VOL. XXXII.—NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

CORE, Feb. 7.—The magistrate, after hearing the testimony of informer Connell, committed 16 Moonlighters for trial; three were remanded and one discharged.

Duelin, Feb. 7 .- At a meeting of the lady Leaguers here to-day, Anna Parnell presided. They had received £2,516 since last meeting.
H. Redmond, a brother of the member of

Parliament, was arrested at Ballragget to-day under the Coercion Act.

London, Feb. 9 .- A Parliamentary return shows that 811 outrages were reported to the Irish police in January, of which 479 were agrarian, an increase of 31 over the previous

DUBLIN, Feb. 10 .- The Land Commission heard counsel yesterday, showing cause against making absolute the conditional of attachment against Mr. E. Dwyer Gray on account of an article in the Freeman's Journal regarding the Stacpoole leases, then under the consideration of the Court. Judge O'Hagan said the case was so serious that he would postpone judg-

Cotterell, Solicitor to the Landed Estates Commissioners Court, has been compelled to resign in consequence of inadvertently sanctioning the issue from the Commissions' offices of a pamphlet containing Land League documents. The affair caused sensa-

Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons last evening on Mr. Smyth's amendment declaring it impracticable as long as the Irish are unable to define clearly where local affairs end and Imperial affairs begins, has created a sensation. The Times considers this manner of meeting the demand of Home Rulers showed an unfortunate departure from the settled practices of responsible politicians. The Standard says the answer will certainly be construed as an encouragement to persevere in agitation. The Telegraph declares that statesmen outside of the influence of the Treasury consider it an invitation to re-open the discussion. The Morning Post says it is a direct incitement to Home Rulers to persevere. The Daily News contends that Mr. Gladstone's meaning is mistaken.

Loxdon, Feb. 12.—The Parliamentary return shows 512 suspects confined in various

mentary election in Moath, the Irish party | their parish church. intend to elect Michael Davitt, now confined in Portland prison. Patrick Egan will also be nominated, in order that he may take the seat if Davitt is disqualified.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The World's London

special says the utmost surprise has been occasioned by Mr. Gladstone's speech on Thursday night, intimating that the Government might be disposed to deal with the Home Rule question provided Home Rulers could define their position so clearly that dismemberment of the Empire would not be involved in the scheme. This is not the first time Mr. Gladstone has sought to encourage the Home Rule party. Home Rule has been estranged by the policy of coercion, and as the result of bye elections has shown the Ministry has not anything to expect from the Irish Electorate but the bitterest hostility, unless it can disarm Parnell's followers by holding out hopes of the restoration of the bid in that direction. It was so understood by Parnellite members, who are now led by Mr. Justin McCarthy; and from the Times, which has all along been prepossessed in Mr. Gladstone's favor, feels compelled to protest against this ofter.

JUSTIN McCARTHY ON THE SITU-ATION.

Paris, Feb. 7.—A correspondent has just interviewed Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is resting at the Hotel du Louvre on his way home from Egypt. He said that there was no truth in the report that he intends to cease League party in Parliameut.

"At the same," said Mr. McCarthy, "I understand that no leader at all is to be appointed in Parnell's place. I shall continue to act as his lieutenant."

The correspondent asked Mr. McCarthy whether he approved of the no rent manifesto put forward by the League, and whether he believed the anti-rent agitation would be effective.

"In principle and except in the last extremity," replied Mr. McCarthy, "I am opposed to the anti-rent agitation, but the circumstances under which the manifesto was signed were so exceptional, in my opinion, as to justify it. I should have signed it, I think, had I been in England. Agitation has already been most effective."

The correspondent asked whether any changes were decided upon in the tactics of the League party?

"None of importance," replied Mr. Mo-Carthy," but probably the obstruction policy will have to be dropped. We muster too few men to give it a chance of success.

An amendment to the Queen's speech will doubtless be proposed by one of our party. Further than this, I do not know myself."

BAYARD ON THE IRISH RACE.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE FROM THE SENATOR FROM

Act. Eulogies to the memory of the late asthma and bronchitis.

Representative O'Connor were pronounced by Messra. Butler, Bayard, Jones (Fla.) and Hampton. Senator Bayard in the course of his eulogistic remarks on the character and career of the late Representative of South Carolina, paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the Irish race in America. He said : "Mr. O'Connor, although a native-born citizen of South Carolina, possessed, in a marked degree, the characteristics of the race from which he sprang. His name and parentage were Irish, and he was one of the almost countless illustration. trations of worth, character, eloquence, wit, courage and capacity which that Island of Song has contributed to build up and strengthen the Government of the United States and the advancement of the people. If the names of the men of Irish birth and Irish blood who have dignified and decorated the annals of American history were to be erased from the record how much of the glory of our country would be subtracted? In the list of American statesmen and patriots, theologians and poets, soldiers and sailors, jurists and orators, what names shine with purer lustre or are mentioned with more respect than are those of the men, past and present, we owe to Ireland. On that impershable roll of honor, the Declaration of Inde- | a letter from bim, stating that he was the pendence, we find their names, and in the prolonged struggle that followed there was no battlefield, from the St. Lawrence to the Savaunah, that was not enriched with Irish blood, shed in the cause of civil and religious liberty. To-day we see them in our midst, honored and beloved by their associates, and valued not by their constituents alone, but by the entire country."

A BELL WITH A HISTORY.

A few days ago Meneely & Co., of West Troy, N.Y., received from Rollo Bay, P.E.I., an old bell to be recast, the history of which, as given to the Rev. E. Walker, parish priest, is as follows:--

Something more than 150 years ago the bell I have sent to you to be recast pealed forth its silvery sound from the steeple of one of the first Catholic churches erected on the American continent, and called to prayer the devout inhabitants of an Acadian village on the shores or St. Peter's bay in this island. When the English soldiers drove off the settlers and destroyed the village and the historic Grad Pre this bell was buried in the debris until 1870, when a farmer who was ploughing his field on the site of the old Acadian village struck the bell with his plow, and it was unearthed, to the delight of the people. The parishioners of Rollo Bay, who are the descendants of those early French settlers at St. Peter's, got possession of the bell, and wish now to have it recast (it being It is stated that at the forthcoming parlia | cracked) and properly hung in the tower of

> The inscription upor "Jesu-Marie-Joseph-P. Cosso ma faite, Government the names of certain persons in phreys, as their names had been mentioned Michelin 1723. I. H. S," and a large and a Canada supposed to be connected with in connection with the matter by Mr. J. P. small cross.

THE ULAYTON-BULWER TREATY. EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO MR. BLAINE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-Earl Cranville, in a London, Feb. 9.—Lear Granting, in Canada.

despatch of January 7th to Minister West, in Canada.

5. That subsequently, in the city of Montager Treaty, 5. That subsequently, in the city of Montager Treaty, 5. provision of the great future of that region. The development of the interest of the British possessions also continued though pos-Irish Parliament. The Premier's speech on sitly less rapidly. The Government are of Mr. Smyth's amendment was undoubtedly a opinion that the causl as a water-way between two great oceans and Europe and Eistera Asia, is a work which concerns not only the world. With all deference to the considerations which prompted Mr. Blaine, he cannot believe his proposals will be even beneficial in themselves. He can conceive no more melancholy spectacle than competition between nations in the construction of fortifications to command the canal. He cannot believe any South American State would like to admit any foreign power to erect fortifications an its territory when the claim to do so is accompanied by a deas part of the American coast line. It is its present independence. Earl Granville States to participate in an agreement based for the purposes for which it was designed. Her Majesty's Government would gladly in any way provided it does not conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Earl Granville, in a subsequent despatch, draws attention to the fact that Mr. Blaine is using the argument that the treaty had been a source of continual difficulties, omits to state that the questions in dispute, which related to points occupied by the British in Central America, were removed in 1860 by the voluntary action of Great Britain in certain treaties | Whelan. concluded with Honduras and Nicaragus, the settlement being recognized as perfectly satisfactory by President Buchanan. Earl Granville says, during this controversy, America disclaimed any desire to have exclusive controi of the Canal.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Upon the first feeling of chill or shivering SPLENDID TRIBUTE FROM THE SENATOR FROM TEMAIN indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as long as it can be comfortably borne, drink?

Probably the most important feature of the freely of warm ginger tea or sage tea, to inproceedings in the United States Senate yes. duce perspiration, and take Hagyard's Pecterday was the discussion on the bill for the toral Balsam according to directions on the informed deponent, at the time of the said favorite sons, some of the most prominent is absent now and we will put him out." repeal of the Arrears of the Pension bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cures coughs, conversation, that he (Whelan) knew and men in Ireland have been accused of the same

The Investigating Committee render a partial report-Mr. B. McShaue refuses to sign the document-A characteristic speech from Mr. Mc amee-Reply from Mr. Whelan-No satisfactory conclusion arrived at-Full report of the proceedings.

The long expected meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, to receive the report of the Informer Investigating Committee, was held Monday night in their hall.

Mr. J. D. Quinn occupied the chair, and on calling the meeting to order at about nine

o'clock, briefly explained its object.

Mr. M. J. F. Quing, one of the committee, then stepped upon the platform and presented the report, which was chiefly composed of letters and documents, and a very voluminous one. Mr. Quinn himself had gone to New York, and, in an interview with the editor of The Hour, accertained that the original article appeared in that paper on the 5th December, 1881, and that the article was written by one Frederick J. Hamilton. After several interviews with Mr. Hamilton, Mr Quinn obtained author of the article; that it was based on public rumour and that not the slightest animus was intended, and that it did not refer to St. Patrick's Society. Other gentlemen were interviewed, but with no particular result. On the 27th January the Committee received from Mr. Hamilton a letter and an affidavit. The affidavit was as follows:-CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

I, Frederick J. Hamilton, of the city of New York, formerly of the city of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, journalist, being duly

sworn, do depose and say:
1. I am the author of the article published in The Hour, a paper published in this city, headed "The British Secret Service in America," which article appeared on the 5th of November last, 1881.

2. That I had no special reason or motive for writing said article at the present time, to wit, last November, other than that mentioned in the letter of to-day's date addressed by me to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Montreal, and said article was not prompted or instigated by any one, nor did I consult any person prior to or at the time of writing the same.

3. That I had no personal knowledge whatever on which to base said article. 4. That during the year (1875) eighteen bundred and seventy-five, while in the city of Ottawa, in the said Dominion of Canada, and during a session of the Parliament of Canade, deponent heard the name of Mr. Francis B. McNamee, contractor of the city what he knew personally of Montreal, mentioned as having received heard from high authority. sums of money from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said Fenianism, and as having designs against the peace and good order of the said Dominion. That the names of those who informed deponent of this were Rufus Stephenson, member of the Parliament of the said Dominion, and one Isaac Brock, formerly of Ottawe. in

denies any analogy between the cases of the real-deponent cannot recollect any specific Panama and Suez Canals. He cordially con- dates, but during different election times and curs in Mr. Blaine's statement regarding the times of public excitement-on various occaunexampled development of the Pacific sions and places, deponent was told the same Coast, but denies it was unexpected. He thing, viz., that the said Francis B. McNamee says the declarations of Monroe, anterior to had received large sums of money from the the treaty, show he and his Cabinet had a clear | said Government for having given information to it concerning the Fenian organization, and for having exposed names of parties who were supposed to be or were connected with the Fenian organization in Canada, by John J. Currar, Q.C., of said city of Montreal.

6. That deponent was furthermore told the same thing during the month of Septem-American continent, but the whole civilized | ber. 1879, during the time of the contemplated visit to the city of Montreal of the 69th National Guard of the State of New York, by Mr. Bernard Tansey, inn-keeper, of the city of Montreal.

7. That both the said Messrs John J. Curran, Q. C., and Bernard Tansey accused the said Mr. Francis B. McNamec of receiving sums of money from the Canadian Government for the reasons already mentioned.

8. That subsequently to the writing of the said article in The Hour, deponent met John the committee, had refused to sign the report not the desperadoes and the tarrible people acting for Parnell as leader of the Land claration that the canal is to be regarded P. Whelan, one of the proprietors of the Montreal Post in this city, and in the course difficult to believe, he says, that the territory of conversation with him regarding said between it and the United States could retain article, the said Whelan informed deponent that the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee had believes an invitation to all the maritime | been suspected by the Fenian Brotherhood of New York of having betrayed their secrets on the stipulation of the convention adequate | and cause, and that the organization in Canada bad warned P. J. Meehau, publisher of the paper known as the Irish-American, a paper see the United States take the initiative published in this city, against the said towards such a convention and will be pre- Francis B. McNamee. That this conversapared to endorse and support such action tion took place between deponent and the said John P. Whelan in the city of New said John P. Whelan in the city of New almost half a century, accused by instruction York, on the 17th January, 1882, and the of being an intermer. Well, during my life said Whelan further informed deponent that the said Meehan had stated to him that he had a correspondence in cipher in his possession warning the Fenian Brotherhood against the said Francis B. McNamee, and that the said Meshan had promised to forward the said correspondence to the said

9. That deponent on the twenty-fifth Janua ary instant, called upon the said Mechan, having obtained a letter of introduction to him from the said Whelan (and which letter him from the said Whelan (and which letter day and night, and my business is now in my possession) to ascertain the has been the same. A certain number of truth of the statements made to him. That said P. J. Meeban neither denied nor admitted the correctness of said Whelan's statements, and declined to divulge any correcpondence, but stated that he knew nothing personally against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee; that all his knowledge was based on hearsay.

10. That the said John P. Whelan further

could lay his hand on four or five persons who I thing. I may say that Mr. A. M. Sullivan

knew the career of the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee, but mentioned no names.

11. That the said John P. Whelan further stated that one Eugene O'Rourke (whom deponent does not know and has never seen to his knowledge; could give evidence against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee relative to the matters referred to in this affidavit.

12. That deponent knows nothing whatever personally against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee, and, furthermore, has no other information in his possession other than that above iletailed. That this affidavit includes everything concerning the said Mr. Francis B. McNames with which deponent is acquainted, and further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed) FRED. J. HAMILTON. Sworn and subscribed this twenty-sixth day of January, 1882, at the city of New York.

(Signed) G. H. ALEXANDER, Notary Public, King's County, N. Y.

The letter stated that he (Mr. Hamilton) was willing to go before a court in Canada and corroborate the statements of the affidavit. On receipt of the affidavit, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, acting under instructions from the Committee, wrote letters to Mesers P J Moohan, Editor Irish Canadian; Rufus Stephenson, M P, Chatham; Isaac Brock, Ottawa; Bernard Tansey, Montreal; John J Curran, Q C, Montreal, and John P Whelan, Montreal, asking these gentlemen what they knew of the matter. The Committee received no replies to these letters from Messrs Mechan, Brock or Whelan.

Mr. RUFUS STEPHENSON, M. P., wrote in reply that he never met Mr. F. J. Hamilton. and he was positive that he never mentioned during a session of the Parliament of Canada, nor at any other time, the name of Mr. Francis B McNamee, contractor of Montreal, as having received sums of money from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said Government the names of certain persons in Canada supposed to be connected with Fenianism, and he would further add that, so far as he was concerned, the affidavit was utterly false, and he could only come to the conclusion that the utterer of the libel sgainst Mr. McNamee coined it in his own too fertile brain.

Mr. B. TANSEY wrote, saying he could not bring to mind the conversation referred to. but the information consisted principally of a statement he once heard made, and which he would be prepared to make himself before a Court of Justice when ordered to do so. Mr. J. J. CURRAS, Q. C., wrote, in reply,

that he did not remember the circumstances referred to in the affidavit, but if the matter came before the Courts, he might be subparaed, when he would be justified in stating what he knew personally and what he had Mr. Quinn also wrote to Messrs. Daniel

John McGrath and Whelan.

Mr. Humpereys wrote in reply, and to the effect that if the ('ommittee wanted to get any information from him as to what he knew concerning informers, they could only do so by calling him up as a witness in a Court of Justice.

Mesers. Lyons and McGrath wrote a joint etter, stating that they never accused Mr. McNamee, either directly or indirectly or individually to Mr. Whelan, of having obtained money from the Government for giving information concerning the Fenians during the troubles some years ago.

The report of the Committee concluded as follows :- "Your Committee, therefore conclude that having used every possible endeavour to discover the truth of the article published in THE POST of the 23rd December last, the have been unable to find any fact upon which such an article could be based." The report was signed by Messrs. Denis Doody and M. J. F. Quinn.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn then moved, seconded by Mr D. Doopy, that the report be adopted. Mr. RICHARD McSHANE asked to have the

last clause in the report read, which was done.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn explained the reason for inserting this clause was that the committee could not find any fact upon which the tee could not find any fact upon which the accusation could be based.

Mr. McShane said the reason he, as one of

was just on account of this last clause. He they were pictured to be, and by die not believe that the committee were in a whom? By these gentlemen here who position to get any fact upon which the accusation was based, or had got all the inforcusation was based, or had got all the information that could be obtained on the subject. He felt convinced that there were informers amongst us at the time.

Mr. FRANCIS B. McNames then took the floor and commenced a lengthy speech, of which the following is a report:-

Fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens of Montreal, I stand before you here to-night, did not want it. I was elected, and I went after a residence in the city of Montreal of and during the associations with the men of Montreal, my dootrine was that informers should have short lives. I have advocated that doctrine, and I fervently hope that it will be carried on to the end of the chapter. and I think that any genuine informer who can be found who has damaged any man in Ireland or damaged the Irish cause in Montreal by giving information, should be made an end of quick, sharp, and decisive. I may state that I have been hounded unfortunate Irishmen in the city of Montreal, or men who call themselves lrishmer, have tried to drive me out of business, but I have ment enough; he ought to be satisfied." Genlived through it and I still live to-day, and I shall live through it again. I do not believe te-day that if those men were to go and take their caths that F. B. McNames was an informer that there is a man in this room who would believe them. Some of Ireland's

was accused of being an informer, but Mr. Sullivan did as I have done. He challenged an inquiry and called upon a Committee of three of his countrymen to investigate the charge. I have done the same. Mr. Solliyan came out of the ordeal just as the rough gold goes into the crucible and comes out bright, and I think you will agree with me me that F. B. Mc Names is not injured one single tittle by that evidence. In 1862 I was connected with St. Patrick's Society, as I have been ever since the first St. Patrick's Day I ever | Manse, Kildonan, aged 62 years of age. was in Canada. In that year I was on a trip to New York with a brother-in-law of mine, being an entire stranger. The St. Lewin, wite of Senator Lewin, died on Satur-Patrick's Society had invited the late lamented John O'Mahony to deliver a lecture in that city. He not appearing, I was requested to call on that gentleman and ask him if he would lecture here. I was furnished with a letter of introduction from the President of the Society at that time, Mr. Thomas Mc-Kenns, and I think Mr. O'Mears, the Secretary. I have heard since that Mr Curran was Corresponding Secretary at the time. I delivered these letters, and tried to get Mr. O'Mahony to come to Montreal. From that day my enemies in the city put me down as the Head Centre of Fenianism in Montreal, and the finger of scorn was sointed at me by my Protestant fellow-citizens. Not having succeeded in ruining me they then turned around and said, "He is a Fenian informer." But I am willing to place myself in the hands of my Irish fellow-citizens and to abide by their verdict. This thing was kept up, back and forward, until 1869. During that space of time I was a contractor, and had very large contracts with the Grand Trunk Railway. 1 endeavoured to carry out these contracts and to pay every man all I owed him. 1 endeavoured to walk in public life as an honourable and honest citizen, notwithstanding this terrible personal enmity that was carried on against me by those individuals. In 1869 I was elected President of the Patrick's Society, after a two months' struggle. During that contesta very large number of gentlemen in this room will remember it—a certain personage and his father were at all our meetings, knew

of our schemes, and knew of our secrets, and the very night of the election, those two individuals abandoned the case and went straight over to the enemy. It is a wellknown fact here in this room. From that day to this that individual has hounded me to the death for the simple reason that I despise him; I treat him ontempt. I treat him as nobody, and I never have any communication with him, except when forced to do so In 1879, we come to these other two individuals. You, gentlemen, remember, as I do, that we had a good deal of trouble here in this city about processions. We thought that certain processions were intended as an insult to us, and we took up the subject and refused to allow it. I think I did not show the white feather when I was required then. I do not think any man in this room will accuse me of shirking on that occasion, as some have done. I think I acted the part of a straightforward Irishman. I considered that I had a duty to fulfit, and I did it fearlessly. Certain gentlemen in Montreal thought they would show us a military parade in the streets, and the military came and went, and we were glad to see them. Then the St. Patrick's Society thought of inviting the 69th Regiment of New York-a regiment which I think we can all be proud of-to come to Montreal and attend our fete on Dominion Day. These same individuals, where do we find them? We find them conspiring, and saying to the enemy, "Oh! this is the regi-ment which insuited the Prince of Wales. McNames is at the bottom of it, and wants to insult all the Protestants in Mont:eal. We are Irish Catholics also, but we do not want to insult the Protestants. We want to live as good citizens of Montreal." We never knew who these gentlemen were until Mr. Frederick J. Hamilton, whoever that gentleman is, comes forward and swears to this. Is that fair warfare, gentlemon? Can those individuals call themselves Irishmen? Did we at that time intend to insult anybody by bringing these gentlemen from New York to visit us? We wanted as Montreal and to show the citizens of Montreal that Irishmen in the United States were if they did come to Montreal with sixty rounds of ammunition what harm could they do? Now, gentleman, I was elected some two years and a half ago President of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Lord

knows I did not want it at the time. There was a gentleman against me, and 1 am sure he to work to make the Society what it ought to be and what it was before we lost our grand hall. I have worked saithfully and hard to do that. Some of my friends in the St. Patrick's Society thought they would get up a likeness of your humble servant and present him with it. I think the gentlemen who got up this likeness will bear me out in saving that I knew nothing about it. That likeness was emblazoned in one of the windows here, and these men took offence at my being hung up in the window. I believe that if I had been hung up on a gallows they would have been delighted, and on seeing me hung up there with a beautiful gold frame around the picture, they thought they would get up enmity amongst my friends by saying, He is two years President and has got emolutlemen, if they had said that to myself I would have been delighted. If they had told me personally that there was a desire for a change, I would have been delighted to have given up the office. But no, these gentlemen said, when I was absent in New York, "He

would have willingly retired, but I would CONTINUED on FIFTH Page.

OBITUARY.

Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated German novelist, died recently at Cannes, aged 70

Mr. Owen Quinn, of Golden Grove, St. John, N.B., died on February 13th, in the

103rd year of his age. E Rev. Dr. Black, Pioneer Presbyterian Minister to Manitobs, died on February 13th at the

Dr. Wilson, of Dorchester, N.B., an active politician two generations back, and Mrs.

day, February 11th. "Mrs. Mountain, widow of the late Captain Mountain, for many years in the employ of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., died suddealy in her residence in Baude street, Que-

bec, February 7th. The wife of Wm. Riley, of Lynden, Ont. who had been on a visit to her mother and had just returned home in good health, was

taken suddenly ill, and died within five minutes on Saturday evening, February 11th. Ormond Jones, Registrar of the County of Leeds, Ont., died on February 7th in Brockville. He has filled the position for 18 years, and was universally respected. It is general-

his successor. Humphrey T. Gilbert, police magistrate, of St. John, N.B., died on Tuesday night, February 7th, at his home in Westmorland, after a long and painful illness. He was 68 years of age, and had been a magistrate for 24 years. He was universally respected.

ly understood that J. Buell, ex.M.P., will be

George S. Climie, Esq., Justice of the Peace and License Inspector of the County of Perth, Ont., died at his residence in Listowel on Saturday, February 11th. He had been ailing for several months, and gradually succumbed to injuries received about a year ago by being thrown out of a buggy.

The Earl of Lonsdale, whose death is announced, was known to English society and the world principally as being the husband of Lady Lonsdale, one of the most famous of the so-called professional beauties of London. The deceased peer was a prominent turf man, a great yachter, and, from all accounts, rather an eccentric, if not a somewhat high living, nobleman. It was during one of his yacht-ing trips to the western continent, about two years ago, that a scandal arose in connection with his beautiful wife, which, however, was subsequently cleared up to the satisfaction of society and the parties most deeply concerned.

BHEUMATIC REMEDY.

There is no better cure for Rhoumatism than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the pottle. It also cures Burns. Scalds, Frost Bites, Bruises, lameness, and wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

An English journalist named Joseph Hatton has collated a week's record of British crime, confining himself exclusively to deeds committed by those moving in the higher social circles. It would almost seem that an epidemic of scandal and social outrage is raging in England at present. The criminal calendar begins with the Morewood brothers, four of whom visit the elder at Christmas and try to force him to sign a paper giving them money. They leave him naked and bleeding; are arrested for assault; forfeit their bail and go yachting with the Earl of Shrewsbury, who has previously eloped with their married sister, a Mrs. Munday. Then Lieutenant Ponsonby, of the Royal Navy, seduces a barmaid, and the poor girl, finding herself the victim of a loathsome disease, commits suicide. The Pousonby family are close attendants upon royalty, and prominent in the Lord Chamberlain's office. Then again an English clergy-man, the husband of a boarding school mistress, is arrested for ind-cently assaulting seven little girls, and it is reported that forty others have been subjected to similar treatment in the rev. gentleman's school. Then two men are sent to jail for assaulting a respectable gentleman named Brooks, who afterwards confessed that he did the deed himself. All the above events were ventilated in the courts within a few days of each other. In addition the record of wifebeating, assaults on women, assaults on children, pickpocketing, larceny, drunkenness, seduction, abduction, murder, and other crimes and misdemeanour is usually large. Talk about England sending missionaries to convert the heathen! It seems that there is a wide field for their labors at home. People go into hysterics about crime in Ireland, but the amount in England, with no land league disturbances, seems to be quite as great .--Toronto Telegram.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1881 were \$23,945,000, an increase of \$3,439,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Tablet writes, under date 17th January : "It is no longer any secret that if Prince Bismarck carries out his programme of 'readjusting the equilibrium' in Rome, Italy will rabel, France will join her against Germany, and we shall witness the 'eldest daughter of the Church' acrayed against the Papacy and the Protestant Empire of Germany,1

The South permitted the Ryan-Sullivan prize fight, but it was a Northern affair, as viewed by the Louisville Courier-lournal: The brutal mill was fought by two exponents of the superior culture of the North, one of thom representing the Empire State and the other the Bay State. Nearly all the money at stake came from the North, as did nearly all the roughs who constituted the spectators. The Southern States have not been accustomed to such esthetic entertainment, and had therefore failed to enact awa prohibiting prize fights."