave their homesteads to the sheep and the deer and find a kiltedier home across the ocean. A short time ago eleven families were served with notices of ejection in consequence of their refusal to pay an increase of rent which was demanded. The Irish Land League sent a present of fifty pounds to the crofters, and this apparently encouraged the latter to declare that they would not submit to eviction unless at the point of the bayonet. The landlord was probably reckoning upon a total riddance of those unreasonable human beings who presumed to think that they had any right on their native soil other than the high privilege of keeping his exchequer well filled. At any rate, it looks as if he was thoroughly disconcerted by the unexpected resistance of his tenants, for it is announced by the London Daily News that not only have the ejection notices been withdrawn, but a very large reduction of rent has been conceded to the recalcitrant Highlanders."

Observe how the last editor feels for the crofters. The crofters, when they come here, do not ask for situations, perhaps. Sometimes it is not necessary, for they are thrust upon them. But it can be seen how tender one Witness editor is upon the Scotch crofter, and how hard another is upon an Irish peasant. There is a little more kind ness between the parties themselves; they help one another, but then they are not editors of a religious daily paper strongly coated over with Calvinistic liberalism.

DEATH OF SENATOR BROUSE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—A week ago to-day Senator Brouse contracted a cold in the Russell House, where he has his surgery. A few days later he was attacked with neuritis in the nose, and subsequently with inflammation of the lungs. Nothing serious was anticipated until yesterday, when the case was pronounced very serious by his attending physician. A consultation of medical men was held last night, at which Drs. Wright, Sweetland and Horsey, of Ottawa, and Dr. Brouse, his brother, of Brockville, were present, and every effort made to give the patient, who had been suffering great agony, some measure of relief. Their combined skill, however, was insufficient to check the disease, and this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, the patient passed peacefully away. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole community, the deceased Senator being a general favorite with all classes. Last year he removed to the capital to engage in his profession, and in a very brief period of time succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. He leaves a widow and two children. He was 57 years of age, and was called to the Senate by the late Administration of which he was an active supporter. He previously sat in the House of Commons for South Grenville. His remains will be forwarded to Prescott this afternoon by special train. Flags are flying at half mast from prominent hotels and other buildings out of respect to deceased.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 12.30 a.m.—(Official)—The President continues to take by the mouth and retain increased quantities of liquid food. At the morning dressing the wound looked well and the pus was of a healthy character. The mucous accumulations in the back of the mouth, on account of the parotid swelling are less viscid, and now give but little trouble. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 98.9, respiration 18.

CITY NEWS.

Mrs. COLLINGS, living at 127 Murray street, is afraid that the young man who was murdered the other day in a bar-room fight in Chicago is her son James, who left Montreal for that city one year ago, and who answers the description of the dead man as given in the telegrams. The Chicago police authorities have been communicated with, without, as yet any certain result. It is to be hoped the poor woman is mistaken.

CAPTAIN ORMOND, of the River Police, has received orders from Ottawa to reduce the River Police force from the present number, thirty, to twenty-six, the strength it was last year. The order has to take effect on the 1st of September. The men themselves are not at all pleased with the prospect of being left out of employment at the whim of the Government. It is not known as yet which of the men are doomed to be discharged, but whoever they may be they are likely to sue the Government for their wages during the remainder of the season. They have been sworn in for the summer months, and it is thought they have the law on their side.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of this organization was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, the President occupying the chair.

After routine business had been disposed of Mr. J. P. WHELAN made some remarks in reference to the Land Bill. He denounced the measure as being an abortive attempt to hood-wink the people of Ireland. The House of Lords, for whom all sensible people throughout the world entertained nothing but feelings of contempt, proved themselves in the settlement of the Land bill to be infinitely more independent than Gladstone, now justly styled "the Weak." The Lords, by their action, had challenged the great Wm. Ewart to go before the country on the issue, but that weakened politician had not the manliness to allow a new election to take place. At the present moment there could be no doubt that the Land League governed Ireland, and the people of America should do all in their power to add to its influence. As a proof that the bill just passed was acceptable to the aristocracy and the land owners it was stated on what was considered reliable authority that Messrs. Shaw and O'Connor Power were to have baronetries conferred upon them for their very valuable assistance in securing the passage of the bill.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. WHELAN moved, seconded by Mr. Moran: That a special committee be appointed to prepare resolutions and fix the date for a mass meeting to be held prior to the Dublin conference of Land Leaguers to be held on the 15th of September. The motion was supported by several speakers, one of whom advised the Leaguers to kick the bill as far as they could and afterwards let it die a natural death. One thing was sure, if the land belonged to the people, there could be no rent due by the people. The President condemned the bill from which all the suggestions made by the Irish members had been eliminated. He thought if the Irish at home accepted the provisions of the bill, the people of America would be justified in withholding any further assistance from them. He was strongly in favor of the mass meeting at which he was sure such resolutions would be adopted as would strengthen the hands of the Irish people in their struggle for justice.

Mr. Bergin suggested a mass meeting of all the friends of Ireland throughout the Dominion, but this was not considered feasible owing to the short time remaining before the convention at Dublin.

After some remarks from other speakers the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to organize a mass meeting to be held at an early date: Messrs. Whelan, Fleming, McCann, Doherty, F. A. Quinn, Bergin, Hanley, Lane and the President of the Society. The Committee received instructions to prepare resolutions which are to be submitted for acceptance at the meeting of the League on next Sunday. The meeting then adjourned.

CALEDONIAN GAMES.

A large concourse of people assembled this afternoon on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds to witness the athletic sports under the auspices of the Caledonian Society. The following is the result of the competition:—

- Quoits—1st, R. Tattersall; 2nd, R. Waugh; 3rd, D. K. Clair. Dambrod match—1st, W. Brodie, Quebec; 2nd, T. Mackay, Montreal. Throwing light hammer—12 lbs.—1st, M. McDonald, 102 feet 6 in.; 2nd, Johnson, 98 ft 8 in.; 3rd, A. McDonald, 94 ft 4 in. Putting heavy stone—21 lbs.—1st, A. McDonald, 37 ft 5 in.; 2nd, E. W. Johnston, 34 ft 1 in.; 3rd, M. McDonald, 30 ft 10 in. Throwing Heavy Hammer, 16 lbs.—1st, M. McDonald, Toronto, 88 ft 2 in.; 2nd, E. W. Johnston, Hamilton, 84 ft 2 in.; 3rd, A. McDonald, Glengary, 83 ft 3 in. Putting light stone, (14 lbs)—1st, A. McDonald, 47 ft 3 in.; 2nd, E. W. Johnston, 41 ft 8 in.; 3rd, M. McDonald, 37 ft 2 in. Tossing the caber—1st, Johnston, 38 ft 1 in.; 2nd, M. McDonald, 37 ft 11 in. Running long jump—Johnston, 20 ft 2 1/2 in.; J. Newton, 20 ft 2 in.; M. McDonald, 19 ft 7 1/2 in. Running hop step and jump—1st, M. McDonald, 43 ft 9 in.; 2nd, J. Newton, 43 ft 1 in.; 3rd, J. Cole, 41 ft 9 in. Hitch and kick—1st—E. W. Johnston, 8 ft 7 in.; 2nd, J. Newton, 8 ft 6 in.; 3rd, M. McDonald, 7 ft 6 in. Highland Fling—1st, D. McBeth; 2nd, E. J. McDonald; 3rd, A. R. McDonald. Boat dressed boy—1st, Collin Duguid; 2nd, A. Hastie; 3rd, H. C. Nevin. Running high leap—1st, Johnston, 5 feet 2 in.; 2nd, M. McDonald, 5 feet 2 in.; 3rd, J. Newton, 5 feet 1 in. Vaulting with pole—1st, John Anderson, 8 ft 6 in.; 2nd, W. Brown, 8 ft 3 in. One mile race—1st, G. Irvine, Ottawa; 2nd, J. Leifer; 3rd, J. Gallagher. Ast Pipe—1st, J. Matheson; 2nd, P. McNell. Standing high jump—1st, E. W. Johnston, 4 feet 11 inches; 2nd, M. McDonald, 4 feet 10 inches. Ghillie Callum (in Highland costume)—Five entries—1st, A. Niven, \$10; 2nd, A. R. McDonald, \$5; 3rd, D. McBeth, \$3. Single stick competition—Three entries—1st, O. Lindsay, 6th Royal Scots, \$10; 2nd, Thos. Gardner, 5th Royal Scots, \$5. Shetland pony race (eleven hands and under)—The entries were:—"Thistle," Master F. Irvine; "Marquis of Lorne," Master A. Grant; "Princess Louise," Master Bobbie McGibbon; and "Nellie," Master H. Judah. 1st, F. Irvine's "Thistle," 2nd, A. Grant's "Marquis of Lorne," 3rd, B. McGibbon's "Princess Louise." Mile race (amateurs)—Five entries—1st, O. J. Patton, 4 m 58 sec; 2nd, D. McTegart; 3rd, J. Leifer. Half-mile race—Three entries—1st, G. Irvine, Ottawa, 3m 12sec; 2nd, J. Newton, \$5; 3rd, White Eagle, \$3.

Boys' race (under 12 years)—Eight entries—1st, George Fisher; 2nd, Henry White Eagle; 3rd, W. Mason. Hurdle sack race (18 inch hurdles)—Four entries—1st, J. Borohall, \$5; 2nd, W. Dewitt, \$3; 3rd, G. Irvine, \$2. Tug of war prize, one barrel of oatmeal, to be donated to a charitable institution.—The entries were 12 members of St. Andrew's Society, captained by Mr. J. Robertson, and a mixed 12, captained by Mr. B. Tansey. The 12 of St. Andrew's Society won in two successive heats. Messrs. A. A. McDonald, M. McDonald and E. W. Johnson gave an exhibition of throwing the light and heavy stone, the former throwing the heavy stone 39 feet, and the light one 47 feet. A large number of prominent citizens were present as spectators, among whom we noticed Rev. James Roy, Rev. Mr. Cruikshank, Hon. P. Mitchell, United States Consul-General Smith, Dr. Wanless, Messrs. D. Macmaster, M. P. F. W. Walker, W. Robertson, G. C. Jas. Strachan, John Allen, W. King (Glasgow, Scotland), G. Denholm, W. Stafford, D. Rose (Toronto), D. Cunningham, J. P. Whelan, John Fulton, Peter Fulton, John Cassils, John Robertson, William Angus, M. G. Mullarky, David Sides, Thomas Cramp, G. A. Drummond, John McDonald and Lieut.-Col. Mattingly.

Mr. A. G. Hodge, Secretary of the Toronto Caledonian Society, superintended the games in a very able and creditable manner, and won for himself the encomiums of both contestants and spectators. At the close of the day's sport, he thanked the spectators for their presence, and hoped to see them all again next year.

REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c.

THE MONTH.—This well-known Catholic magazine for September is full of interesting matter.

DONOR'S MAGAZINE contains its usual variety of Irish and Catholic literature. Publisher, Patrick Donohoe, Boston; price, 20 cents.

WHY THERE A LAND QUESTION? This new standard work, by Mr. Healy, the young Irish M.P., who has within the past year risen to fame in the British House of Commons, is well worthy of perusal by those wishing to master the Irish problem. It has appeared serially in the Montreal Herald, Irish Canadian and several other influential papers, and is published by Mr. P. J. Kennedy, Barclay street, N. Y. Price, 25 cents.

The current number of McGEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY teems with interesting articles, a few of which are the following:—A portrait and pathetic appeal in favor of the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Chas. G. Halpin (Miles O'Reilly); a portrait and sketch of the late Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, the son of a '98 rebel, and a hero of three wars; art illustrations, music, poetry, literature, &c. Altogether a most interesting number.

The North American Review for September opens with a profoundly philosophical article on "The Church, the State, and the School," by Prof. William T. Harris. M. J. Savage treats of "Natural Ethics," showing that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds. The Hon. John A. Kasson gives a history of the "Monroe Declaration," and proves that the credit of formulating that cardinal doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale writes of the Taxation of Church Property. He would have all churches taxed in form, but would exempt in practice those which by their charitable work help to lighten the public burdens. The other articles in this number of the Review are "Jewish Ostracism in America," by Nina Morais; "The Decay of New England Thought," by the Rev. Julius E. Ward; "Ghost Seeing," by E. F. H. Hedge; and "Fictitious History," by Rossiter Johnson. The latter article is a scathing criticism of Jefferson Davis' recently published historical memoir. Fifty cents per copy. Five collars per year. Address, "The North American Review, New York, N. Y."

TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following prizes have been awarded by the County of Two Mountains Agricultural Society for the best cultivated farms and drill crops:—

- Cultivated farms—1st prize, Zephir Champagne, 151 points; 2nd, F. X. Limoges, 134; 3rd, John Morin, 132; 4th, Archibald Oswald, 124; 5th, Robert Miller, 123. Three acres of potatoes—1st prize, Duncan J. McColl; 2nd, Zephir Champagne; 3rd, Wm. Coullins; 4th, Robert Miller; 5th, Etienne Ladouceur. Two acres of Indian corn—1st prize, Lui Drouin; 2nd, Etienne Ladouceur; 3rd, Joseph Robouin; 4th, Alderic Guindon; 5th, F. X. Laurin. One acre of sugar beet—1st prize, Alphonse du Grignon; 2nd, Etienne Ladouceur; 3rd, Archibald Oswald. Half acre of sugar beet—1st prize, James McMartin; 2nd, Anselme Dubois; 3rd, F. X. Laurin; 4th, Isidore Fortier. Half acre western corn for forage—1st prize, F. X. Charbonnet; 2nd, B. Beauchamp.

NIBILISM IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The police have recently traced a gigantic conspiracy for tampering with the army in which men high in position, including 'four' Colonels, were engaged. The plan was to introduce Nihilist literature and enforce the most rigid discipline on the peasantry from among whom the common soldiers are drafted are said to be demoralized by Nihilism. The revelations of the alleged Hartman in New York are said to be ludicrously inaccurate. It is denied that he and his associates dug the tunnel from the cellar of the house to the railroad in order to blow up the Czar's train. It is asserted that dynamite was deposited in a broken culvert and fired by a cartridge exploded by a lever fastened to a rail. It is stated that the Czar recently undertook to purify the public service, but it was so big a job he did not know where to begin."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily News completed the list of members of the House of Commons who intend to visit the United States during autumn, by naming Mr. Lyon Playfair, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. James Bryce and Mr. Thorold Rogers. Mr. Bryce is going to San Francisco, and will not return to England until December. Mr. Butler Johnstone leaves Liverpool next Saturday. Mr. John S. Clarke sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool, and Alired Collier on Thursday, by the "Britannic." Mr. Henry Pettit and the Hamilton-Lane leaves on Wednesday in the "Helvetia."

THE LORDS AND THE LAND.

It is no wonder Salisbury would get mad, and that Argyle would call home his son. Mr. O'Donnell, a correspondent of the N. Y. Star, gives the following figures, showing the names and the quantities of land held by the great lords and others:—

Name	Acres
Duke of Sutherland	1,209,546
Duchess of Sutherland	149,874
Duke of Buccleugh	450,230
Duke of Argyll	175,104
Duke of Cleveland	102,774
Duke of Athol	194,640
Duke of Hamilton	377,729
Duke of Devonshire	161,644
Duke of Devonshire	193,381
Duke of Montrose	103,760
Duke of Northumberland	185,515
Duke of Richmond	286,409
Earl of Breadalbane	377,729
Earl of Seafield	305,801
Earl of Dalhousie	138,021
Earl Fitzwilliam	113,063
Countess of Home	103,932
Gordon of Clunay	107,553
Sir G. M. Grant	125,443
Lord Kenmare	106,350
Marquis of Sligo	122,902
Lord Lovat	161,574
Lord Leconfield	110,720
Marquis of Lansdowne	135,517
Sir G. M. Matheson	220,433
Sir A. Matheson	424,560
Lord Middleton	106,462
Sir W. A. Ross	106,865
Marquis of Waterford	169,234
Lady Wiltoughby	132,220
Sir E. Balfour	105,648
Sir E. Beurlidge	109,863
Marquis of Bute	116,658
Sir Donald Cameron	124,574
Marquis of Downshire	122,905
Earl of Caithness	101,657
Sir G. M. Chalmers	113,235
Marquis Conningham	175,314
Earl of Fife	257,652
Lord Macdonald	129,910
Sir A. McIntosh	124,181
Sir M. McLeod	143,007
Sir K. M. McKenzie	164,680
Duke of Leinster	71,581
Duke of Anson	69,949
Marquis of Ailsie	76,015
Earl of Airlie	69,706
Earl of Bandon	46,129
Earl of Bantry	73,560
Duke of Beaufort	51,082
Viscount Boane	27,448
Earl of Dysart	26,445
Marquis Clanricard	54,482
Earl Clancarty	25,464
Earl Clonmell	25,028
Lord Claremont	23,424
Earl Derby	63,384
Earl of Devon	53,688
Viscount Dillon	90,433
Earl Dunraven	39,315
Earl of Lynne	40,820
Earl of Enniskillen	30,146
Sir John B. Guest	52,540
Marquis of Hereford	88,211
Earl of Hopetoun	42,507
Marquis of Huntley	85,711
Lord Inchiquin	21,884
A. M. M. Kavanagh	29,056
L. H. King-Harman	76,841
Duke of Leeds	22,732
Earl of Leitrim	95,057
Viscount Lismore	47,440
Lord Lisburn	42,706
Lord Londesboro	52,649
Earl of Lucan	61,844
Lord Mamburgh	28,800
Earl of Monmouth	37,336
Sir Stafford O'Brien	24,633
Lord O'Neill	66,644
Lord Penrhyn	46,080
Earl of Pembroke	41,656
Earl of Portland	25,947
Duke of Rutland	70,819
Sir E. H. Scott	59,125
Sir H. Shrewsbury	34,736
Sir G. T. Sinclair	78,253
Duke of Somerset	25,207
Earl of Stamford	83,872
Earl of Staunton	30,961
Sir A. D. Stewart	33,274
Sir F. R. Stewart	45,254
Sir H. G. M. Stewart	98,620
Sir G. M. Stewart	22,967
Sir M. R. Stewart	26,376
Earl of Tinkervale	31,423
Lord Templemore	24,553
Lord Tenterden	23,218
Prince of Wales	86,680
Colonel G. G. Walker	78,444
Marquess of Wemyss	61,947
Earl of Wicklow	28,624
Sir M. P. W. Wynne	91,024
Earl of Zetland	68,179
Marquis of Donegal	45,344

Here are the names of 104 owners, controlling more land than which at this moment is under a state of cultivation in Ireland, or in Scotland along with the three northern counties in England. It should be here borne in mind that this vast tract of country did not cost the present owners or their ancestors as much as a cent per acre. But when we add to the above a civil pension list, military, naval and revenue expenses, to be followed with an annual pauper roll of \$53,000,000, it is but reasonable to think that the mission of the Land reformers will go on until monarchy, nobility and land monopoly is superseded by democracy, manhood suffrage, and free trade in green acres.

Respectfully, J. J. O'DONNELL.

JOURNALISTIC.—We have received our first copy of the Musical Journal, edited by Boucher & Pratte. It is really a splendid effort and does its publishers great credit. It contains sixteen pages, two fine pieces of music, dramatic, operatic musical notes, news and criticisms, and is besides illustrated, and from what we can judge, nothing of any interest to the musical world, or in it, happens without its knowledge. The names of the two pieces referred to are: "A Mill Song" and "In Rank and File." The office is at No. 280 Notre Dame street Montreal.

The earnings of the Canada Pacific Railway for the month of July amounted to \$60,467.15, and the expenditure, \$26,150.75.

Two of Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel's grandsons, Lords Jersey and Camoys, sit in the House of Lords. The latter is a Roman Catholic.

The Italian government has resolved to fully and effectively protect the Pope's security and independence of his spiritual sovereignty, while at the same time resisting all encroachment on the unity and sovereignty of the nation.

SCIENTIFIC.—The Catholic Young Men's Literary Society of Quebec have made another stride forward in securing a library of four hundred volumes, all on scientific subjects. They allow subscribers to take books from their library for one dollar per annum, a rate unprecedentedly low, and may add that their library contains thousands of good books irrespective of their late addition to the scientific department.

ROUND THE WORLD.

There is said to be a good deal of liquor drunk in the prohibitory State of Maine, bought of dealers out of pint flasks, which they carry about in their pockets.

There is a Theatre in Berlin which gives performances at half past 6 in the morning during pleasant summer days. The price of admission is low, and 2,000 to 3,000 are often present at these representations.

John Finn and Thomas Bridgford were drinking together in a saloon in Frankfurt, Ky., when Finn exhibited a pistol. "You wouldn't hurt anybody with that," said Bridgford. "I'll show you," said Finn, and he fired a bullet into Bridgford, inflicting a mortal wound.

A work on Bibliography, just published in Germany, says that Schiller's "Song of the Bell" has received eighteen French translations, seventeen Latin, fifteen English, four Italian, four Bohemian, four Polish, three Hungarian, two Russian, and one each in Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Swedish, Slavonic, Low German, Flemish, Wendic, and Roumanian; in all, 83 translations.

The Municipal Council of Paris has recently made a great improvement in the arrangement of the Morgue by adopting the refrigerating apparatus of M. Mignion and Rouart, at a cost of 53,000 francs. The bodies on view will thus be enabled to be preserved for any length of time without reason, and the sanitary condition of Morgue will be greatly altered for the better, while the longer period of exposure will frequently further the ends of justice, and give more frequent opportunities for identification.

A popular German actress who, though well advanced in years, is still graceful and attractive, is reported by the Borsen Courier, of Berlin, to have been asked her age by an admirer who was preparing materials for a biographical sketch. Very neatly and adroitly she replied, as though misunderstanding his question, "In Graz," and still there was an indefinable something in her tone or expression that gained the end she wanted, for her interrogator knew enough not to repeat the question, and her age remains a secret.

The foreign residents in Yokohama complain of extent to which the practice of firing naval salutes is carried. Yokohama is not a Japanese port merely. Fifteen nations are represented in the population. Their national anniversaries are celebrated there, their fleets frequent the port, and what with the honors paid to visitors and one another, there is an almost continuous cannonade in the harbor. Many vessels have no saluting battery, and fire heavy guns which shake the houses, and occasionally break windows and do other small damage.

The lake that has the highest elevation of any in the world is Green Lake, in Colorado. Its surface is 10,252 feet above the level of the sea. Pine forests surround it, and eternal snows deck the neighbouring mountain tops. One of these, Gray's Peak, has an altitude of 14,311 feet. The water of Green Lake is as clear as crystal, and large rock masses and a petrified forest are distinctly visible at the bottom. The branches of the trees are of dazzling whiteness, as though cut in marble. Salmon and trout swim among them. In places the lake is 200 feet deep.

Dr. A. B. Isham Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, diagnoses in the Medical Journal of the Medical Sciences a peculiar ante-mortem odor encountered in many cases at a variable period before the fatal result. In one case he noticed it thirty-three hours before death. The smell is analogous to musk but is rather more pungent and less diffusible. He is inclined to attribute the phenomenon to the liberation of ammonia and of the peculiar volatile oil (fatty acid) which gives the blood its odor, this liberation being caused by the diminishing vitality of the blood.

Mr. Clare Sowell Read, a high practical agricultural authority in England, told the Chamber of Agriculture of England's leading agricultural county, Norfolk, that even if all local taxation were abolished, they could not live. All taxes had increased during the last thirty years, although the price of grain was lower. Unless rents are reduced a separation must take place between landlord and tenant. This distress, he avowed, was the outcome of free trade, which other countries had not adopted. He thought that England would be absorbed by America, or perhaps become the harbor of the world, and Englishmen become, like the Dutch, mere hucksters.

One of the most gigantic schemes of its kind is that which proposes to direct the current of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, into the channel between St. Helen's Island and the southern shore—this to be accomplished by running a dam of large proportions from Point St. Charles, in western part of the city, to St. Helen's Island. This dam would be 2,700 feet long and 900 feet broad, and would give a head of twenty feet for mill elevators and factories. As contemplated, this project would cost some \$7,000,000, and would realize the following advantages