

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:—

1. 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 custom 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 deemed 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.—1. Court may determine fair rent.

2. Rent thus fixed, called judicial rent, payable first rent day after decision.
3. When rent thus fixed, tenancy to be held under statutory conditions for fifteen years.
4. Court may disallow application under this section when improvements have been made and maintained by landlord.
5. 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.
6. Statutory terms not renewed till preceding statutory term has expired.
7. No application for judicial rent may be made till the last twelve months of the current statutory term.
8. No rent payable in respect of improvements made by tenant.
9. Court may take action when it considers the conduct of landlord or tenant to be unreasonable.

XII.—1. 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.

XVIII.—Tenancy deemed to have determined when landlord has resumed possession by purchase, or default, or operation of law.

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.—1. 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 kilted home across the ocean. A short time ago eleven families were served with notices of ejectment 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 ejectment 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 kindness 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 pulse 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. COLLIGAN, 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, proposed 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 weak-kneed 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. McGOWAN, 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, McGowan, 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 competitions:—

Quilts—1st, R. Tattersall; 2nd, R. Waugh; 3rd, D. K. Clair.

Dumbro 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, W. Johnston, 34 ft 4 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, Glenaghy, 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.

Hit-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.

Best dressed boy—1st, Colin 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.

Asst Piper—1st, J. Matheson; 2nd, P. McNeil.

Standing high jump—1st, E. W. Johnston, 4 feet 11 inches; 2nd, M. McDonald, 4 feet 10 inches.

Highland 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, 5th 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."

Five entries—1st, O. J. Patton, 4 m 58 sec; 2nd, D. McTaggart.

Half-mile race—Three entries—1st, G. Irvine, Ottawa, 2m 12sec, \$10; 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. Boroball, \$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. F. Whelan, John Fulton, Peter Fulton, John Cassella, John Robertson, William Angus, M. O. Mullarky, David Reid, Thomas Cramp, G. A. Drummond, John McDonald and Lieut-Col Macdonald.

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, &amp;c.

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

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

WHY IS 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 patriotic 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; "A Ghost Seeling," by E. F. H. Hedge; and "Facitious 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 Morrin, 132; 4th, Archibald Oswald, 124; 5th, Robert Miller, 123.

Three acres of potatoes—1st prize, Duncan J. McGill; 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, Denis Rochon; 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. Charbonneau; 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 Alfred Collier on Thursday, by the "Britannic." Mr. Henry Pettit and the Hamilton-Lane leaves on Wednesday by 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:—

	Acre.
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.....	157,384
Duke of Portland.....	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 Seafield.....	305,891
Earl of Dalhousie.....	138,921
Earl Fitzwilliam.....	113,963
Countess of Home.....	103,932
Gordon of Clunay.....	107,553
Sir G. M. Grant.....	125,443
Lord Kenmare.....	106,359
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.....	108,895
Marquis of Waterford.....	169,234
Lady Wiltoughby.....	132,320
Sir E. Baily.....	105,648
Sir E. Beuclerk.....	109,893
Marquis of Bute.....	116,658
Sir Donald Cameron.....	124,574
Marquis of Downshire.....	122,905
Earl of Canther.....	101,657
Sir G. McChesholm.....	113,235
Marquis Conningham.....	175,314
Earl of Fife.....	257,652
Lord Macdonald.....	129,919
Sir A. McIntosh.....	124,181
Sir M. McLeod.....	143,007
Sir K. S. 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.....	73,360
Duke of Beaufort.....	51,082
Viscount Boone.....	27,448
Earl of Dysart.....	26,445
Marquis Clanricard.....	54,482
Earl Clancarty.....	25,464
Earl Clonmell.....	25,028
Lord Clarendon.....	23,242
Earl Derby.....	63,384
Earl of Devon.....	53,688
Viscount Dillon.....	30,433
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.....	41,666
Earl Portarlington.....	25,947
Duke of Rutland.....	70,019
Sir E. H. Scott.....	59,125
Sir Shrewsbury.....	34,736
Sir G. T. Sinclair.....	78,053
Duke of Somerset.....	25,207
Earl of Stair.....	83,872
Earl of Stamford.....	30,961
Sir A. D. 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. S. Stewart.....	26,376
Earl of Tinkervale.....	31,423
Lord Templemore.....	24,553
Lord Templetown.....	23,218
Prince of Wales.....	86,680
Colonel G. G. Walker.....	78,444
Marchioness of Wemyss.....	61,947
Earl of Wicklow.....	28,624
Sir M. P. W. Wynne.....	10,024
Earl of Zetland.....	68,179
Marquis of Donegal.....	45,344