IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH

Stirring Address by Mr. John Murdoch, of the "Inverness Highlander."

On Sunday afternoon the regular meeting of the Irish National Land League was held in St. Patrick's Hall, the President occupying the chair. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been adopted and other routine business disposed of, the Chairman urged upon the collectors to renew their efforts on behalf of the cause. He remarked that there were several prizes which had not been competed for at the picnic, and which were still in the hands of the committee, and suggested that they should be disposed of by lottery or raffle.

Mr. J. B. Lane thought the better plan would be to hold a bazaar, with the co-operation of the Ladies' League.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Whelan, seconded by Mr. P. O'Donoghue, it was resolved that the mode of disposing of the prizes on hand be left to the consideration of the gentlemen of the Executive Committee, who shall report the proceeds of their deliberations at next meeting.

The President then said he wished to introduce to the meeting a gentlemen who had taken a most prominent part on behalf of the League, Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the *Inverness Highlander*.

Mr. Murdoch, who was attired in Highland costume, then arose and was greeted with long and hearty applause.

He stated he was on his way from the far west, when he was told by a friend of his and a sterling friend of the League, Mr. Thomas O'Neill Russell, of Chicago, to call upon the League at Montreal without fail. This he determined to do, but was somewhat led astray by the directions given him, which led him to understand the St. Patrick's Hall was in St. Lawrence street. As very naturally he could not find the place of meeting in that locality, he made enquiries, but the parties whom he addressed did not seem to understand him, being French Canadians. This instance furnished him food for reflection, when he considered that the Irish and Scotch were not as tenacious of their language as the French. He believed but for the preservation of a portion of the language in the Highlands there would scarcely be at the present day a shade of opposition to landlordism. (Applause). It was desirable for the sake of the people to fan the flames of nationality, and the land movement would be all the more successful and would appeal to more chords of the human heart if the people all conversed in their own language. At present the English Government was publishing the Ancient Institutes of Ireland, and among other works the Brehon laws formulated by the old judges of Ireland. On one page is the original Gaelic with notes, comments and explanations by celebrated Irish scholars, and the corresponding page contains a translation into the English tongue. This work, with the exception of the Bible, was the best authority against landlordism. (Applause.) Protestants who hold the Bible in such veneration should not forget that it is in contravention of the Divine law that the rich man absorbs what the poor tiller of the soil is entitled to. The British land system is an alien system altogether, forced upon the people of Ireland, not by missionaries in their endeavor to introduce the Gospel, not by iconoclasts in the zeal exercised by them in the destruction of idols, but established by the English Government to take possession of the land. It had not entered into the minds of Gladstone and Forster, (and John Bright, although he once seemed to recognize the fact, now ignores it) that the property and product of the soil should be in the hands of the tillers. In talking of the Land Bill, the speaker sincerely hoped the Lords would throw it out, and he would have been pleased had Gladstone in 1870 proposed a stronger bill than the one which he then submitted, as it would in all probability have been rejected, and the result would have been a general election, the consequence of which would be that more opportunity would have been afforded of ventilating the subject at the various meetings held before the elections. When Gladstone was defeated on the £6 Franchise Bill, and obliged to resign, the Tories found themselves a short time afterwards, obliged to pass a much stronger Bill in order to satisfy public opinion. (Applause.) At present there were in Ireland only so many millions of people barely living on the produce of small parcels of poor land, whereas the whole of the land should be held by the proper native cultivators. A large portion of the land should be taken out of the hands of the present holders (such, for instance, as that held by London companies), and such tracts of land should be disposed of by sale to the tillers, and a fund established to assist the worthy, though needy, to participate in the advantages of purchase. There was an old saying that when anything was not working as well as it might "there is something rotten in Denmark." That country was at one time agitated by the land question, and the agitation was so persistently carried out that there are now hundreds of thousands of people who are proprietors in fee simple. (Applause.) Any estate on which the proprietor did not reside should be disposed of by sale or taken possession of by the Crown for the people. It would have been better for all if the Land Bill of 1870 had been defeated. As it was, the landlords were able to drive a coach and four through it, and thus more misery than ever fell upon the poor people. It might be seen by the persistent resistance offered by the landlords to the passage of the present bill, that if that measure became law, they would find some means of evading it. While passing through a village in the Highlands, called Lochnedie, the speaker was followed by a dog who growled fiercely at him, upon which the owner, an aged man, came from the house and called out to the canine "come in." Mr. Murdoch addressed the peasant in his native tongue asking him if he spoke English to his dog, whereupon a reply was given in the shape of another question: "Is that English." Thus," said the speaker "You can see that the English has literally gone to the dogs in that part of the world." (Laughter.) Where people held on to the old language they had the same ideas of the land laws. The abolition of a people's language was a terrible calamity. The land question was not merely one of bread and butter, it was one which affected the vital interests of the Irish people. He trusted that, following the example of the French, they would foster a love for the beautiful old language of their forefathers, and by this means the resurrection of the mother tongue and the advancement of the Land League question going hand in hand could not fail to be triumphant. The people here in America, though not under surveillance of the police or soldiers, should not forget the position of the poor people in Ireland, to whom it was a great encouragement to be applauded by people who are not down-trodden, but who are independent and have no fear to lend their aid and sympathy to their brethren, who are terrorized and persecuted. The people of America were so much engaged in cultivating the land, manufacturing, and, in fact, in all other industrial pursuits that they were liable to forget that "man lives not by bread alone." It was a good thing that the land question had come up, and whatever may be the result to the old country the people of America will come to realize that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." (Applause.) They should think of the humiliating position of the poor Irish, obliged to accept charity from their friends on this side of the ocean. Providence thought it necessary that the demon of slavery should be destroyed in America, and the end was accomplished; it was only after seas of blood had been made to flow. In order to attain an end privations and sufferings were necessary, and with perseverance and proper organization success would sooner or later crown their undertaking. The Land Leaguers should appeal to the French, the Germans and the English by appealing to their moral sentiment. The Celtic race should be preserved as a Celtic race, and the most beautiful of languages which they were now trying to crush out should be restored. (Applause.) The Irish people should be rehabilitated in their own country where they should be in such a position that they would have sufficient land upon the product of which they and their families might live comfortably, and not be continually obliged to scrape from the earth barely sufficient to satisfy the demands of rapacious landlords. On the Hill of Howth, near Dublin, there is an estate to which the Earl of Howth lays claim, but the occupiers refuse to recognize him. In vain has he endeavored to obtain from them some acknowledgement of his ownership, but they invariably decline to do, and even refused to pay him one shilling a year in consideration of which sum he agreed to give them an almost interminable lease. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, one of the kindest of landlords in the Highlands, had a large population settled on a poor estate. He resolved to thin them out, and removed seven men, for whom he got employment elsewhere. This, however, did not seem to suit the people, and, as the boycotting system was introduced, he was obliged to reinstate the men whom he had discharged. (Applause). The land question was of interest to the American people, as its study would enable them to more thoroughly understand the question of extensive monopolies now existing in that country, and which it will be their interest and endeavor to destroy at no very distant date. Formerly the people of Ireland and the Highlanders conversed in the same language, and to-day they speak once more in one language — that of the Land League. (Applause). Captain Fraser of the Isle of Skye, held a large estate on which he raised the rents three times in twenty years. He is a non-resident, and has never been on his estate since the great flood of 1878. When this proprietor, a short time since, wished to use arbitrary measures against his poor tenants they contested the matter, and assisted by the Irish they are now fighting the case in the courts, and Fraser in the meantime is afraid to evict. (Applause.) The land question should be brought prominently before the people of England, and when they became educated they would send instead of Lords to represent them, men of intelligence, and who could thoroughly understand the requirements of the people. (Applause.) In conclusion, the speaker recommended the propagation throughout the English and Scotch as well as the Irish people of books and pamphlets which gave information on the land question. He referred, in complimentary terms, to Mr. Healy's production, and highly recommended Duffy's "Young Ireland," a work which he considered superior to anything yet published on the land question. Mr. Murdoch then resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

It was then moved by Mr. J. P. Whelan, seconded by Mr. B. Connaughton, and

Resolved: That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Murdoch for his very able and instructive speech.

In making the motion Mr. Whelan said: As we expected, and almost desired, the Lords have emasculated the Land Bill, so that a crisis was now before the country. So far as the Irish people were concerned, if the bill contained everything that they desired, it was evident from what we know in the past of this antiquated and irresponsible body, the result would have been the same. The history of the House of Lords for the past fifty years in their obstruction policy, in regard to Ireland, showed unmistakably that they were always the enemies of Reform, and more particularly in cases where Irish interests were involved. The Doomsday book, recently published, contained a mass of information which, when read by the people, showed how this landlord body robbed the people of the land in both England and Ireland. One of the conditions upon which the Crown gave the favorites grants of land was on the payment to the public exchequer of 20 per cent. on the rental, but it was found that to-day the House of Lords had gradually removed that responsibility from their own shoulders to those of the people, and to-day they paid 5¾d and in other places not over ½d. The revenue of to-day was but little over £1,000,000, whilst the actual revenue, according to conditions made at the time of cession, should amount at the present to about £15,000,000. Another robbery committed by the same body of irresponsible, hereditary legislators, was that the large portion of the common lands had been fenced in and virtually stolen from the people without any compensation whatever. The Duke of Rutland in one instance fenced in 1,500 acres, and in another instance 2,000. To go over the whole list would be monotonous, but there was scarcely a lord or duke who has not appropriated large tracts on which the people were now obliged to pay rent, although the property actually belonged to them. In Epping Forest the official in charge sold a lot of the land at from $15 to $30 an acre to some of the Dukes and noble lords, while the actual value for building purposes was not less than between $4,000 and $5,000 an acre, but the people in this case, which is recent, contested the matter, and defeated the spoliators. The history of the Lords in connection with Ireland during the past fifty years, without referring to any previous epoch, shows clearly that they are the greatest enemies the Irish people had to contend against, owing to their habitual despotic and obstructive opposition to all attempts at Reform. Emancipation was only forced from them by the Iron Duke, while at the same time they basely disfranchised the forty shilling freeholders. Under the Grey Reform Act of 1832 whilst the franchise in England was extended fully twenty per cent., that of Ireland was increased by less than five per cent. The English Municipal franchise which it was attempted to introduce into Ireland was obstructed by them. The Land Act of 1870 was mutilated by them, and again recently in the matter of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill they showed their determined hostility by rejecting it. Heretofore this body of habitual obstructionists had prudently avoided a serious collision for the reason that in the event of investigation as to the object of the existence of this body, the result would naturally lead to its abolition, as there was no possible necessity for the existence of a body so constituted as the Lords. Any other class of men, either tailors, shoemakers or butchers, had the same right as the lords to form an irresponsible legislative body. They were brought into existence by the vagaries of their ancestors, whose aim was to forward their own interests and that of their class. The only energy displayed by this body of land thieves is when some measure, having for its object the benefit of the public, is brought before them which they always find distasteful and, on these occasions, at the urgency of the Whip they flock from all resorts of pleasure—the gambling dens of Paris, &c.,—to vote down in a few hours, uncerimoniously, what it has taken years of agitation and wasted the lives of some of our ablest men to bring about. It seemed almost incredible, but such, nevertheless, was a fact that any measure having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the people always met with their relentless hostility. Whilst in this liberal and progressive age, every other body has to keep pace with the ideas of the age, this body of to-day seems to be like the Stuarts or the Bourbons, never forgetting and never learning anything. Whilst the House of Commons must more or less be governed by liberal ideas, this anachronism cannot possibly continue to exist, inasmuch as they conflicted and would so continue until the people, as they do to-day, wanted to know what benefit such a body which represented pure despotism could confer. It was such an assembly that deluged France, until the slogan of liberty *La Marseillese* aroused the people and the blood of the aristocracy was the baptismal oblation of liberty. The downfall of the so-called House of Lords (save the mark!) would only be the forerunner of the fall of the Crown and Monarchy in England. Ireland had little to expect from England so long as such irresponsible bodies controlled their destinies. Through the special legislation of this body Ireland had become solely an agricultural country, having no commerce, trade or manufactures. With harbors unsurpassed by any country in Europe, she has no shipping, and with rivers which could furnish many millions of horse power for manufacturing purposes, she has no industrial establishments in operation. Her absentee landlords drew about $60,000,000 out of the country, which, if left in the place, would develop its resources. The unparalelled progress made by Ireland from 1782 to 1800, the passage of the Act of Union, shews clearly what could be done if they had the making of their own laws by their own parliament, and until such is the case it is impossible to hope that the country can be in any other position than in a chronic state of disaffection.

Mr. Murdoch, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, for which he was grateful, said he hoped the land matter would be thoroughly ventilated, and that the agitation should be carried out to the bitter end until the whole system was abolished.

The meeting then closed.

LETTER FROM O'DONOVAN ROSSA TO SECRETARY BLAINE.

DENYING THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

O'Donovan Rossa has seen fit to indite a letter to Secretary Blaine on the subject of infernal machines. As will be seen by the letter appended, he chides Mr. Blaine for becoming the tool of English statesmen, and denies any complicity in the shipment of the dynamite instruments:

"The United Irishman,"
New York, Aug. 6, 1881.

Hon. James G. Blaine:

Dear Sir: The drop of blood which I have in me which boasts of its American citizenship is chilled to freezing point this sultry day at seeing that the English statesmen are chuckling at having made a fool of you. Read this telegram:

"In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, read a despatch from United States Minister Lowell, informing Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, that he had telegraphed Secretary Blaine, on July 29, an account of a conversation he had had with Lord Tenterden, Under Foreign Secretary, respecting the infernal machines at Liverpool, to which he had received a reply from Mr. Blaine stating that the National, State and Municipal authorities are seriously endeavouring to discover the authors of the plot, in which, he has reason to believe, very few were engaged, and that no pains would be spared in prosecuting them."

"Sir William Harcourt said the despatch of United States Minister Lowell to Earl Granville was couched in friendly tones, as he had anticipated. The statement was received with much cheering."

If that telegram be true, and if it be based on the other telegrams, that say that O'Donovan Rossa, or some one in connection with him, shipped those infernal machines, you are sadly sold, if you have taken any pains to hunt up evidence on the matter for England.

England knows well that I, or any one connected with me, did not send those cement barrels containing the infernal machines. I tell you, on the word of an Irishman, they were not sent by me or by any one I know. I tell you I never heard from any one that such cement barrels were shipped to England. I believe they were not sent at all by any Irishman or Irish society in America. You can imagine how Gladstone and his Cabinet are chuckling at the manner in which they fool you and make you play puppet to their schemes, when they get you to give orders to have all the Custom Houses in America overhauled for evidence of the shipment of those cement barrels.

Of course, if you have sworn information before you that such things were seized in Liverpool on ships that came from America, you have an excuse for the trouble you are put to; but it is my opinion that England will before long have something else to trouble her besides getting up jobs to fool you—something that will convince her that the Irish have gone with a vengeance.

Yours respectfully,
O'Donovan Rossa.

Language—Spoken language is so plastic—you can pat, and coax, and spread, and shave and rub out, and fill up, and stick on so easily when you work that soft material that there is nothing like it for modelling. Out of it comes the shape you turn into marble or bronze in your immortal books, if you happen to write such. Or, to use another illustration, writing or printing is like shooting with the rifle; you may hit your readers mind or miss it. But talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach, and if you have time enough you can't help hitting it.

THE IRISH QUESTION A CATHOLIC ONE.

Testimony of a Pagan Journal—What it Thinks of Fifty Years of the House of Lords and its Regard for Catholic Rights.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The Irish question is peculiarly a Catholic question for eight Irishmen out of ten belong to the Roman Church. Irish discontent was the natural result of Protestant intolerance, but the ascendancy of an alien sect was jealously maintained by the Lords. The House of Lords did its best or its worst to defeat the recognition of the rights of the Roman Catholics. One memorable instance, which lies outside the half century selected for review was typical of all that followed. Catholic Emancipation, regarded by Mr. Pitt, as one of the essential conditions of the Union, was postponed, until concession lost all its virtue. In 1825 even the unreformed House of Commons could no longer resist the claim of the Catholics to be admitted within the pale of citizenship and the Catholic Relief Bill was carried by a majority of twenty-one. "Even in 1825," said Lord Macaulay, speaking nineteen years after, "it was not too late. The machinery of agitation was not fully organized; the Government was under no strong pressure, and therefore concession might still have been received with thankfulness. That opportunity was suffered to escape; and it never returned." How was it suffered to escape? By the action of the House of Lords. They rejected the Relief Bill by a majority of forty-eight. Three years later the House of Commons again sent up the Bill, which admitted eight-tenths of the population of Ireland within the pale of the Constitution. Once more the House of Lords rejected the Bill. In 1829 the concession refused to justice was made "reluctantly, ungraciously, under duress, from mere dread of civil war." "The Irishman," said Macaulay, "was taught that from England nothing is to be got by reason, by entreaty, by patient endurance, but everything by intimidation. The tardy repentance deserved no gratitude and obtained none." The House of Lords, by its repeated rejection of the Relief Bill, and not less by its sudden capitulation, had led the Irish to believe that by "agitation alone could any grievance be removed."

AFTER THE EMANCIPATION ACT.

was passed it was some time before its spirit was recognized in the administration. For years after it received the Royal assent the Roman Catholics were virtually excluded from the government of Ireland. To this day the Justices of Peace in Ireland are selected chiefly from the minority of the population, but in 1833 there was not in all Ireland a single Catholic judge, grand juror, inspector, or sub-inspector of police. The mind of the ruling power was hostile to the Irish Catholics, and every attempt to give effect to the spirit of the Emancipation Act was opposed by the House of Lords. In 1839 this opposition assumed the shape of an informal vote of censure, which led to the counter-motion in the Commons in support of which Earl Russell made a speech on the government of Ireland which might be read with advantage by many of our statesmen to-day, so plainly did the old Whig lay down the principal that "nothing firm or stable was possible in Ireland unless the Government secured the good will and confidence of the people of Ireland." But the Lords did not confine themselves to censuring the Executive for attempting to govern Ireland "according to the wishes of the people of Ireland." "Every bill," said Macaulay in 1844, "framed by the advisers of the Crown for the benefit of Ireland was either rejected or mutilated." That Macaulay did not exaggerate may be seen by a reference to Hansard. The conduct of the Lords may be illustrated by their dealings with the Church Establishment In 1833 the Government of the day passed the Church Temporalities Act; but instead of appropriating the surplus revenues of the alien establishment to the furtherance of purposes approved by the majority of the nation, the Appropriation Clause was abandoned from fear of the Lords. The tithe war of fifty years ago had brought Ireland to the verge of anarchy. Coercion of the most rigorous type had been tried and found utterly wanting. In 1834 the Commons, by a majority of 360 to 99, passed a Tithe Abatement Bill. O'Connor declared on its third reading that the Bill "would form a new epoch in the history of the Government of Ireland. This was the first great step towards a conciliatory system in Ireland. He hoped no attempt would be made to blast the first step made towards the pacification of his country." Six days later the bill was summarily rejected by the Lords, by a majority of 189 to 122

THE NEXT YEAR THE TITHE BILL

was again sent up to the Lords. They struck out the clause appropriating a portion of the ecclesiastical revenues to national purposes, thereby securing the abandonment of the bill. In 1836 the Commons a third time sent up the bill to the Lords, and the peers again defeated it by the elimination of the Appropriation Clause. In 1837 the Tithe Bill was read a second time by the Commons by a majority of 229 to 14, but the death of the King saved the Lords the trouble of rejecting it. In 1838 the fifth bill dealing with the question of Irish tithes was introdued into the House of Commons. To secure its acceptance by the House of Lords, the Government assented to the elimination of the Appropriation Clause. The alien Church was to keep all its endowments; not one penny was to be devoted to the education of the people. The Lords triumphed, and the Church of Ireland was saved—for a time. The sequel of the victory was not seen for thirty years. In 1868 the Lords rejected Mr. Gladstone's resolutions demanding the disestablishment and endowment of the Irish Church. It was their last effort. In the following year the second reading of the Disestablishment Bill was carried in the Upper Chamber by 179 votes to 146, and the Establishment, which the peers had refused to adapt to the wants of the nation in 1838, was swept away altogether with their assent in 1669.

HOW FAR THE CATHOLICS

were from participating in all the privileges of the Protestants may be inferred from the fact that the penal laws remained unrepealed till 1844. The action of the Lords in that year illustrates the difficulty—of doing justice to Ireland through such an instrument as the House of Peers. The Penal Laws Repeal Bill of 1844, after being passed by the Commons, was sent up to the Lords in July. The measure repealed the whole of the Acts which made it penal for a Roman Catholic to attend Mass, and high treason to recognize the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, which forbade Catholics to bear arms or to own a horse valued at more than £5, which punished Catholics who taught children to spell without a license from a Protestant bishop, and sentenced to transportation for life those who administered the vows of any monastic Order to a subject of the Queen, which fined Catholics who did not attend Protestant service, and forbade the use of sacerdotal vestments outside the Catholic chapels. When it came before the House of Lords it was so vehemently opposed by the Bishop of London that the Lord Chancellor was compelled to remodel the measure by leaving out all the objectionable clauses. Even this did not remove the objections of the bishop; but the expurgated bill was allowed to pass into law. The clauses which were thus sacrificed to propitiate the peers left unrepealed the old Acts forbidding Catholics to teach without a license from a bishop of the Establishment, to wear sacerdotal vestments outside church, and to educate their youths as Jesuits, as well as those prohibiting members of any monastic Order setting foot within the Queen's dominions without a license from the Secretary of State. In 1845 an attempt was made to complete the work of repeal, but the same House of Commons which had sent up the comprehensive measure the previous year refused, by a majority of 87 to 47, once more to send up "the objectionable clauses" to the House of Lords.

These laws, it may be said, were dead letters.

EVEN THAT APOLOGY,

however, fails in the case of the Marriage Laws. In 1835 the Commons proposed to repeal the penal law which permitted any scoundrel married by a Catholic priest to repudiate his wife when he pleased, by proving that he had attended a Protestant place of worship within twelve months of his marriage. This prostitution of the marriage services for purposes of seduction in the name of Protestantism was maintained by the Lords by a majority of 41 to 16. Even the House of Lords, however, could not long resist the demand for a removal of this odious "privilege," and after a time they annulled their vote by passing a bill similar to that which they rejected in 1835. Thirty years after the vote on the Marriage Bill Lord Derby secured the rejection, by a majoority of 84 to 63, of the bill relieving Roman Catholics of the oath of abjuration imposed on their representatives in Parliament. It was only an insult, but an insult could not be surrendered without a pang. The same spirit of intolerance was even more painfully displayed in matters concerning the administration of justice. In 1839 the Lords, after long and angry debate, solemnly passed a vote of censure on an Irish judge, Sir M. O'Loghlen, because he had given directions that no juror should be set aside merely on account of his political and religious opinions. To this long list of samples we add two quotations. The first is

LORD RUSSEL'S RECORD OF THE PLEDGES GIVEN

by England and Ireland when the Union was concluded: "The promises which were made at the time of the Union were that Ireland should be placed upon an equality with England, and that she should be governed upon the same principles and should enjoy the same rights and privileges." These pledges and these promises to this hour have never been fulfilled. And why? Mr. Roebuck shall supply the answer; addressing the ministerial majority which represented the English constituencies in 1837, he said; "You have tried on your knees to obtain justice for Ireland, . . . and what has been your regard? Contempt and scorn. Your enemies have trampled upon your measures; they have contemptuously delayed, changed, or rejected them as the humor of their insolence suggested. What ought you to have done? What you did not dare to do. You should have boldly told the people of both countries that justice could not be gained by either, while an irresponsible body of hereditary legislators could at will dispose of the fortunes and the happiness of the people. We have labored in order to relieve The miseries of Ireland, and if possible to heal the wounds inflicted by many centuries of misrule. We have not advanced one single step. Every year sees our labors rendered abortive by the headstrong proceedings of the House of Lords. If we wish for peace with Ireland we must change this faulty system."

THE INDIAN POPULATION.

According to the Census the total Indian population of the Dominion of Canada amounts to 105,690, which is distributed as follows:—

Ontario	15,821
Quebec	11,006
Nova Scotia	2,102
New Brunswick	1,464
Prince Edward Island	290
Manitoba and N.W. Territories	33,787
District of Arthabaska	2,398
British Columbia	35,052
Rupert's Land	3,770
Total	105,690

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The Earl of Gainsborough died on Saturday.

A new poem by Swinburne is announced to be entitled "The Statue of Victor Hugo."

Fechter's daughter will, it is said, marry Bosquin, tenor of the Grand Opera at Paris.

The wife of the Rev. Bryan O'Malley, a Church of England divine, has obtained a separation because he kicked and beat her.

A market woman in Peoria, Ill., being detected in giving short measure, was fined, and from intense chagrin committed suicide.

At Doon, Ireland, the numerous evicted tenants of Col. Hare, who prudently resides in England, remain on the roadside by their former abodes.

The East Indian ale breweries are doing an active trade, to the detriment of those in England, which are further affected by the popularity of lager beer.

Not only are bloodhounds now introduced to chase *Eliza* in the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but in several of this season's companies there are duplicate *Topsys*.

Lord Rosebery is one of the few Scotch noblemen who still have a residence in Edinburgh, and there are certainly not more than three peers who have residences in Dublin.

The Arab chief, Ali Ben Hilfa, head of the insurrection against the French at Sfax, is 50 years old, has six sons with him, is of a rich family, and enjoys great influence among the tribes collected at Sfax.

His Majesty Alfonso XII, King of Spain, has been pleased to confer the silver medal of honor upon each of the crew of the Carnsore (County Wexford, Ireland) Royal National Lifeboat "Iris," in rescuing the crew of the Spanish brigantine "Paquete de Terranov," as far back as September 25, 1875.

ROUND THE WORLD

Montreal's population are indebted at the rate of $84 per capita.

Miss Harkness, who won the prize in Paris for violin playing, is daughter of a Boston news carrier.

The Irish in the United States are to erect a monument to General Halpin, (Private Myles O'Reilly).

A Connecticut woman has given her son a large comforter made of hair cut from her own head during ten years.

The John O'Leary mentioned as representing O'Donovan Rossa at Chicago is in Paris. He condemns the war of dynamite.

Patti wears false hair, having lost a large part of the natural growth. Her black braids are selected with great care in Paris.

Mlle Dosne has obtained the privilege of a separate room at the Louvre for the art treasures left to it by her brother-in-law Thiers.

In some parts of Scotland and Ireland it is offensive to say, "Get away, you Argyle." The Argyles have been famous (?) for treachery.

The damage to the hay crop and pasture marsh by the late high tides on the Coast of New Brunswick is estimated roughly at $30,000.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke is now in England in excellent health and spirits. She recently played *Malaprop* in a performance of Sheridan's comedy.

Dan Rice, the clown, married a Pennsylvania deacon's daughter; but the union of church and circus was not happy, and the wife is suing for a divorce.

The New York *Star* contends that Hartmann has not come to America at all, and that the man there is so much talk about is a creation of the N. Y. *Herald*.

A Chicago boy and girl of 15 and 14 were whipped by their parents as a remedy for lovesickness, but they defeated the cure by poisoning themselves to death.

The revenue raised is nearly twice as large per head in Ceylon as in India, and the sea saves Ceylon a vast sum, which in India has to be expended in frontier defences.

The latest order of exclusion at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, is not against the Jews, but admits no man to the ball room who doesn't wear a swallow-tail coat.

The newest reproach cast upon Cincinnati by Chicago is that the Ohio city uses half its water supply in making beer and the other half in scalding the bristles off hogs.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has been travelling in Germany incognito, but retains enough of her former magnificence to keep a retinue of persons wherever she goes.

The newspapers of Italy complain that France has shown a disposition, by occupying north Africa, to hem Italy within its peninsular bonds, and thus prevent its acquiring colonies.

Among the curiosities of the census of British India are the extraordinary professions which some persons declare they pursue. In Allahabad 974 described themselves as "low blackguards."

Lord Rawton has a charming sister, Miss Corry, who has refused various suitors, and lives a great deal with her bachelor brother, who is nephew of the venerable philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury.

The admission price at a picnic at Frankfort, Ky., was 25 cents, which Campbell Hampton thought was too high, and insisted on going in for 15. In order to have his way, he killed the doorkeeper.

The destructive effects of the use of gas near the pictures of Baudry in the new Opera House, Paris, have become so obvious that the authorities decide to illuminate that part of the theatre by electricity.

Pauline Markham, the beautiful burlesque actress, secured a large audience of fellows in their tents for her Boston benefit performance, by advertising that she would sell tickets in person in her Parker House parlor.

A Chinaman killed himself at Pawtucket three years ago, and his devoted brother has just killed and burned a chicken and also a good shirt upon his grave, because the dead man was hungry and short of clothes, he said.

Walter Bray, for thirty years a popular negro minstrel, is a hopeless lunatic in a Massachusetts asylum. His right name is Baker, and he is the son of the General Baker who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

A wife at Massilon, Ohio, eloped with her husband's brother. The husband followed them to Black River, whipped the brother, got a bullet in return, cursed the pair in the presence of a street crowd, and went home alone.

It may be a surprise to most readers to learn that the Prince of Wales is overworked. This view of his case, however, concedes that attendance at receptions, horse races, charity ceremonials, and corner-stone layings is work.

Olive oil is second on the list of Italy's exports, silk being first. Great harm has been done the trade by the adulteration of the olive with the cotton seed oil, a process carried on extensively in the free ports of the peninsula.

Daylesford, the recovery of which was the romantic dream of Warren Hastings, now belongs to a beer bottler named Ryass, whose father's success is said to have been largely due to people's confounding him with Bass. He left £2,000,000.

In a recent divorce suit in England it was found, when the mother of the respondent, the Rev. B. O'Malley, was called as a witness, that she could scarcely understand any language but Irish. Her son is vicar of an English parish.

A resident of San Jose, California, sent to New York for three pairs of blankets, the finest to be had for money, and now Californir newspapers are jubilant over the fact that, when they arrived, one pair was found to bear the brand of a San Jose woolen mill.

Twenty-seven students of St. Cyr, the West Point of France, have been sent down by the French Minister of War as privates to different infantry regiments for taking part in the Legitimist demonstration at St. Germain des Pres, which led to the expulsion of Don Carlos.

A festival given at Paris in aid of the persecuted Russian Jews realized $18,000. Queen Isabella of Spain, Count Beust of Austria and other distinguished personages were present. Favorite actresses sold programmes and ices. Gounod led the orchestra.

That a human bite is as dangerous as that of any animal is shown by an occurrence in the German city of Munster, where a man who was bitten in one of his fingers during a fight has had the alternative of losing his arm or his life. Blood poisoning set in, and speedy amputation at the shoulder became necessary.