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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SONG OF THE LAND LEAGUE. (AFTER BARNEY McGLONE)

AIR .- "Protestant Boys."

Tenants rejoice and Landlords deplore, glavery's cloud is passing away;
Twas a low voice but 'tis a loud roar
'Bury your feuds and join in the fray!"
Up with the League and down with the
Landlorda!
Never again will bend to their sway
With Parnell our friend,
We'll fight to the end,
And standing together we'll carry the day!

We flooded the soil with our tears and gore, While folly and fraud has led us astray; Landlords' intrigues shall bilind us no more, Our brothers and friends to torture and slay.

O! how they fooled us,
Dured and misruled us,
Fanning our passions to make us their prey;
Now in their spite,
We Irish unite,
And Tyranny's minions shall mourn the day!

Shrink not back from the Men in the gap
Tho' Shaw and his renegades basely betray;
Sumble not blindly into the trap
Of those who advise to halt by the way.
Conquer we must,
If true to our trust,
Never to falter, never give way—
Let renegade thice,
And with Parnell our guide,
To lead us to freedom we'll carry the day!

Mark the results of the landlords' sway,
Buckshot and bayonets, bloodshed and tears!
Is it not time we should turn at bay?
Is it not time to conquer our fears?
Cursed by slavery—
Robbed by knavery—
Long have we watched for liberly's ray;
Now for the right,
We'll rise in our might,
And God on our side we'll carry the day!
R. C. Silver Lake, Ont. March 19th. 1881.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS

BY BISHOP CLEARY

At the conclusion of the induction ceremonies yesterday afternoon, the address of the clergy was read by Rev. Father Farrelly, Vicar-General, after which that of the laity was read by Dr. Sullivan. Before commencing, the doctor said he hoped he would be pardoned for mentioning the singular coincidence which occurred to his mind. The day was the festival of St. Celestine, who it was that sent Sc. Patrick to Ireland. On the anniversary of that day the descendants of the same people in an entirely new country were receiving from the Pope, after the lapse of nearly fifteen centuries, a new Bishop also. But he did not come with the fears and anxieties of St. Patrick-he came confident in the love and affection of his people.

The committee who presented the address on behalf of the people were: Dr. Sullivan, and Messrs D. R. Murphy (Trenton), A. McAuley (Picton), J. Mengher, W. Powers, James Donoghue and P. Lenes.

At the conclusion of the address His Lordship ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent discourse. He has not a powerful voice, but his delivery is very easy and fluent, and his language the very best of English.

He began his discourse by saying that the address of which this (showing a paper in his hand) was a copy, and which has been read to me so feelingly and vigorously by Dr. Sullivan, has been presented to me in the name not of the city of Kingston alone, but of the entire Catholic community of the diccese. He accepted it most thankfully-it gave him intense pleasure. He was happy to be with the people, and felt the sincerity of the sentiments uttered to him. As regarded the welcome given to him both on the streets and in the church, it was another evidence of the true-heartedness and loyalty with which they received their Bishop. For the last six months he had yearned to see this day, to rest his eyes upon the people whom God had given into his charge, whose spiritual welfare he had taken into his salekeeping, in whose interest he would devote the whole energy of his roul and look forward towards God in the ways of plety, holiness, justice and peace. The welcome of that day was a consolation for the

WOES OF HIS MEART received by the separation from His people to whom he was bound by the ties of nature as well as grace. They had loved him, he had loved them; they had worked together harmoniously, and God blessed them in their mutual operations. He was grieved at the senaration, but was to-day consoled -being like the mother, who after the pains of labour, rejoiced in having a new fold, new family, and a new flock in God. He was their pastor and their spiritual father. He had some apprehensions in coming among strange people; -in a geographical and secular sense they were strangers; but he felt, what the world knows, that they were a Catholic people in Canada; that they were a people of great and good works; that they had been tried and not found wanting; that they had made the sacrifices demanded of them, and in coming among them he felt he would meet such as those whom he had been among before. He had worked harmoniously with the people he had left and had no doubt would do the same with his flock in Kingston. He owed to his late parishioners, and would give to them, to his last breath, this affection, remembrance, daily prayer and aspirations for the interest

OLD CATROLIC LAND

from which he came. He would pray God to fulfil the wish with which the address was and harmony might prevail. He hoped braced him and declared him a brother in the Canada. He was appointed would procure a constitution Hely Chost; gave him the kiss of posce and some thirteen years again it to that of Canada, where the people a car on the E. see pai benen, and shared strong Conservative.

hold the bond of freedom and the safe guards of life, and regulate and make their own laws by which the rights of citizens are defined and developed. May God give to their people a similar state of affairs, whereby they may have a voice in their own legislation. Then misery will be driven from their doors and sorrow turned into joy. Outside of this daily prayer in behalf of his old people, however, from that day forward, he was the Bishop of Kingston, and from that day forward his thoughts, his energies, his aspirations, his aim, projects, efforts and calculations would be for Kingston and Kingston alone. Its spiritual interest claimed his attention first, and it would be his lot to see that all the means of grace were supplied to them abundantly; that virtue should be encouraged, strengthened and developed in their hearts and that the seed of faith and holiness should be planted in the minds of their children, so that if it pleased God to call him away he could lay his hand upon his heart and say: "I have done my work; I bave fulfilled my mission; I bave preserved the faith; I have

FOUGHT THE FIGHT

according to my power and as occasion demanded, and have sown the fruitful work of Jesus Christ among you." Not only spiritually would he be their adviser, but in social questions, if his word had any weight, if his counsel could have any guidance, they would always find him their devoted servant and faithful friend. He came to Kingston with a commission similar to that of the apostles who were sent north, south, east and west, without friends, political alliances, worldly interests or treasures, but solely with the cross of Christ to preach the Gospel to rich and poor, strong and weak, learned and unlearned, Jew and Pagan, and every creature on the face of the earth. The word of God came to him through the Vicar of Christ, from Him who had said "whatsoever is bound on earth shall be bound in Heaven, and whatsoever is loosed on earth shall be loosed in Heaven." He (His Lordship) when called by the Vicar of Christ to a new field took the command "go" as firmly as if it were the word of God to him, and it was the conviction of his heart that God was with him. Naturally he was weak and had no reason to feel confident in himself; no one could tell him of his infirmities better than his own conscience, but it was not upon

STRENGTH AND VIGOUR that he relied for success. In the affairs of worldly life they would naturally consider each one's dispositions, and each one would choose for himself, calculate his chances in life and look for a position whereby he could establish a family and provide for them. But in the supernatural order of things nature Philadelphia, yesterday, to Miss Courtneycounted for nothing, and grace counted for Barnes. everything. Once Jesus said to His Apos tles, lest they should think that any success attending their efforts was the result of their own knowledge: "I have chosen you; ye have not chosen me." Having sketched the character of the apostles' work on earth briefly but fluently, he alluded to the fact that poets, warriors, painters, sculptors, legislators, and others had been passed by, and that those selected by Christ for his special work were poor, illiterate ashermen, to whom he said "come with me and I will make you fishers of men." While passing a certain vineyard Christ beheld a man basking indolently in the sun, and calling upon him to join Him, He sent him forth to do a work of universa activity, to go from nation to nation and evangelize the world, and to stand in the face of persecution, and bring souls to God in

NAME OF JREES CHRIST.

Again Christ in passing through the street noticed a man counting money—he was a hard, relentless, grasping man, and never gave a thought for the poor—He said to him "Follow me." He too was sent forth to preach the Gospel and in his poverty latterly was heard to declare that it was "better to give than to receive." Again a learned man, a bigot of power and influence in the State, on his way to Damascus, surrounded by soldiers, seeking the followers of Christ to bind and put them to death, was, in his breathing of fury and slaughter, spoken to from Heaven by a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" He was made an Apostle to go before princes and nations converting the people. The reason of God's selection of these men for his service was that His ways were not the ways of men; that the principles which govern the world were not the principles which ruled with Jesus Christ; that in the selection of men it was not the world's calculations that were considered by God-He would choose the instruments which the world would condemn. It was the same voice that appealed to Saul in the lightning that rang in his (the speaker's) heart, therefore was he strong and hopeful, having no apprehension in regard to his people's co-operation. He felt that if he discharged his duty God would bless his labours and cause the seed sown to fructify. Why then should he be happy when he received such a hearty welcome; when the people gathered around him and gave in their salutations, was such not an expression of their faith? It was an expression of faith. Because he represented the principles of divine faith and the mission of Christ, through his Vicar, and because he was the impersonation of the power of the Catholic Church. He was glad to see so many gathered together from various portions of this extensive diocese, at great inconvenience, and to meet a stranger. When placed upon the throne by the venerable Archbishop, who gave his salutation, and when the clergy kissed his hand, so cheerfully showing their allegiance, should he not naturally feel happy and rej ice with the rejoicing of the spostles? It was an evidence that they were of the one mind He referred to the presence of the representatives of the terminated—that distress and want might Hierarchy from other parts of this and the be converted into abundance and that peace | neighbouring provinces-they had all em-

والمراوية والمنطقة المراجع والمحارب

with him their counsel in regard to the public interest. He would not soon forget the solemnities nor ceremonies of the day. Again, he said he was pleased to see such a large representation of his flock. He believed that the declarations made to him were in

he trusted they would believe in him and that God would bless and give them one mind and heart; he would do his best in their public interest, also that of their homes, families and society, and in all things he would be their bishop and father. He had heard of their patient spirit, and was of opinion that the more he would know them the more would love them,—he knew he would be beloved by them. He had been assured of this by the Sovereign Pontiff himself. When he visited the Holy Father before his consecration he asked for a

SPECIAL BLESSING

for the day of his episcopal elevation when the Pope, in a solemn and most pathetic manner, laid his hands upon his head and invoked the Holy Spirit to come upon him, fill his heart with boly aspirations and fit him for the Diocese of Kingston. He (His Lordship) told the Holy Father that he was going among strangers, the face of not one of whom he had seen, whereupon the Pope, in a naternal and affectionate manner, stroked his cheek and said:

" HAYE GOOD COURAGE;

you are going among people whom you will like; you will find them faithful and loving." This prophecy he had seen verified. They had shown him a genuine and sincere welcome. He loved them the more for it. He concluded as he began by stating that he would be to them a father and a pastor : that he would love them us his first love; he was the Bishop of Kingston and they were his people.

PERSONAL.

Bradlaugh has been elected for Northamp-

Labouchere still belongs to the Beefstenk

Prince Pierre Napoleon died yesterday at Bishop Sweney, of St. John, N. B., has ar-

rived in Liverpool. Ex-Marshal Bazaine has sent a challenge to

the French Ambassador at Madrid.

We are happy to state that Sir John A. Macdonald has almost entirely recovered his health.

John T. Raymond, actor, was married at

Miss Anna Parnell is as witty in her

speeches as her famous brother is dry and caustic. John O'Leary, of Paris, ex-Fenian Centre,

condemns the Land League, and everything else besides. Among the prominent candidates for the

Chilian Presidency is the victorious General Bagnedano. Miss Hattie Deull, of Iowa City, after com-

pleting her 47th day of fasting, died yesterday at 12:45 p.m.

Thurlow Weed, of New York, heads a subscription for the sufferers in the Chios earthquake with \$500.

consults Dr. Andrew Clarke, and remains in London for the present. It is rumored this time when the esti-

Sir Charles Tupper's health is better. He

mates are passed Gladstone will go to the Peers as Lord Liverpool.

Mr. A. H. Dymond. of Toronto, has been appointed Principal of the Brantford-Brind Institute in place of Mr. Hunter.

Archbishop Croke has reinstated two priests, removed by the Bishop of Cork for

the crime of being Land Leaguers. The editors of the Toronto Mail are now all wits of the first water. The consequence

of this is that it is a buge joke all over. The health of Sir Charles Tupper is improving. He is at present in Ireland. The rumor is revived that Sir Alex Galt will return to Canada and succeed Sir John A. Mac-

donald as premier. Parnell will, during the Parliamentary Easter recess, whirese meetings in Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow, and other large centres. He will be accompained by

T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., will hold the leading brief for the de'ence of Herr Most, and he is instructed to apoly to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel Sir James Ingham, Chief Magistrate of the Bow Street Police Court, to admit Herr Most to

hail

We must only conclude that the Princess Bestrice has refused an offer of marriage from Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the latest number of the New York Herald come to hand praises Parnell, and says an Irishman's first duty is to Ireland. And this in large editorial type!

The name of Mr. W. H. Higgins, editor and proprietor of one of our best weekly exchanges is mentioned in connection with the Shievalty of Ontario county. The place could not be given to a better man. We understand that a certain rising barrister of Toronto will soon lead the accomplished daughter of Mr. Higgins to the altar.

FROM MORRISBURG, ONT.

Morrishurg, April 7 .- John Pliny Crysler, Registrar for the County of Dundas, died this morning in his 81st year. Mr. Crysler was one of our oldest and most respected inhabiants. He represented this county for a number of years in the old Parliament of

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND PEOPLE OF BALLAGBADEREEN.

The Irish World has received the following cable despatch :--

DUBLIN, April 7 .- The Crowbar Brigade is again at its devilish work. Landlordism infuriated by the spectacle of an uprisen people to reclaim those rights which are inalienable to humanity, has cast its life upon the hazard of a single throw. The enemies of the Land League are bent on bringing on a physical conflict. A desperate encounter between the police and the people took place near Glogher, in the County Sligo, on Saturday last. A process server tried to serve a number of ejectment writs on the Thursday previous and failed. Popular opposition proved to formidable. Driven back by the people, he sought and was afforded protection by the police. Forty men of the constabulary, with ritles loaded with buckshot, escorted him to the nearest barracks. Word was likewise sent to the military commandant at Ballaghadareen, who gave orders to the soldiery to hold themselves in instant raadiuess. Meantime, the process server, guarded by Police Sergeant Armstrong and five men, set out from the barricks determined to serve the writs on the devoted tenantry.

Very soon they were in sight. On their approach, they were met by a crowd of men, women, and children, who groated for the process-server and landlord French, in whose service he was now acting. The processserver gpashed his teeth and pushed on. Arriued at the scene, Sergeant Armstrong balted his men. The people stood between the police and the to be demolished cabins.

Intense interest was depicted on the assembled crowd. Old white-haired women wept and little children clung to their mothers. They were to sleep that night in the roadside ditch! The young and middle-seed men looked sullen and cast menacing eyes on the armed evictors. The aged men wore an anxious face, and with prayers and gestures held in check the spirit of resistance that chafed to break forth and scatter the Crowbar Brigade. A brief consultation was held. Then one young woman advanced from the ranks of the crowd and addressed the police. "We don't wish to have any crossness or trouble. The men here don't want to hurt the police. But they say they will not be driven out of their houses. They bade me say to you, sirs, that you must walk over their lifeless bodies before you will be allowed to quench the fires on their hearths. Don't push them to that, sirs. Sure you cannot blame them. Where will the little children sleep to-night if you drive them out? Ah! sirs, peoples of the continent. ye can't do it. Only let us keep the roofs of our poor cabins over us for at least another year!" To this touching appeal the police made no reply; but, forming on the road, they fixed bayonets, and fired on the people!

The treacherous volley brought down five of the crowd. There fell dead Farmer Corcoran, into whose breast had entered charge of buckshot, penetrating his heart; while a young man named Flannery was pierced through the head with a bullet which the process-server had fired from his revolver. Five were injured altogether, of whom two were mortally wounded.

Incensed by this unprovoked and dastardly attack, the people rushed upon the police, seized two of the constables, wrenched their rifles from them, and then best them mercilessly with sticks and stones. Armstrong, the sergeant, was left dying on the ground Then began a stampede by the rest of the police. Leaving their wounded comrades in deviltry to thair fate, they fled to the neighboring hill, where, hid behind rocks and bushes, they changed their tunics, in order that they might the better svoid detection; and then, trailing their rifles after them, they escaped to the barracks.

Hays, another policeman, was beaten severely, but he managed to crawl to the barracks, which he reached before the process-server and the others who had run AWAY.

The news of this terrible event filled the barracks with consternation. A general ship gave directions as to the publication of the race well in band. When Barnes rising of the people of the entire district his biography and disposal of his private bridge was sighted they; were quite was among the tearful possibilities. The reserve force immediately turned out, and with forced march proceeded to the scene, where they found Armstrong a mass of wounds, with his rifle broken in fifty pieces, not yet dead but with no chance of recovery. The murdered men were all Land Leaguers

and were active and untiringly zealous in battling for the principles of the cause. Corcoran was a married man, and leaves wife and six children behind him. Flannery was the sole support of an aged father and mother and a helpless sister.

CHIOS.

The Birthplace of Homer.

The ancient fame of Chios has almost wholly passed away. It is to-day little more than a stopping place for the packets between Smyrna and Constantinople. The currents of the tideless tes glide wavelessly around its shores; the rays of the unclouded sun beat fiercely down on its unsheltered hills. Its once famed vine is rarely cultivated now, and such wealth as it has it mainly acquires from Its area is nearly tour hundred square miles, Minor by a strait about seven miles across. Before the Greek revolution the island conits environs to Genoa the Superb. It contained 30,000 inhabitants, and was remarkable for the beauty of its churches, convents and

colleges, libraries and hospitals. Throughout the Levant, as in Western Europe, the Chians had established the wealthiest and most considerable greenhouses. Their characters partook of the softness of their climate and of the delicacy of the products of their soil. Mild, gay, lively, acute and industrious, the men succeeded alike in commerce and its literature, the women were celebrated for their charms and grace, and the whole people, busy and contented, neither sought nor wished for a change in their political condition they were burried into the insurrection of 1822 by bands of adventurers from the neighboring island of Samos. An army of fanatical Moslems was ferried across from Asia Minor and let loose upon the Island. The inhabitants, taken by surprise, and enervated by long peace and prosperity, offered no effectual resistance. The archbishop and the head of the clergy, with many of the leading citizens were hanged with every mark of ignominy, and their bodies were thrown into the sea, where with shoals of other corpses, they floated around the Ottoman ships. A populous city, fifty flourishing villages and many splendid convents and churches, all reduced to ashes, attested the fierceness of the Mahommedan revenge, and it was calculated that within two years 25,000 Chians had fallen by the sword and 45,000 had been dragged into slavery. But the Grecks of neighboring Psyra were preparing their revenge. Constantine Canaris and his thirtythree comrades ran into the midst of the Turkish fleet, grappled their fireships to the huge vessels of the Captain Pacha, blew it up with its crew and 2,000 men, and, shouting "Victory to the Cross!" made good their escape to Psyra without a single wound. Greek independence was won, but Chios was ruined. Ffty years have passed without effscing the signs of the havor which then was wrought, and the earthquake of Sanday comes to desolate the groves of olive and mastic that were slowly bringing back pros-

THE TRANSVAAL.

perity to the island.

London, April 8.- Despatches from Newcastle, South Africa, say that the continuance of outrages by Boers in the interior tend to imperil negotiations for permanent peace between Great Britain and the Fransvaal on the basis proposed by the Royal Commission.

London, April 11 .- President Brand, of the Orange Free State, on returning from Natal, was received by great demonstrations along the route. He expressed the conviction that the terms of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaul now being arranged by Royal Commission would units all the nations of South Africa, and pave the way possibly to a barked at 8 20, the Oxford at 8,25. The tide union under one Government of the white was nearly spent, neither strong nor high

RUSSIA.

OVERTURES FROM THE NIMILISTS.

St. PETERSBURG, April 8 .- It is reported that the Czar has received from the Nihilist Committee a printed proclamation, dated March the 22nd, offering to lay down their arms in return, among other things, for a constitution and amnesty for all revolutionists. The Government continue the search for mines in the purlieus of the Annitchkoff Palace, and another is spoken of as having been discovered leading from the Admiralty to the Soltykoff entrance of the Winter Palace.

Sr. PETERSBURG, April 8 .- General Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Domains, succeeding Prince Lieven, who has been appointed a member of the Imperial Council. ST. PETERSBURG, April 8 .- The trial of six persons concerned in the assassination of the Czar has commenced.

EARL BEACONSFIELD.

THE HARL IN A CRITICAL CONDITION-HIP LORD-SHIP'S BIOGRAPMY.

London, April 11, midnight .- Lord Beaconstield has had another evident attack of spasms and it is believed that his death is imminent and cannot be delayed many hours. In an interview between Lord Benconsfield and Lord Rowton, otherwise Mr. Montague clearly the best of what was nevertheles a. Corry, his former Private Secretary, his Lord | most determined structured and secretary to have ship gave directions as to the publication of papers and voluminous correspondence. All these-both in the materials for the biography and the great mass of letters, covering the political, official and private correspondence of his lordship's public career - passed through Mr. Corry's hands, and most of them were written by him. As to his illness and approsching end, Lord Beaconsfield spoke without the slightest despondency or regret. He said he had lived beyond the usual limit of buman life, and had no sorrow at being obliged to leave it. London, April 12 .- Lord Beaconsfield, since

the last bulletin was issued, has slightly improved, and has acquired some strength.

"MANLY SPORT."

A renewal of the indiscreet experiment made by George IV., when Prince Regent, was made at the house of Lord Queensberry recentry, when the long suite of drawing rooms were thrown open to a regular boxing match in the good old style. This nobleman had always maintained that much good could be obtained from training a boxer from the mastic which it sends to the seraglios of Australia, as the greater length of arm Stamboul. Its natural advantages are great. and elasticity of muscle peculiar to that region would compensate for the compaciness and and it is only separated from the shore of Asia sturdy build of John Bull. Accordingly a regular professor from the land of the kangaroo, of Tricket and Laycock, was imported tained numerous villages and several considerable towns. Its capital was built chiefly of as a trial of skill, soon became a brutal by the Genoese, and has been compared with | and disgusting exhibition. Men and backers grew excited beyond all control of temper. and both boxers were severely injured. The Englishman, having the best in science, was Canada. He was appointed to his late position houses. Ardent promoters of education and completely braten when it came to rough some thirteen year ago. In politics he was a passionately fond of their native land, the flathing. Then tottion of the House of Companyative.

| Then tottion of the House of Companyative instruction of

INTER-UNIVERSITY RACE.

DARK BLUE WINS.

BARNES April 8, 7, 30 a.m. - The crowd of spectators does not equal that of former years. Vehicles of every kind are arriving, but waggons and other accommodations for standing spectators are not much patronized

PUTNEY, April 8, 8.20 a.m.—The haze began to clear away at 8 o'clock. Before 8 o'clock the two crews were on the ground, and also a large access of spectators. The Oxford crew took a preliminary spin before 8 o'clock, but the Cambridge crew did not take the water until they were ready for the start. The umpire's boat appeared soon after 8. On entering their boats the crews were greatly cheered, Cambridge seeming to hold first-

place in public estimation. PUTNET, April 8, 8.30 a.m. The University bont crows have just started for the race. The Cambridge boat has the Surrey side of the river, and Oxford the Middlesex side. London, April 3, 9 a.m.—At Hammersmith

bridge Oxford was leading by scarcely a bout's length. LONDON, April 8, 10 a.m-Oxford won the

Later .- Oxford got the best of the start and led for a short distance, but nearing Hammersmith bridge, the Cambridge crew, who were evidently working very hard, made a strong effort and drew nearly on a level amid great cheering. The Oxfords did not seem much distressed, but quickened their stroke slightly, and passed the bridge a clear length ahead. As soon as the boats were through the bridge, Cambridge again made a bid for first place but the Oxfords shook them off without difficulty and increased the gapto nearly two lengths. The Oxfords evidently felt that they had the race in hand, and

were rowing strongly and steadily. Bannes, April 8, 8:50;—A transformation has occurred since 7:39: The scene is now of the liveliest description. As far as the eye can reach multitudes line the bank on both sides of the river, and the water is covered with all sorts of craft. The railway bridge is crowded with spectators; good order prevails. The weather is superh; the boats-have just passed; Oxfords two lengths ahead, and both rowing well. London, April 8 .- The steamers accom-

panying the race were well filled. Sir

Charles Dilke was among the passengers on

the press boat. The Cambridge Crew-em-

flood. The Cambridge boat was fitted with a wind sail. The Oxfords won the choice of position. The skiffs were moored very close together. At 8:00 the men stripped; and were all ready at 8.37. They started well together, both crows striking 36 strokes to the minute. They kept together to the top. of the concrete wall; time, 2 mins. 42; secs. Here the Oxford boat drew slightly ahead. but the Cambridge boat got the lead again at Walden Wharf; time, 4 mins 25 sees. Up to now there was little to choose in time or style, the crews having kept very close tegether and rowing very steadily. At Crab Tree, a mile and two furlongs from the start, Cambridge drew over a little toward the Surrey shore. The race was magnificent; the crowds asbore and aboard stemmers loudly cheered and applauded. The time to the Sony Works, about two furlongs further on, was 7 mis. 20 sec. At Hammersmith Bridge, one mile and six furlongs from the start, the Ox brd's were two seconds ahead - time, 8 minutes 46 seconds. They drew away just above the Mall, and seemed to be going better than the Cambridge crew, though the latter quickened up and got within holf a length when off Oil Wells. Time to the bottom of Chiswick, 64 furlongs from Hemmersmith bridge, 11m. 44s., with Oxfords nearly a length a head and both rowing 36 to the minute steadily, but Oxford with a longer and cleaner stroke. The Oxfords had now clear of each other's born and passed the bridge in 18 minutes 3 reconds. Cambridge followed in 18 minutes 8 seconds. Oxford now went clear away, and when the bend was made for Mortlake they were threelengths aboad, rowing with the same case and power regularly from the shart to the finish. the Cambridge crow rowed a splendld race. for three miles. The course was admirably. kept throughout, and there was no accident

or hitch. Later—The Owlords won by fully four lengths; time of race 21, mins. 31 secs. The Mortlake townath was densely crowded with spectators, and especially that portion commandings view of the turn auditor Sods and that opposite the winning post:

Among those who arrived to witness the finish of the race were the Chinese Ambassador and suite. As the crews came in sight it. was evident that Oxford was the winner. At the brewery the Oxfords were about two lengths ahead, the Cambridge crew slashing considerably. The Oxfords pulled up fresh at the finish, but the Cambridge crew showed

great distress. The time of the race, taken by a Benson chronograph, was 21 minutes 56} seconds, which differs from all times taken on the

Press boat. Lewis Lloyd, an old Cambridge carsman, officiated as umpire, in the unavoidable absence of J. W. Chotty.

Hand-bills have been circulated in London offering £300 to anybody bringing to the Sacial Democratic Club the letter Bismarck wrote to Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary instructing the Government to prosecute the