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THOUGHTS.

Life without thought, fair reason's power We sometimes can't control, The gift of knowledge is a dower, For mind, and heart, and soul.

Life without love, nor wealth I choose, Nor fame nor honor mine, If life's best gifts my heart must lose Love, holy and divine.

May dearest friends afford relief When sorrows overpower, May Heaven's choicest blessings Around your pathway shower.

REDPATH ON IRELAND.

A Plain Statement of what he Saw and what he Thought.

Last week, when in New York, we received an unexpected call at an hotel from our friend been delayed by the press of other news, and that the letters to be published will be chiefly the record of his personal observation in the west of Ireland. We wished to engage him knocked down or hanged separately. to write for the Pilot, a series of articles on This inherited trait gives to the l Ireland, but he said he did not feel at liberty to do so without Mr. Whitelaw Reid's consent, and as the editor of the Tribune had already consented to let him write a short series of articles in the Independent, he did not care to ask another favor of the same sort so soon

"I think," he said, "the Tribune has behaved quite handsomely. Mr. Reid, when I was ready to start for Ireland, gave me very brief instructions: "First find the facts and the position that the Tribuns had previously taken. Most editors would have thrown their in such circumstances. But I tell you, Boyle, no honest American with any warm blood in his veins could take any other position than I have taken after he was once brought face to face with the facts in Ireland. The Tribune has published in the old times, I think; hundreds of columns from me denouncing the alayeholders, and the landlords of Ireland are inst bad a lot as ever the worst of our southern slaveholders were. There are two words that mean entirely different things in Ireland and America-landlord and Protestant. I have expressed my opinions about irish landlords in the Tribune, and I shall express my opinion of Irish Protestants in the Independent. All I met reminded me of what Clarendon said more than two hundred years since in his history of the Civil Wars in England: "The religion of the Scotch consists of hating the Pope or "the Papists," I have forgotten which. It's the same thing in Scotch,

though "Well, do you know, I was a little fellow then, about 12, and my father was a Scotch Presbyterian, and somehow that sentence stuck in my memory until it worked all the Scotch Presbyterianism out of me-for I lived to see that it was true yet.

"Nearly all the Irish Protestants I me!-I was not in Ulster and may have met bad samples of the Orangemen-but all I met, educated or ignorant, always spoke of the Catholics as the slaveholders and their friends used to speak of the negro. I thought all my old enthusiasm had cooled off; but I was in a chronic state of combat from the time I landed until I left Ireland. I was in a state of moral Donnybrook Fair all the time!

"I remember one day I was dining in the Shelborne Hotel and met Mr. Hepworth. I was telling him of the scenes I had seen in County Mayo. A man opposite us asked me if I had been in Ulster. I said no. Well, he said, you will find things different there, sir! We are a different people. "Oh yes," said Mr. Hepworth. "You are a

different race and a different religion!" "Yes," I added, "I was brought up to believe in Scotland and England when I was a boy, at the time of the famine of '48, that the Irish were poor because they were lazy and Catholics. But I got rid of that notion in

America. "How is it," I asked the Orangeman, "that you fellows, with your different race and different religion, don't get along any better, man for man, in America than the Irish Catholics as soon as both of you have a fair field and no favors? I have seen the Irish in almost every State in the Union, and I have noticed that with us it is'nt the Irish Protestant or the Irish Catholic that succeeds; it is the man with the best education

and most industry—it isn't a question of belief at all. When I saw that I had to believe that the old theory I had been taught was faulty somehow. The man asked me what I attributed the difference to? I told him and tenure: in Ulster they had tenant right and in the Catholic provinces of the West the tenants had had no rights that the landlords felt bound to respect. That's the whole of it, O'Reilly." Now, I went over to Ireland prejudiced

against Mr. Parnell and his followers-not much, but just'a little. 'If I had found the facts against him, I would have reported them without fear or favor. You need not thank me for writing letters that have pleased the Irish in America. I never thought of pleasing anybody, but just to tell honestly what I saw. I was utterly confounded at the proof I met at every step, and on every hand at the utter heartlessness of the great landed proprietors.
"Look here; let me read you a note from

my diary. I meant to put it into an article, but I have so much material that you copy it

The Irish in America can never be thoroughly understood until you have seen them ance. They are truly a warm-hearted and people; the Government, as usual, while pre-

ditary hatred of the rule of Eugland may conceal their good qualities from British travellers. Wherever I have gone, among priests or peasants, agitators or tradespeople, I have found that the one word that opened avarage to help, found out the way how not to do it, and adopted that policy. If you report anything of what I say about the relief funds, just write me down as one that despises the miserly soul of Queen Victoria. She can be a soul of Queen Victoria. generous people, at least every American will found that the one word that opened every Irish heart and home was the name of American. I have received more invitations to visit Irish homes than I could accept in a year. The two traits that are not pleasant in the eyes of Americans in the character of the Irish in America are their clannishness and their entire willingness to make a row. But one sees here that but for these traits the Irish race would have been crushed generations ago. It is not political tyranny only that they have been obliged to endure, and the insulting domination of an alien creed, but the despotism of the lords of the soil—the most merciless, the most arbitrary, the most degrading system of irresponsible rule that exists James Redpath, who had just returned from Ireland. We spent most of the day together, reviving memories of old friends and old times here, and of the old country which he had so recently seen. Mr. Redpath said that the landlord is the landlord is the landlord is the the New York Tribune had the most import- noble, and the Crown supports his exactions. ant of his letter to publish yet, and they had If the Irish Catholics had not been quarrelsome and clannish-if they had not always been ready with a knock down blow and had not hung together, they would have been all

This inherited trait gives to the leader of the Irish popular party, whoever for the time | they call the amounts voted for each parish) he may be, an influence over his followers to which we have no parallel in our American politics. His word is law. As long as he is recognized as the leader, no man in the same party presumes to oppose his policy. Mr. Parnell, for example, was as eagerly expected, and as anxiously expected, as if he had been the commander of an army, whose orders was ready to start for Ireland, gave me very brief instructions: "First find the facts and report them!" and I did that; and I have been told since I came home that my facts. been told, since I came home, that my facts so he is. There are men in his and the theories I expressed conflicted with party quite as able as Mr. Parnell; but as party quite as able as Mr. Parnell; but as long as he leads the column they obey him. They could not do otherwise. For in many correspondent's letters into the waste basket a lowly cabin, with its floor slippery, its walls black, half of it a kitchen, and the other half a stable, I have heard barefooted women and haggard men speak of Mr. Parnell as the saver of the Irish people. Whenever his name is mentioned in a public speech—and I have heard it mentioned in a dozen speeches before different audiences—the people cheer with a heartiness that show that Mr. Parnell is their idol to-day.

> We informed Mr. Redpath that the New York *Herald* had reported by cable that Mr. Parnell had received a cold reception at Cork.

"Well." said Mr. Redpath, "I haven't seen the Herald's account. But one of their cor-respondents, when the American consul at Cork remarked on the heartiness of Mr. Parnell's reception, told him him that he had telegraphed that only the rabble received him. Why, C'Reilly, I never in my life saw such an enthusiastic reception given to any human being, and I have seen Grant, Sherman, Sumner, Lincoln, and Johnson, and Phil Sheridan receiving overtures. Phil Sheridan's reception in Boston was the nearest approach in enthusiasm to Parnell's at Cork, that I ever witnessed in America. Queenstown is a little place, but everybody turned out. If they were a rabble then the whole population is a rabble-except the Government officials and possibly some of the shop-keepers. The street in front of the Queen's Hotel was packed and the hotel was crammed. Half a dozen delegations delivered addresses. He made a singularly modest reply. I saw in a paper only yesterday that Parnell "boasted" that he had been the only foreigner who ever was permitted to address the House of Representatives in regular session. He didn't boast. He told of the honors he had received because he represented the Irish people, and he told the truth to show how his detractors had misrepresented him in Ireland.

"I went up with the delegations to Cork. At every station there were cheering crowds. At Cork there were thousands at the depot. As soon as Parnell stepped out of the train, he was wildly cheered. The horses were taken out of the carriages and he was drawn through the densely crowded streets to the Victoria Hotel. The great space in front of it was packed so that no one could penetrate it. There must have been 30,000 persons in the crowd. Whenever he appeared he was tumultuously cheered. It was the same at the banquet, and the same after it, when he went to the station on his way to Dublin. I had seen pretty strong misstatements in American papers of popular receptions, but the coolest lie I ever read was the statement next day in a Dublin paper that Mr. Parnell's "reception was not only wanting in popular enthusiasm, but was cold to the degree of indifference compared with what has peen given to other leaders of the people." Of course, I can't tell how other leaders have been received; but unless the crowd had burst their throats entirely they couldn't have cheered Parrell more heartilly."

We asked Mr. Redpath about the different

Relief Funds. "Well," he answered, "I'm glad there are three Irish Relief Funds, notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's objections to the Castle and Mansion House Funds. Let me tell you why. Up to the time that Mr. Parnell left for America every officer of the British Government and most of its organs in the press had practically depied that there was any unusual distress in Ireland. Just as long as they took that position the purse strings of Protestant charity in Great Britain and her colonies were kept drawn. The Duchess by her appeal admitted that there was danger of famine. Now, that compelled the Queen and the nobility to give something, and opened the way for individual benevolence. England and Scotland have given a good deal of money to the Castle and Mansion House reat home. And they improve on acquaint- lief funds-not the Government but the

all other contributors would have been proportionate to it, and the total amount would have been quadrupled. Even if she had given £1,000, that would have been only the onetwentieth of what Bennett gave. Yet her income is over two millions of dollars a year! Did you ever notice that, when you come to analyze the eulogiums that are paid to Queen Victoria, that all the virtues she is credited with are always economical virtues-virtues that don't cost anything in ready cash. However, the Duchess of Marlboro has done a great deal of good. Now, if there had been no rival charity, her fund would have been administered strictly in subordination to the Poor Law provisions, and that would have resulted in the eviction of thousands of poor tenants. Nobody would have been relieved whom the Poor Law could aid. But the Mansion House, they say, jealous of the interference of the Castle, for the Mansion House has always been the national almoner of Ireland, started a rival fund, and both or-

ganizations have done their level best to excel each other, and the poor tenants benefit by their rivalry. Lots of people who would have given nothing to one fund have given to the other. When the allocations (as are distributed among the sufferers, it is the local authorities who distribute it-not only the landlords and the magistrates, but the Protestant clergy and the Catholic priests. Practically, therefore, when all these people conspire to oppress the hungry, the relief reaches the people it was designated to reach. "Well, now, there are two American Relief

funds-the Herald's and a Philadelphia fund. All that I have to say about them is, that they are not necessary—that it would have been far better if both Funds had been banded over, in any fair proportion, to the Castle, the Mansion and the Land League Funds. more committees the more expense, the more red tape the more difficulty of an equal distribution. I believe that they be honestly administered - all of will them-but five committees hinder instead of help. The three Irish committees covered the whole field admirably. For mysalf, I have already given more than I could well afford to the starving people I saw, but if I had any further contribution to make I should give it to the Land League Fund-because the members of it know every nook and corner of Ireland, personally, and they give chiefly to the very poorest of the poor. Besides, not one shilling of the Funds given for relief is

We asked Mr. Redpath as to the probable

duration of the distress. From all I could gather, and I worked incessantly to get at the facts, there are 350,000 persons who are entirely dependent on charity. I presume that the funds now in hand will last till the end of May-at any rate there will be funds enough to last till that time. The greatest danger will be in June, July and August—say ten weeks of summer. If there should be wet summer and the crops should fail again the prospect will be hideous. But even with a good crop the people must be supported till it is gathered. I fear that the sensational style in which the Irish tamine has been worked up in America may prove fatal to thousands of peasants by and by because a sensation soon dies out and a famine holds out. But it is possible that the new Liberal Government may be shamed into generosity or even justice. They dread public opinion, and they can no longer deceive the outside world, as they did even as late as 1848. Then the landlords flung out thousands of families to perish on the roadside: now they are beginning to be afraid of the opinion of civilized nations. If any American should thoroughly expose the wicked system, county by county, and parish by parish, I honestly believe he would do more to abolish Irish landlord tyranny than any other agency could accomplish. These fellows don't care how much the Irish groan; but they do care what Americans say about them.

Just a word more. I never met a sincerer nor a more honest Let of men anywhere than the Irish anti-landlord agitators. Davitt, Egan, Brennan, Ferguson, Loudon and the rest of them are men who would do credit to any party or any country.—Boston Pilot.

BRADLAUGH'S ATHEISM.

London, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, the question of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's seat came up for discussion. In a well considered and temperate speech, Mr. Bradlaugh claimed that he should be admitted on making an affirmation instead of taking the oath. He quoted in support of this claim the fact that by virtue of the provisions of the "Evidence Amendment Act" of 1829, he and all other atheists were permitted to give evidence in courts of justice, although they did not call to physical powers are not equal to the God to witness their truthfulness, nor say that they believed God had forbidden them to take an oath. The Speaker, Mr. Brand, said he had grave doubts as to the effect of the Act referred to, and did not think it. applied at all to the oath required of members of Parliament; he therefore wished the House to decide the question. Lord Cavendish referred to the precedent in the case of Baron Rothschild, who was elected before the passage of the law permitting the House to dispense at its pleasure with the provision requiring members to swear "By the true faith of a Christian;" and moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the case. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion and the House voted to appoint the committee.

—Dr. Dichard Cronin, of Drogheda, has been elected by a large majority as medical officer of Slane Dispensary.

Scotch News.

The Greenock bakers have reduced the price of bread one halfpenny on the 41b loaf. A similar reduction took place in Glasgow about a week ago.

A young man named Charles Hughes died at Newton-Stewart on 11th April from the effects of falling into a bonfire which was kindled to celebrate the return of Sir Herbert Maxwell as Conservative member for Wigtownshire.

Lady Mary Victoria Hamilton (whose marriage with the hereditary Prince of Monaco was annulled a few months ago) was betrothed to the Hungarian nobleman Count Thassilo Festetics on the last day of March, at Baden-Baden, where she has been residing with her mother, the Dowager-Duchess of Hamilton.

MORTALITY ON BOARD A DUNDER VESSEL .-Information has been received in Dundee by the owners of the barque Japan, Captain Stott, that the crew of the vessel had all died of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro. The master was laid up, and was able to do little more than sign his name: the mate was said to be dying, and the whole of the crew and apprentices were dead. A second crew had been shipped, and a number of them had also died. On 13th April the men in connection with

the Wellington Pits at Craigneuk commenced work on the reduction of 1s per day. The miners of North Motherwell, in the employment of Merry & Cuninghame, and the Blantyre and Carlin miners have come out on strike against the proposed reductions, and the salemasters' pits in Mid-Lanarkshire are blocked up with men from the ironmasters' pits on strike. The men in the sale collieries are being balloted to ascertain whether they are willing to support the strike of the miners who came out in consequence of the reduc-

An intimation having been given by the Coltness Iron Company to their miners that a reduction of wages would take place, none of them went to their work on Monday, but a meeting was held and a deputation sent to Newman's office to learn the amount of the reduction. They were informed that it would be at the rate of one shilling per day. The men suggested that 6d reduction was enough On Tuesday evening the men met at Well Green and a proposal was made to go to work on the masters' terms when only four hands were held up, but the motion that the men remain idle was all but unanimously carried.

-Glasgow Herald. The returns of the births, deaths and marrlages registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland during the month of March is to the following effect :- " During the mouth of March, 1880, there were registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland the births appropriated for expenses. It all comes out of 3911 children, of whom 2,024 were males, snatical and civil, speaking, as they avowed, of a different fund—so that every cent goes to and 1887 females. 636 marriages were redistered in the eight towns during the month. Allowing for increase of the population, the number is 27 below the average for the month of March during the last ten years. The deaths of 2,801 persons were registered in the eight wwns during March, of wi.om 1,441 were males and 1,360 females. If allowance be made for increase of populadon, this number is 277 below the average for harch during the last ten years.

THE TAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—The bodies

of James Peebles, apprentice grocer, Newport. and Thomas Annan, mechanic, Prince's street, Dundee-two of the victims of the Tay Bridge disaster-were recovered on Sunday morning, 11th April. The former was disdovered floating in Tayport harbor, while the latter was found in a salmon stake net at Kinshaldy fishing tents. Peebles, who was fifteen years of age, was a native of Boyton, Forgan; while Annan, who was aged twenty, belonged to Newburgh. On Wednesday, body of a woman was seen floating in the water near Abertay Lightship. Captain Menzies immediately lowered a boat, and secured the body, which he took to Buddonness. The body was afterwards conveyed to Dundee, and on being placed in the mortuary at the Tay Bridge Station it was identified from the clothes to be that of Margaret Kinnear, a servant in the employment of Mr. Lee, of the Duadee and London Shipping Company. Deceased, who was about 18 years of age, was the daughter Peter Kinnear, Balmullo, Leuchars, and was on a short visit to her father. Forty-four bodies have now been recovered.

MR. BLAKE AND THE LEADERSHIP. Mr. Mackenzie's resignation rendered the appointment of a new Reform leader necessary, and Mr. Blake was elected to the position by unanimous vote in caucus of the Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Blake's record as leader of a Reform Opposition in the Ontario House warrants the belief that he will exhibit force and adroitness in performing his new duties. His natural ability is of a very high order, his attainments are great, his eloquence is well known to the country, and his private character commands the respect and esteem of opponents and supporters alike. His health remains good in spite of continuous labor during the present new strain that will be imposed on them may be set at rest. Mr. Blake's power of rousing enthusiasm in his followers is known to be considerable, and in this regard we may address a word of caution to some who have not the quality of patience. There is little reason to doubt that the new leader will tulfill all reasonable expectations, but he must be given time. The Conservative majority is apparently solid, and no one must find fault with Mr. Blake if he fails to break it in the present Parliament. By working harmoniously together, and waiting calmly for the popular verdict on the great questions at issue between the two parties, Reformers will do themselves and the country a great service We carnestly wish for Mr. Blake's against the party than the party expects to Government intended during the recess to have against him. - Globe.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

I am informed that the Countess of Strathmore has been received into the Catholic Church. Her ladyship, who is the daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent, was married in 1853 to the Right Hon. Claude Bowes Lyon, thirteenth Earl of Strathmore, of Kingborne, a representative peer for Scotland . - Dublin Freeman.

ln a conversation between Cardinal Maning and the Pope, His Eminence is reported to have informed Leo XIII. that the result of the election in England would probably be beneficial to the Catholics in Ireland, but that in England, inasmuch as the Catholics were protected by existing laws, they were not likely to influence them in any way.

On Tuesday in the pretty little village Ca tholic church of Newtonforbes were married the second son of the Premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland with the eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard, the head of the first Catholic family in Ireland. The only cere-mony performed was that in the Catholic Church and before the Catholic parish priest; and the Papal dispensation under which are united the branches of the two noblest Protestant and Catholic houses in the country was granted only on the condition that the issue of the marriage should be reared in the Catholic religion. The noble bridegroom is in the prime of his life, and the lady bride in the first sweet bloom of beauteous womanhood. Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, born in 1852, is in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and Lady Forbes is the eldest issue of the first marriage of the Earl of Granard, which took place in the year 1858. - Freeman Jurnal. Or Saturday afternoon an influential depu-

tation, headed by Lord O'Hagan, and including Viscount Garmeston, Lord Emly, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Galway, Bishop of Limerick, Bishop of Clogher, Chief-Justice of the Irish Commission Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, and Justices Barry, Flanagan, &c., waited upon Cardinal Newman at the Oratory, Birmingham, and presented His Eminence with an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the sacred purple. The address set forth that the cardinal has triumphed in every field of mental effort—as philosopher, historian, theologian, orator, and poet-and after referring gratefully to the sympathy the great Oratorian has shown for the Irish race, stated that the deputation, on behalf of the people of Ireland, joined in the applause with which the nations of Christendom had hailed his enrolment among the Princes of the Church. Cardinal Newman, in reply, said it almost be wildered him to receive an expression of approval so warm, so special, so thorough, from men so high in station, eccle-Ireland. His reverence for them had obliged him to submit himself to their praises as to a grave and emphatic judgment which it would be rude to question and unthankful not to be proud of. He had long known what good friends he had in Ireland. He went to Ireland with a simple desire and aim to serve the noble people who, he felt, had a great future, and if that created claim on their remembrance he could with a good conscience accept it. As the address stated, he had not always been understood, or had justice done to his sentiments and intentions in influential quarters, at home and abroad. He would not deny that on several occasions this had been his trial, and he said this without assuming that he had no blame himself in its coming upon him. The deputation afterwards privately and delicately made the Cardinal a very handsome pecuniary present, subscribed by the Catholics of Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had hoped to be present, was un to leave Ireland.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

DEPUTATION FROM THE MONTREAL BOARD OF ASSETS URGED.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The deputation from Montreal, which waited on the Minister of Justice on Saturday, urged upon the Government the necessity of passing a Bill this tession providing for the equitable distribution of Insolvent Assets in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Gault, M. P., introduced them. Addresses were made by Messrs. Kerry, Ryan, A. T. Gault, Cleghorn and Robertson. A petition was presented from the Council of the Board of Trade. The various speakers were in favor of the passage of the Hon. Mr. Abbott's Bill. They pointed out the opportunities that existed, under the present system, for the dishonest transfer of the assets of insolvent to friends and relatives, and by which a creditor, who got judgement by default, could obtain possession of an estate to the detriment of all other creditors. Several cases were cited in which, by this means, relatives were enabled to deprive legitimate creditors of their just rights. It was also urged that a general law should be passed applying to the whole Dominion, as it was almost impossible for a merchant in one province to understand the law in any other province. The Minister of Justice replied that he sympathized with the views of the deputation, and had himself been extremely anxious that the old insolvency law, defective as it was, should be sustained in default of a better one being substituted, but as they all knew the feeling of the country was so strong in favor of repeal that it would be impossible to pass any insolvent law. He said the majority of the members were pledged to their constituents to vote for repeal. At this late period of the session it would be impossible to pass a Bill, as required by the deputation. He promised, success in his new position, and hope that the bowever, to use his efforts to obtain efficient leader may have no more ground of complaint legislation on the subject next session. The

consider the matter.

RENEWED RIOTS.

A REVOLT AMONG OURBEC LABORERS-ONE MAN MISSING-THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

QUEBEC, May 3.—The anticipated trouble with the ship-laborers commenced this afternoon at 4 p.m. A skirmish took place on Dalhousie street, between the Union Canadienne and the Old Ship-laborers' societies, when revolvers were freely used; the row was kept up for over a quarter of an hour, and resulted in the slight wounding of two of the combatants, but not seriously. Further trouble is anticipated, and the volunteers are likely to be called out.

A second fracas occurred in Archer Leduc's flour store, between men of the two shiplaborers' societies. One man named Ratte, living in St. Sauveur, and an unknown Union Canadienne man, were most severely beaten about the head with sticks, and were also cut in the neck, and were conveyed to the Marine Hospital in a bleeding condition. Two men named Wiseman, members of the Union Canadienne, were arrested by Captain Heigham on the spot. The wounded in the first attack are Beauchamp, Neil and another, name unknown. These two latter are memters of the Old Ship-laborers' Society. Further troubles are expected. The wharves are crowded with men.

Another account says a disgraceful row took place this afternoon in Dalhousie street among the ship laborers, which may result fatally to some of the wounded. It would appear that a gang of men from the secedors, or Union Canadienne, were about embarking on board a small steamer, to be taken out to the S.S. Quebec, at anchor in the stream, for the purpose of discharging her Quebec cargo; they were set upon by a furious crowd of the Society men, beaten and driven away; pistols were freely used on both sides, and several wounded, some dangerously. The feeling on both sides is very strong, and more trouble is anticipated; six of the ringlenders have been arrested.

Later.—Sometime ago the members of the Union Canadienne Ship Laborers' Association declared that they would work on ships on half and half principles; that is, the labor should be done by half Frenchmen and half old country people. This was the beginning of the storm, which culminated to-day. Lit!" wranglings between the two nationalities continued until this afternoon, when open revolt showed itself. The Dominion Line steamer Quebec was all ready to discharge cargo, and Mr. Macpherson, the agent, had secured his gang of workmen. They happened to be Franch Canadians. happened to be French Canadians; while at work on the steamer, they were attacked by a gang of old country laborers, who assaulted them with stones and missiles to such an extent that the men were forced to leave the vessel. The steamer then put off into the middle of the stream. Later in the middle of the day, about six hundred men assembled in Little Champlain street; some went into a store, when a general row broke out among them, in which office and stones and other missiles were freely used. The men in the store, including the Secretary of the Union Canadienne, Mr. Wiseman, found themselves in a trap, and were forced to fly. In the meleo which ensued, several pistol shots were fired. There were few policemen on the ground, but Detectives Skeffington and Martin were early there. One man was shot, it is feared fatally. Up to a late hour, he has not been found, and some fear that he was thrown into the river. His name is reported as Lapierre. Three men, all French Canadians, were rescued from the howling mob with great difficulty. They were badly beaten about the head with an iron bar. They were conveyed to the police station and had their wounds dressed by Dr. Colin Sewell, who has been in attendance on them for some time. Several arrests were made, including Wiseman, who is held chiefly as a witness. The wildest excitement prevails. Mayor Brousseau, the newly-elected chief magistrate, was early at the police office suggesting measures. The Lieut.-Governor was also in consultation with the Mayor. The Chief of Police is doing his TRADE INTERVIEW THE MINISTER OF FINANCE utmost, but on all sides it is feared this is but PROVISIONS FOR EQUITABLE DISTIBUTION OF the beginning of the trouble. The better disposed people regret the occurrence very much, fearing rightly enough that the frequent occurrence of such riots is calculated to materially injure the port as a place of business. The streets are full of people, and as the night is very dark, it is feared that later on there may be trouble. So far, the military have not been called out, but there was much talk of it this evening, and hopes were expressed that if the soldiery should be called on, a sharp example would be made of the rioters. The wounds of the three men at the police office are flesh wounds, painful, but not dangerous, though the heads and faces of the victims are much swollen and a good deal of blood flows. Three or four attempts were made to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the police, but the effort failed. Detective Skeffington is the hero of the hour and too much praise cannot be given him for the prompt manner in which

TAXING CANADIAN CAPITAL.

Albany, N. Y., May 3.—The Governor this ifternoon gave a hearing in opposition to the bill taxing foreign capital. The Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of British North America were represented. Amendments were suggested which would be satisfactory. The bill, which passed both Houses, will be called back from the Governor, and the amendments suggested offered. The amendments are that the tax will be no more than the ordinary one on personal property, and be made a State instead of a local

Owing to the failure of the herring fishery great destitution prevails at Bonne Bay,

Nfld. The Bank of England has discovered a thoroughly effectual safeguard against