THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"YOUNG IRELAND."

6

[BY C. G. DUFFY.]

I,

In misery a nation's wrath lies sleeping, But still she hears A cry of freedom from the far West sweeping. And through the years She dimly sees her ransomed children reaping The hard-won harvest of her blood and tears.

. 11.

Alone her leaders stand ; and for this token-"Their hand is red." "Their hand is red." Lo ! on their hearts a people's grief has broken, And bowed their head, And unto them a people's shame has spoken— The shame, the glory, of a people's dead.

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The gave the death-word to the foe-the warning :

He would not heed; Mocked at their curses, and with light words scorning Their sorrow's creed; Scoffed at their hate and weakness, till the

morning Broke on their desperation and their deed.

IV.

"Who sinned shall die ;" with blood for blood

atoning, atoning, And mingle with a ruined nation's moaning The bugle's call. The may not see their country's glad onthron-

v.

England, forget the red wounds which are dye-ing ing Thy raiment's hem; Gather the stones (on fields war-wasted lying) To cast at them; Forget the blood of slaughtered thousands arrived thousands

crying For vegeance on thee. Then mayst thon condemn.

vi.

They fall in darkness, looking to each other Alone for aid, Acoused, condemned ! Behold them, O my

Mother ! They fall betrayed, 'Stricken for thy sake, O fair land, our Mother ! For thy sake exiled, dying, undismayed.

YEL.

And she, the disinherited of nations-

Anu sne, the disinherited of nations-Shall she forget The bleeding hands that wrought her sure foundations, The sale eyes set Upon the subrise? When new generations Crown them with laurels, lo! their eyes are wet.

vπı.

So let them fall; with shattered hopes and shaken, Thus it must be, Fear not, O England! they will not awaken To trouble thee. But though their land lies desolate, forsaken, Jerusalem which is above is free. -Dublin Nation.

A DONEGAL ISLAND.

Legends and Landlords of Tory LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

To the Editor of THE POST:

GORTABOCK, DONEGAL, August 28, 1881.

I left Miss Ethnea Ballor in her inaccessible tower on the summit of Tor-more wondering who these creatures in the currachs were-those creatures whose faces instead of being smooth were covered with hair-she MacKineely's cow. He meant mischief.

But what is a currach. Before I saw one I learned what they were from Lord George Hill, the late philanthropic landlord of Gweedore.

"The natives of the islands along these brother Gavida, who taught him his trade of

chance. He instantly took his 88.W the form of a little red-headed boy, and came up to MacSamhthainn, and told him that he had just heard his brothers say in the forge that they would make MacSamhthainn's sword of iren, and use all the steel he had bought to fashion swords for MacKineely. MacSamhthainn was furious. He swore by

all the powers above and below that his brothers should be punished for their rascality. He would show them that they couldn't humbug him. Not any. By the Seomh nol

"Hold this cow, my little red-headed friend," said the angry MacSamhthainn to Ballor.

Ballor esgerly caught hold of the halter. As soon as MacSamhthainn went into the forge, Bailor " with the rapidity of lightning," it is said, neither more nor less, " carried off the cow to Tory Island." When MacKineely ran out of the forge, he saw Ballor with his cow in the middle of the Sound of Tory. The Sound is there yet to authenticate this story. and a still stronger corroboration is the fact that the place where Ballor dragged in the cow by the tail, at Tory Island, is called to this hour Port-na-Glaise, or Cow Har-

bour. MacKineely was in despair. The only remedy that suggested itself to his distracted mind at the moment was to give his too ing, Though they shall taste the sharpness of her credulous brother a thrashing. He so did, thrall. and, it is written, that he did so "with im. punity." Then, he went to the priest of those days-a hoary Druid-who had a lonely habitation in this parish. The Druid told him that he would never get back his lost, his lactiferous Glas Gaivlen, as long as Ballor lived; because, to keep her, Ballor would never again close his Evil Eye, but keep it constantly cocked (if I may say so), to "petrify every man that should venture to get near her."

Discouraged by the Druid, MacKineely called to his aid his Leanon-sidks, or familiar spirit, or, as we say in America, his "conmolling influence." Her name was (and may be yet is) "Biroge of the Mountain." Biroge told him that she would enable him to kill Ballor. Her remody was that MacKineely should become the son-in-law of Ballor-and as Ballor's prejudices would have made it useless for Miss Ethnes to remark, "ask my pa," that this and other formalities of wooing

should be dispensed with. The Biroge dressed MacKineely in lady's garments, and then, we are told, by one of the O'Dugans of Tory Island, "she waffed him on the wings of the storm across the sound to the siry top of Tor-more, and there, knocking at the door of the tower, demanded admission for a noble lady whom she had rescued from the cruel hands of a tyrant who had attempted to carry her off by force from the protection of her people." The twelve matrons feared the banshee, and admitted her and Mackineely. The bashee then cansed a deep sleep to fall on these ladiesbut not on Ethnes and MacKineely. They fell in love with each other at once. Next day there were thirteen matrons in the

Tower of Ballor. MacKineely was taken back by the same route--the first air-line on record in Tory

Island There were three sons born in the Tower of Ballor. Grandpa Ballor was furious, but he was equal to the emergency. "Drown them," he said; and his unkind suggestion was adopted. The three little Irish boys were rolled up in a sheet that was fastened by a delg or pin. As the bostmen were rowing to a whiripool into which Ballor had ordered them to be cast, the delg fell out of the sheet, and one of the children dropped into the harbour, and seemed to meant men. Her father was sad at the same sink. The other two boys were secured time because he coveted and could not steal and drowned in the whiripool. This harbor is still called Port-a-delg, or the harbor of the Pin. But the boy who fell into the harbor

was not drowned. The banshee wafted the child across the sound, and delivered him to his father, and Mackineely sent his boy to his

side in. The man who went with us to the site of the grave of the last of the Pagan Kings of Ireland-a very intelligent fellowtald of a neighbor who died after he had listened to the uncanny strains of fairy music in a mound less than a mile away. Canon Bourke showed so sceptical a spirit as he heard these stories, that 1 felt it a conscientious duty to threaten to report him to his bishop for seeking to undermine the simple faith of the people.

"The priests are the worst," said a neasant woman, when she thought that I believed in the fairies, " they are as bad as the Protestants in not believing in the fairles."

From the windows of Father McFadden's house, where I now write, I can see, as I look up a hill, at Killult, where during the present century a woman lived who used to be carried off by fairles of dark nights. Often the men turned out with torches to look af. ter her; and Owen Kelly, of Malins, when he was a man of 80, solemaly told Father Mc-Fadden that he once rescued her on one of those nocturnal searches. He found her in the grasp of a male fairy-a little fellow with a red cap-who disappeared as he came up.

JAMES REDPATE.

MR. JUSTICE RYAN.

We take the following from the Winnipeg Free Press :--

The following address shows how Mr. Ryan is regarded in one of the most important sections of the district in which he officiated. It is the third tribute of the kind presented to him within the last year, Rapid City, Minnedosa, and Shoal Lake, having alike testified to his work and respectability as a private gentleman, and a public efficer and when the commission went to Qu'Appelle to "fish " for evidence, they were told by the Cure of the place, who voluntarily came forward, that he knew Mr. Ryan to be a conscentious man; that he believed the complaints against him to be puerile and founded in hate, and that he only knew one man in that valley who was opposed to nim, and that was a man whom he had compelled to restore a horse to an Indian, obliging him, also, to pay twenty-five dollars to the Indian for the use and abuse of said horse."

Mr. Laroque, a merchant of Qu'Appelle, also stated upon the same occasion that he believed Mr. Byan "to be a man of honor who liked the right."

It thus appears that in the District with which Mr. Ryan was officially connected, public opinion, founded upon actual observation, is strongly in his moor.

As to his conduct and efficiency as a mem-ber of the North-West Council, we believe his colleague, Col. Richardson, addressed him a | so ?" letter on the special service he rendered in shaping the ordinance for the administration of justice so as to adapt it to the peculiar wants of the Territories; and in reply to a charge that he was not a favorite with Governor Laird-the Governor wrote to him as follows :---

" How such a slander could have originated I cannot understand. I have not nor never had the slightest doubt of your most perfect honesty, and I may say that no complaint has ever been made to me of your decisions. The jact that when you last left Battleford I invited you on your return to some straight to Government House, and not stay one night in your tent after your arrival, shows that I would have no such opinion of you as a guest as is alleged. As a member of the North-West Council you have sometimes disagreed with me in opinion, but that was your un doubted privilege, and does not, so far as 1 am aware, expose you to the censure of any commission or Government."

ADDRESS. SHOAL LAKE, Province of Manitoba,

July 23rd, 1881. To the Honorable MATTERY RYAN:

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the settlement of Shoal Lake, having learned that

tlement of the district in which I acted as a magistrate am I better known than in yours. When there were yet few of you there I was there also, and witnessed with no little inter est your manly struggles with difficulties now nearly overcome; and most pleasing is it to me to know that our intercourse has resulted, to such an extent, in mutual confidence and respect.

Your appreciation of the action taken by me in behalf of one of your fellow settlers who had been wronged, and grossly insuited in the manner of the wrong, is also most gratitying. To no act of my official life in the North-West Territories will I look back with more satisfaction, especially as the precedent thereby established " will be a standing rebuke to typanny." We shall not, I apprehend, soon again hear of an "eviction" in the North-West, exceeding in bold injustice any recorded act of Irish landlordism. Your good wishes for my future happiness

are most encouraging; and should I determine upon becoming a permanent resident of the North-West, which is not improbable, I am sure the goodwill your words indicate may be relied upon to aid me in every proper proceeding. In any case, gentlemen, believe me I shall ever, and with all my heart, wish well to the interesting and promising settlement of Shoal Lake.

MATTHEW RYAN.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

QUEBEC, Sept. 28, 1881.

Like all others who have visited Quebec. you are doubtless aware that our streets are worse than if the hand of man had never touched them. Accidents are occurring every day. Recently a Mr. Rheaume met with an injury and promptly sent in a bill of damages to the extent of \$100, which was paid. The injured individual is at the same time a member of the City Council and actually Chairman of the Boad Committee. The city debt is something like \$4,009,000, and how to pay it is what " pussies the Quaker." tear the above incident will hardly evidence a desire on the part of the corporation to schieve so laudable an undertaking.

An amusing instance of English geographic cal knowledge occurred the other day. A few gentlemen were enjoying the luscious bivalves of a popular Lower Town restaurant. One of the party, an Englishman, proceeded to dilate on the superior flavor of "the old country oysters you know," when a waggish Canadian remarked that the gulf oysters were good, but could not be compared to the Manitoba oysters. "Aw, do you tell me remarked the unsophisticated John The wag appealed to a gentleman Bull. lately returned from the West, to corroborate his statement, but the barkeeper came to the latter's assistance by stating that when the gentleman left Manitoba the oyster sesson had not begun. The Englishman departed

with a desire for a further acquaintance with the cyster fisheries of Manitoba. The Chronicle informs us that two "Boy-

cotted 'Irish landlords driven from their own country, arrived by a late steamer with the intention of settling in Canada. Just the people we want-says the Chronicle. Their chief merit in the eyes of the Chronicle, is the fact that they have been "boycotted." Well Canada receives all comers, who intend to work out an honest living, with a welcome, but all who have got Irish landlordism in their system, had better purge themselves of the disease before leaving Ireland, for, outside of Ireland, no people on earth would put up with it for twenty-four hours. However, it looks ominous to see land rob. bers, who have fattened on the blood and toil of Irish and British labor, coming hither and purchasing immense tracts of land intended by God for the people. Canada belongs to the people of Canada, not alone to this gen. eration, but to all future generations, and

TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the chespest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Oanada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or " chromos " as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our chorts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests. serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergy-

men, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed, that our paper is, if possible. neither Government nor people has the right more popular with the ladies than with the

THE OUTRAGE AT NEW PALLAS.

October 5, 1881

FURTHER PARTICULARS. DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—One of the most daring outrages ever committed in Ireland is re-ported from New Pallas. At three o'clock this morning the inhabitants of the village, and in the surrounding district of the County of Limerick, were startled from their sleep by an explosion, which shock the houses and shattered the windows. The people rushed out to find that an attempt had been made to blow up a large house in which were sleep. ing Oaptain Lloyd, a number of emergency men and ten policemen. A barrel, containing upwards of thirty pounds of gunpowder, had exploded under the portion of the house where it was supposed Capt. Lloyd was sleep. ing, but he had, curiously enough, only that night changed his room to another part of the building, and so escaped most certain death. Some of the inmates had miraculous escapes. The back walls and doors were completely demolished, and the entire building was shattered. The greatest care and skill had been diplayed in placing the explosive in the most advantageous place for doing its work of des. truction. Remnants of the barrel and a portion of the fuse were found after the explosion. The house was built and for. merly occupied by a man named Hickey, who made some money in America. He recently had a dispute with the landlord, the notorious Col. Lloyd Apjohn, and this resulted in his

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eviction a few weeks ago. Capt. Lloyd acts as agent for his cousin, Mr. Apjohn, and he went to occupy the house under police protection. No arrests have been made

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: "DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day.

It appears from movements now going on in St. John, N.B., police circles, that the authorities are after more circus men in connection with the Fletcher murder case.

Finance. WITH



which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

Three Times Annually.

until each and every bond is drawn. THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

$240,000 \\ 120,000$	Reichsmarks,	
48,000	66	

and bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. The next drawing takes place on the

1st NOVEMBER, 1881.

Country orders sent in Registered Letters in-closing Five Dollars will secare one of these Bonds for the next Drawing, 1st of November, For circulars and other information address

International Banking Co. No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.



MINING INFORMATION.

coasts," he wrote, "are very fearless boatmen. and skilful in their own way. There is a very ancient and simple kind of substitute for a boat called a currach in general use. They are very neatly and ingeniously made. In building them a flat oval frame or gunwale with holes at regular distances from which the ribs are to start is laid down in the first instance and secured to the ground. The ribs, which consist of stout sallows, are planted in the gunwale holes, and the sides are basket-work for about six inches wide above the flooring, as a skirting all round. The ribs (being intertwined at their junction) are crossed by transverse laths, extending from stern to stem, and which are lashed together where they crossed each other with cords made of horse hair. The frame is therefore very strong and elastic. It is then 'skinned with a hide of tarred canvas. A very good one that would last for four years periect may be made at a cost of thirty shillings. Seven score of sallows are required and a man would make one entirely, including skinning and tarring, in four days. There is no beam or seat in a currach, but the crew sit down on the floor, and must remain there perfectly ateady, as a very little lateral motion, there being no keel, would capsize them. Short paddles are used to propel them, and when one person only works a currach he kneels at the bow, and with alternate strokes from side to side guides the frail barque."

These canvas and basket-work canoes are common in Tory, and appear to have been in use along this coast for more than 3,000 years. They are about 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Lord George says that "it is a wonderful sight to watch a curragh go to the islands through a surf on a rocky beach where no other boat could land in safety." But it requires great skill to manage them. Yet the people have been known to bring their cattle from the islands in these little boats. The creature, when thus shipped, is thrown down, its legs lied, lifted into the curragh, laid on its back, instened with ropes so that it cannot struggle, and then both brute and boat are carried into the water.

But to go back a few thousand years, and tell about Ethnes and "her awful dad."

MacKineely was the lord of this very parish of Tullaghobegly at that period. I can't quite fix the date, but a handful of centuries more or less is of no sort of consequence in Irish pagan history. MacKineely's cow was coveted by all his neighbors. It is written that "she was so lactiferous," that her fame spread far and wide, and that Ballor of the Mighty Blows and Evil Eye declared that "his ambition could never be satisfied until he god possession of that most valuable cow."

MacKineely's elder brother was a smith. His forge was at Drumnatinne, in the parish of Rath Finan-or "the Ridge of the Fire"--still so called as a witness to the truth of the story. His name was Gavida. One day Mac-Kineely went to his brother's forge to have some swords made. MacKineely was like our American Mary of the Little Lamb, for everywhere MacKineely went the cow was sure to go. He would not trust her out of his sight. us the mound where "the Oroppies" But he handed her halter to his second bro- slain in '98 were buried on Tara's Hill. ther, MacSamhthainn, who happened declared that on the night of the famous be near the forge as he went

smith-then regarded not as a menial calling, but as one of the learned professions. Indeed, did not the old Irish goddess Brighit, the goddess of the posts, declare and show by her acts that she did not regard it as beneath her dignity to preside over the smithe as well as over the poets? Which, since first I read it. has caused me to regard that ancient goddess as a most sensible old party.

A Druid told Ballor that MacKineely w the father of the three boys whom he had ordered to be drowned. Ballor called his men together, and landed at Ballyconnel (two miles from where I write), now the property of a gentleman with whose son I spent last evening. I mention these facts to confirm what otherwise modern scepticism might regard as mere legends. Ballor seized Mac-Kineely. One of his fierce followers grasped MacKincely's hair, another his hands, another still, his feet-and then they laid his head of his ponderous sword," Ballor cut off, " clear," the head of his presumptuous son-in law.

That stone is a conspicuous landmark. It. is a large block of quartz-half a ton in weight-and it has red streaks in it. The crimson veins are said to be the blood of Mackineely. In 1874 it was placed on a pillar sixteen jeet high by the predecessor of the present landlord, Mr. Olphert. Ballor now fancied that he could defy the

Fates. He made frequent visits to the mainland, and one of his favorite haunts was the forge of Gavids. He saw his grandchild not knowing his origin, and became greatly attached to him. This young blacksmith had the habit of visiting the Clogh-an-Neely and coming back " with a sullen brow which nothing could smooth." And it ended, and so anded Ballor's life-thus :

"One day Ballor came to the forge to get some speers made, and it happened that Gavida was from home upon some private business, so that all the work of that day was to be executed by his young foster-son. In the course of the day Bellor happened to mention with pride his conquest of MacKineely, but to his own great misfortune, for the young smith watched his opportunity, and, taking a glowing rod from the furnace, thrust it through the basilisk eye of Ballor and out through the other side of his head-thus avenging the death of his father, slaying his grandfather, and executing the decree of Fate which nothing could avert."

This is only one of the traditions of Tory Island.

The people there still believe in fairles, and no man nor woman on the island could be induced to go out alone after dark for fear of them. It is an error to suppose that the fairles have been evicted from Ireland, and I trust that they will long survive the land lords. The old woman .who was our guide at Tara's Hill said "God save the listeners whenever I mentioned the name of "the good

people." It is a sort of spell, I be-She had never seen a fairy lieve, herself, but she knew people who had seen them. The old man who showed

slain in '98 were buried on Tara's Hill, meeting of O'Connell there, he had been in to see that his elder brother steeled whisked about by the feigles, and could not

trate of the North-West Territories, with this and adjacent settlements, has ceased, because, as we understand, of the recent extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing our regret at being deprived of the benefit of your society and services as a kind and amiable gentleman in private life, and as an honest, impartial and considerate Judge.

Our several years knowledge of you warrants this, our public declaration, in your favor.

As settlers of this particular locality, we feel specially indebted to you for the stand you took, both as a Magistrate and a Member of the North-West Government, in behalf of a fellow-settler who has been arbitrarily. most unjustly, and almost savagely ousted from his holding-his clear right under the law. Your action in this matter, resulting, as we are happy to say it did, in final justice to the injured settler, entitles you to the lasting gratitude of present and future immigrants, it having established a precedent that will be a standing rebuke to tyranny.

Allow us to assure you, in conclusion, Sir, of our best wishes for your future happiness. and of our desire to soon hear of you in some public position where your eminent ability and large experience may be directed to the benefit of the public, with whose well-doing we know you sympathise warmly.

We are, Sir, Yours respectfully,

A. R. MoDougald, Robert Scott, Robert Findlay, Donald Gunn, Peter, Warven, Geo. Thompson, Charles Findlay, George Stevenson, Nelson F. Wells. Duniel Saunders, Lewis Saunders, John Brodie, Fmark Miller, John Simpson, William Brydon, William Vance, Okarles Caroiz, John Wilton, John Easteott, Alexandria Campbell, O. H. Ercata A. T. Harvey, James, Nicol, Hugh Melennon, Oa vin Westever, Archy Mo. Millin, An. gus MeDonald, William Colvin, Thomas Martin, John McMillan, William Yez, S. B. Paul, George Sutherland, Andrew Gar-diner, Borradaile Collier, S Routledge, Brandon, Stephen Clement, Robert A. Teskey, A. Marshall, G. Churchill, Angus McDonald, Donald Grant, James Robertson, Thomas Shedden, James Findlay, M. W Thompson, A. Thompson, A. H. Scoutan, M. Wilton, F. J. McNaughton, Jozeph H. Warren, John Chambers, Henry S. Chambers, Lewis J. Olement, William Clement, William Dixon, John McLeod, Thomas Ryan, Mertin Wells, William Dosk, Edmund A. Goldstone, Oharles Morgan, Alexander English, William Jinken, Robert English, Al lan McGean, Hector McKinnon, Hugh Mc-Kinnon, B. F. Teskey, Peter McBain. Mr. Ryan transmitted the following reply

to the above address :---WINNIPEG, 16th September, 1881. GENTLEMEN, - Your kind and complimentary address, enclosed to me by one of your number, Mr. McDougald, was received in the post office of this city a few hours after my arrival from Ottawa on Wednesday last, the 14th instant.

It is my duty to avail myself of the mail about to leave for Shoal Lake to convey my really heartfelt thanks for the very valuable testimony and the warm words of encourageand shaped his sword rightly. Ballor 'escape from them until he turned his cap out- | ment embodied in this address, . In no set- | cannot get any charters, and are idle.

dispose of the land to a few to the detriment of the many. It is to be hoped some of our representatives will sound the alarm, and so prevent a land monopoly from cursing our young country with a system prolific of misery and starvation to millions.

Is not the hypocritical sympathy of England for the Americans actually nauseating While the goody goody religious papers and the Anglo-American organs of New York and Boston are parading the lying condolence of the British, there is not a public man in America who does not know that the gushing sympathy of the English arises from the in-

tense respect they have got for the growing power and influence of the Itish Americans. whom they sent across the ocean with a ven geance. No, bono Johnnie! the writing is on the wall; the enemy is at your gates, and God be praised the end is not far off.

FRAGMENTS.

The Dominion Exhibition at Halifax is closed.

The Russel House, Ottawa, is to be lighted by electricity.

The VanKoughpet murder trial is in progress at Kingston, Ont.

San Francisco is flooded with finely executed counterfeit eagles.

It is stated that next year's Dominion Exhibition will be held in Quebec.

There were 211 interments in the different cemeteries of Toronto last month. "Foxhall" is backed to win an immense stake in the race for the Czarewitch stakes. Typhoid fever, prevalent in Toronto, is said to be due to the impurity of the city water. Mr. Jas. Norworthy, of Belleville, has eon. tracted to supply 140,000 ties to the Grand Trunk.

At the Kingston assizes, in the suit of Hoben vs. Parker, the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

George Rusteed, fireman on the tug Gladiator, was drowned in the Miramichi by falling into the river while intoxicated.

An American has arrived at Quebec with a patent machine, which he thinks will solve the question of winter navigation.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway has declared a quarterly dividend, of 1ª per cent, payable on October 21st.

The steamship "Neckar," which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, passed three telegraph buoys in 44 deg. west longitude.

The Fair Trade campaign is being carried on with extraordinary vigor in England, the opposition of the Jingos notwithstanding.

The Governor-General, on hearing of the death of President Garfield, at once telegraphed a message of condolence to the Secretary of State.

The Customs' duties collected at the port of Toronto for September were \$376,493, an increase of \$95,325 over the corresponding month last year.

Grain ireights in Kingston from Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago are very

other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more. \$1.00 per annum in advance.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

ROME AND LAVAL.

A few days ago a report was circulated. stating that the Pope had recognized the right of the Laval University to establish a branch in the city of Montreal. The authority for this statement was at first not given, but yesterday a French morning contemporary received the following communication from the Rector of the Laval University, which gives the grounds on which the report was based :

"His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec authorizes us to affirm that on the 21st day of the present month he received from His Lordship Mgr. A. Racine a cablegram informing him that the cause of the Laval University had been won in Rome.

" M. E. METHOT. " Rector L. U. "Quebec, 28 Sept. 1881."

It now seems that this report had no real foundation and that it was entirely premature, as no decision has been arrived at by the Holy See, which appears from a later cablegram received yesterday from Rome by the Recorder, Mr. De Montigny, and which reads as follows: " ROME, Sent. 29.

Before the plea was heard the Pore had sale before the plea was neard the Pore had said the decree must be executed, but afterwards de-gided that the affair should be reconsidered. Our attitude has not been blamed. The pro-ceedings of Laval have not been justified. The questions relating to the School Bill have not been decided. We are confident, and are work-ing hard. ing hard. " DUMESNIL."

There is an apparent contradiction in these two cablegrams from Rome, but it is only apparent, and the situation is fully explained by the latter cablegram, which states that the Pope had said at first that the " decree must be executed," a statement which Mgr. Racine must have accepted as final and decisive, and on the strength of which he must have based his cablegram. His Holiness, how-ever, had so expressed himself before the hearing of the plea, since which matters have been reconsidered.

The new Woollen Factory Company at Hopewell, N. S., has been prosecuted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for not constructing a fishway in their dam in the East river. The defendants were fined S4 per diem for the time the same was closed up to date.

It is denied that Messre. Priestly & Sons are about to remove their looms from Bradford scarce and dull' this fall. Canadian vessels to Philadelphia, though one of the sons is about to start business there.

many M. S The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are :-1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted. for th by th Asth Sec. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented those fallib and seignorial lands, and on unnatented lands to sa Sauvi Mont

and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12. 3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vaudreuis, and other pri-vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations.

vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq. 6. For imposition of penalties for contraven-tion of Act. Sec. 101, et seq. Under this Act parties holding Letters Pateni for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or sliver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount pail before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Censitatives in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying on a dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceled portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres. If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being per-formed, the set may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec. 12 Mining locations, which may be of any extent

Sec. 12

Mining locations, which may be of any extent

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be sequired by ad-dressing a latter to the Commissioner of Grown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time-1. The full price of the location at the rate *three dollars, per acre,* if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (thils price fixed by O.C. of 25rd March, 1881); two dollars per acre if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. O.Th Oct., 1890); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, of deposite of any substance of appreciable value.

deposits of any substance of appreciable value. 2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an affidavit identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for. Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands. The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector ac-cording to circumstances. The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as fol-lows:-

lows:-GOLD.-ERStern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton. PLOSPHATE OF LIME.-Counties of: Ottawa

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.-Counties of Ottawa and Argenteull. Ashestros.-Counties of Megantic and Wolfa IRON.-Countles of Ottawa. Montcalm, Sk Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay. COPER.-Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke. GALENA.-Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temis-camingue), Gaspe and Rimouski. PLUMBAGO.-County of Ottawa. MICA.-Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and Megantic. E. J. FLYNN.

Megantic. E. J. FLYNN, Commissioner C. L CROWN LANDS' DEFARTMENT, 141)D m⁻¹

14.1)D m Quebec, 1st June, 1881.

by all

DIOGENES.