Hope, Death, and Resurrection.

BY JAMES BERRY BENSEL.

The last pink roses on her pale lips die
And violets her shrouded eyes o'erlie.
The lilies that her folded hands close down—
So white but yesterday—are soiled and brown
With blossoms gathered from the sunlit land,
Brought to her only by my own right hand.
I hide to-day the sweet thing that was mine
But yesterday—was yesterday divine.
See how the tears have moistened every bloom!
I cannot seal the doors that make a tomb,
But here beside her on this grassy slope
I mourn and weep above my murdered Hope.

* * * * * * *

The roses gather their petals up,
My salt tears freshen the lily's cup,
The withered violets blue as skies
Are not more sweet than her azure eyes;
The white, white hands to my face steal now
And soothe the pain from my knotted brow;
The lithe form sways in my fevered hold,
The bright hair falls in a rain of gold:
She lives, she lives, she will die no more,
My sweet dear Hope that I thought went o'er.
The hills look down in a purple haze,
The sunlight over the meadow plays,
The few white clouds from the sky fly far
As I gaze in the eyes of my guiding-star—
Who lives, who loves, and will die no more,
My sweet dear Hope I had thought went o'er

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, April 6th.—It is expected that Gladstone's speech introducing the Land Bill in the Commons to-morrow will occupy three hours. It is anticipated that the Bill will provide, under the head "Sale of Tenures," that every tenancy shall first be offered to the landlord, and the landlord may prohibit the sale of the tenancy where reasonable grounds exist. The question what are reasonable grounds, may be referred to a Land Court. Where the landlord proposes to raise the rent to the purchasing tenant, the latter may resell, and shall be entitled to demand from the landlord capitalization equal to ten times the amount of increase demanded. Sale of tenancy bars claim to compensation for disturbance or improvements, and the receipt of such compensation bars the right of sale. Where the tenant devises the interest to his children or other persons, only one of the devisees shall occupy the tenancy, the object being to prevent subdivision contrary to the wishes of the landlord. When the tenant accepts the increased rent proposed by the landlord the tenant may not be disturbed for fifteen years, during which period there shall be no eviction or compulsory increase of rate, except as a consequence of a breach of certain statutory conditions; if the tenant declines the proposed increase and quits, he shall, if he sells the holding, be entitled from the landlord to ten times the amount demanded as an increase. The statutory conditions which bind the tenant as above, are a punctual payment of rent, a guarantee against waste, submission to the ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord. The limitation in the Land Act of 1870, of compensation for disturbance, to £250, will be replaced by a sliding scale. Where the rent is under thirty pounds compensation will be seven years' rent; where the rent is under fifty pounds, not exceeding five years' rent; where the rent is £100 and upwards, not exceeding three years.

The Act of 1870 will be further amended to fully protect the tenants' right for compensation for improvement where the tenant surrenders to a new tenant, at the landlord's wish, or takes a different holding. The Act of 1870, relating to compensation for improvements or evictions by title paramount, is affirmed. What is a fair rent may be decided by the Court on application of the landlord and tenant from time to time during the continuance of the tenancy, but the Court's decision shall have no retrospective action. When the Court has fixed the rent there is to be no disturbance for fifteen years. This period of fifteen years' security for the tenant occurs frequently in the Bill, and is constituted the statutory term, which must expire before a new term can begin or new proceedings be had. The Civil Bill Court of the county is invested with equitable jurisdiction to meet cases where the landlord or tenant act unreasonably toward each other. It may punish the tenant by ordering him to pay costs for refusing to accept the terms. If the Court thinks reasonable, it may enable the landlord to resume the holding by ordering the tenant to sell his interest. Where the landlord and tenant agree for a longer tenancy than fifteen years, the Court will endorse the agreement and protect it as if it were for the statutory term. Where the present tenancies are converted into fixed tenancies the rent shall be subject to revaluation by the Court at intervals of not less than fifteen years, and the tenant shall not be evicted except upon a breach of statutory conditions. The owner of entailed estate may exercise the rights as though he were absolute owner, except that he may not give fixed tenancy without the sanction of the Court. Appeals will lie from the Civil Bill Court to the Assizes, and in special cases to the Superior Court in Dublin. Parties may arbitrate on an agreement. The machinery of the Land Courts will chiefly lie in the hands of the Land Commission. The second Bill, amendatory of the Act of 1870, relates to the purchasing powers under the Bright clauses.

THE LAND BILL IN THE COMMONS.

London, April 7.—When Gladstone rose to introduce his Land Bill he was much cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Gladstone said the Bill would deal both with the relations between landlords and tenants and the subjects which may be grouped as requiring advancement from the exchequer. He said it was the most difficult question he ever had to deal with in the course of his political life, and he felt satisfaction at exchanging the dreary work of repression for legislation of an improving, reforming character. The grounds which induced the Government to deal with the land question were not that Irish landlords were bad, not that appeals to the passions of the Irish people had been made by persons whose wild proposals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish land laws contain peculiar provisions which prevent the prosperity of the Irish tenants. Accordingly the report of the Bessborough Commission, the Irish people declare that they do not desire the expropriation of the landlords or the confiscation of the property of others, but desire to cultivate in security the land of the country and enjoy the fruits of their labor, paying a fair rent for the land. These being the views of the Irish people, we have a broad basis on which to proceed to found legislation. It is not just to say that legislation is necessary because of the faults of the Irish landlords. They have stood the trial, and, as a rule, been acquitted, though the proceedings of a limited number of them have been arbitrary, harsh and cruel. This is partly, but not solely, the reason for the necessity of the legislation we are about to introduce. Gladstone then referred to the partial failure of the Land Act of 1870, which he attributed mainly, though not wholly to amendments the Government had disapproved. He reviewed the reports of the Richmond and Bassborough Commissions, of which, notwithstanding the conflicting authorities, the recommendations had been of the greatest service to the Government. The Richmond Commission, with one dissenter, and the Bessborough Commission unanimously agreed in recommending the establishment of a court to deal with the differences between landlord and tenant regarding rent. The two great questions to be dealt with are, first, the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland; and, second, the advances from the public exchequer. He declared that never as a Minister had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the topics and propositions involved. Nothing that can be legitimately done or said by the Government for the promotion of legislation shall we hesitate to do to procure the passing of an effective measure to deal with the land question of Ireland. He examined, and justified in detail, the principles of the measure, beginning with the right of assignment, or free sale, which he declared already existed by common law and custom. Before the Act of 1870, the interest which the tenant had to assign was so small as to be worthless. Under that Act, tenant right, in the shape of compensation for disturbance, became something sensible and considerable. It had been recognized by every member of the Bessborough Commission, and the minority of Richmond Commission acknowledged it, and the majority had not a word to say against it. The present Bill does not introduce an unregulated tenant right. Provision is made for preventing it from passing into extravagance and for protecting the just rights of landlords by bringing into fair competition the tenant's right to assign and the landlord's right to get what the land is reasonably worth. The salient point and cardinal feature of the Bill is the institution of a Court to take cognizance of rent, and which will not be debarred from taking cognizance of tenure and assignment. There may be tenants who do not desire the interference of this Court. Every existing tenant might call on the Court to fix the judicial rent for fifteen years, during which there could be no change and no eviction, except for the breach of certain specific covenants. The Ulster custom remains as now at the tenant's option, but the tenant will have the protection of the general provisions of the Bill for controlling the augmentation of rent. The power to contract out of the Act is given where the rent amounts to £200 yearly. The Court have final authority over the land cases, and is to consist of three persons, one of whom must be a judge or ex-judge of the Supreme Court. Its proper seat will be at Dublin, but extra Commissioners and, if necessary, sub-Commissioners may be appointed under the control of the Central Commission. The Civil Bill Courts will be the courts of the first instance. It is proposed to assist tenants to purchase holdings and invest the courts with power to purchase lands from landlords desiring to sell and resell them, retaining the title as a guarantee for repayment and against the subdivision. Advances will be made to the owners and tenants, and solvent companies formed for the purpose of reclaiming lands, or for other agricultural implements on condition that the advances does not exceed the amounts the borrower has laid out on his own behalf. Advances will also be made to assist emigration under the control of the land commission, subject to the consent of the Treasury, and will be made either to the Colonial Governments or companies. It is not proposed to place any limit on these advances, beyond making them secure. Gladstone concluded by saying that justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Forster stated that the Government would be prepared to make advances to tenants for the purchase of perpetual quit rents, this being a point which Gladstone had omitted to mention in his speech.

The Bill was then read a first time.

Northcote and Shaw stated that they did not intend to discuss the Bill now. Shaw said he believed the latter part of the Bill gave general satisfaction, and hoped that this at most, which he believed was made honestly and sincerely, to settle the question, would be accepted in Ireland as having been made in that spirit.

Parnell said that he did not intend to express an opinion on the Bill at present, but regretted the powers as to emigration was not accompanied by others enabling the Land Commission to favor emigration to lands that might be purchased for that purpose.

THE CABLE NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The policeman wounded at Cloghe has died.

The News says that it is informed that the statements purporting to give an account of the Land Bill are incorrect. In several important particulars they strongly resemble one of the Irish draft as considered by the Cabinet. It understands that a strict inquiry has been made regarding the identity of the person guilty of the breach of confidence by which the document was made public.

A dozen policemen, escorting a process server at Balinamore, were attacked by twenty women with stones and sticks.

A girl aged twenty was fatally shot and another wounded. Several of the police were seriously injured.

The truly great man is as apt to forgive as his power is able to revenge.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE IRISH.

In an interview of a *Herald* reporter with Governor Seymour, that great and good man said in answer to the question: "What is your opinion of the Irish as a component of American population? Are they not rapidly becoming farmers in New York as in New England?"

"I regard it as a very valuable component. In the cities you doubtless have your severe troubles from the Irish element, which abounds with petty politicians who seek a living from office holding. But diffused in the country the Irish make good farmers. They are very industrious; they keep at work all the time. There are a great many of them farming in this neighborhood, and they are thriving. But what I regard as the most admirable features of the Irish population of the United States, thus far in its development, are the purity of the Irish women, by whatever cause it is induced—attribute it to their religious system or whatever cause you please—and the degree to which it has justified the trust which American families put in the integrity and fidelity of these women. Do you ever consider how we trust them in family service, with the care of children and the care of property, and how generally they withstand temptations to breaches of the trust, which must be very powerful owing to the positive or comparative poverty in which they were reared and which they came here to escape?"

THE DAYS OF MISERY AND NIGHTS OF UNREST endured by the sufferer from a persistent cough soon sap the vitality of the system and wreck the constitution. Such a catastrophe can only be avoided by precautionary measures. Prevent the climax of a cough with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda—approved of in professional quarters, and which is a combination of the purest and most salutary ingredients in perfect chemical harmony. Coughs, colds, laryngitis, incipient bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs, are speedily relieved by it, and it has likewise proved to be a useful specific in scrofulous maladies. The loss of strength consequent upon being diseased is checked, and the flagging physical energies restored by its invigorating action. Phosphorus, the active principle of the hypophosphites, not only supplies the system with an important element of strength, but gives a healthful impetus to the circulation. The lime and soda also add to the vigor of the frame. In wasting diseases of all kinds, this preparation can be depended upon to produce a beneficial effect. A fair, persistent trial, is all that is necessary to prove its potency, either as a pulmonic or general invigorant. For poverty of the blood, with which so many invalids are troubled, it is a sovereign remedy, promoting the acquisition of both strength and flesh. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

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Mothers who are startled at the hour of midnight by that ominous hoarse cough of your little ones, what would you not give for a prompt and certain means of relief from that dread destroyer of your children, Croup? Such a means you may have for the trifling cost of 25 cents. It is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Household remedy for all inflammatory and painful diseases. Do not rest over night again without it.

A Cough is usually the effort of Nature to expel some morbid matter irritating the air passages of the lungs. It may, however, proceed from an inflamed or irritable condition of the throat, a slight rash, or humor often being perceptible. Let the cause be what it may, the remedy should be Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. A purely vegetable Balsamic throat and lung healer. For sale by all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per bottle.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

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Great Western Railway, Going East—Main Line.						
By Railway P.O. for all places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States, etc.	5 00	1 15	..	8 00	1 30	6 00
New York	..	1 15	7 00	8 00	2 45	..
G. T. R.—East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	..	1 15	5 00	8 00	6 30	..
Thro' Bags—Hamilton	5, 7-80	1 15	7 00	8 00	1 30	6
Toronto	5 00	1 15	5 00	8 00	1 30	6
G.W.R. Going West—Main Line						
Thro' Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Mt. Brydges	5 30	..	..	8 00	2 45	..
Railway P. O. mails for all places west of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, etc.	..	1 15	..	..	45	
Thro' Bags—Windsor, Amherstburg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States	..	..	7 00	8 00	45	
Thro' Bags—Chatham and Newbury	..	..	7 00	..	00	
Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro' Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wyoming	5 00	1 15	..	8 00	2 45	..
Railway P. O. Mails for all places west	..	1 15	..	..	2 45	..
Alisa Craig, Camlachie, Forest, Thedford, Parkhill and Widder	5 00	12 15	1 15	..	6 30	
Canada S. R., L. S. & P. S. and St. Clair Branch Mails.						
Glanworth	7 30	..	..		2 45	
Wilton Grove	7 00	..	..	9 00		
Canada Southern east of St. Thomas and for Aylmer and dependencies, Port Bruce and Orwell	7 30	..	..			
Canada Southern west of St. Thomas	..	1 15	..		45	6
St. Clair Branch Railway, P. O. mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, etc.	..	1 15	..	..	2 45	..
St. Thomas	6, 7 30	1 15	..	9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Stanley	7 30	1 15	..	..	2 45	6 30
Port Dover & Lake Huron main line, Huron & Brace—Intermediate places between London, Wingham and Goderich	..	1 15	..	11 00	6 30	..
W. G. & B. and Southern extension of W. G. & B. Between Harrisburg & Fergus Kincardine and Lucknow	..	1 15	..	9 00	2 45	6 30
Buffalo & Lake Huron, west of Stratford, and G. T. west of Stratford	5 00	12 15	1 15	11 00	6 30	..
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris and Stratford	..	12 15	..	..	6 30	
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris & and Buffalo	..	12 1	..	..	1 30	6 30
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto	..	12	..	..	2 45	..
St. Mary's and Stratford	..	12 15	..	..	6 30	
Thro' Bags—Clinton, Goderich, Mitchell and Seaforth	6 30	12 15	4 15			
The Grove	..	12 15	15			
Belton, Thorndale (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tuesday and Friday)	..	..	4 1			
Stage Routes—Between Aylmer, Lyons, Harrietsville, Mosley, Dorchester Station (daily each way		12 15				6 30
Byron (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	6 00	1 15				
Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesday and Friday)	..	2 40		00		
Amiens, Bowood, Colinstown, Fernhill, Ivan, Lobo, Nairn, Hyde Park Tos., Delaware, Arva, Elginfield, Masonville	..	2 00		30		..
Branston, Devizes (Wednesday and Saturday	7 00			1 00		..
Ellrick, Telfer, Vanneck	7 00					30
Lucan	7 00	1 15				30
London East	7 30	12 30				30
Ilderton	7 00			11 00		6 00
Parkhill and Strathroy stage (Tues., Thurs. and Sat.)				12 00		1 30
Belmont, Nilestown, Ealing and Derwent	7 00	1 15			2 30	
London, St. James, Park and Delaware (daily)	..	1 15		1 00		
Petersville	..	2 00		1 30		..
White Oak—Monday, Wednesday and Friday	..	2 00				..
Kensington	7 30				2 15	..
	7 30			00		

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for depositing letters, etc., for Great Britain, are—Mondays at 7 o'clock a.m., per Cunard packet, via New York. Wednesdays at 5 p.m., per Canadian packet, via Portland. Thursdays, at 7 30 a.m., per Inman or White Star Line, via New York. Postage on Letters, 5c. per oz.; Newspapers, 2c. per oz.; registration fees 5c.

Rates of postage on Letters between places in the Dominion—3c. per ½ oz., prepaid by postage stamps; if posted unpaid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding 1 oz. in weight are charged only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid.

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