

VOL. XXXI.-NO. 38.

CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

Mr. DILLON ARRESTED.

THE PRESS ON THE ACTION OF

THE GOVERNMENT.

DUBLIN, April 26 .- At the Land League

meeting to-day Dillon warned the Govern-

ment that wholesale evictions would not b

effected without armed resistance. An appeal

would be made to suspend processes for a

year. If evictions were enforced armed re-

sistance would be offered, and all bloodshed

would be on the heads of Gladstone and

DUBLIN, April 26 .- An extraordinary sensa

tion was caused at the Land League meeting

this afternoon by a speech made by Mr. Dillon on the subject of evictions. He said that next week a last appeal would be made

to the Government to suspend the evictions,

nearly one thousand in number, which were

pending. If the Government intended to

proceed with those evictions by force they could not expect them to be carried out

Forster.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

measure as a whole, while reserving the IRELAND iberty to make considerable changes in detail.

DUBLIN, April 25 .- A coroner's jury at Boyle has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Constable Armstrong, who was killed by the mob, and also against Constables Mc-GREAT EXCITEMENT. Naughton, Donnelly and Broder, and a verdict of manslaughter against Constable Hayes for shooting two men in the recent affray at Clogher.

LONDON, April 27.-The Marquis of Hart-ington and Mr. John Bright attended the Mr. DILLON'S SPEECH Fishmongers' banquet last night. Mr. Bright, in speaking to the toast, said the Land bill VERDICT of a COBONER'S JURY was the best that the Cabinet could produce, and he believed that it would pass. LONDON, April 27.—Commenting on Mr.

Dillon's speech, the Pall Mall Gazette savs :-If Mr. Dillon is right there is very little THE DECLARATION OF THE chance of the Land Bill getting through Parliament in time to prevent the occurrence of painful and disastrous events in Ireland. It has always been felt that the weaker point in the present position lies in the possibilities **ORANGE AND GREEN** of eviction on a large scale taking place in the interval before the new enactment could come into operation. This danger, if Mr. Dillon is right, is very close upon us and in a very formidable shape. Mr. Dillon, in his place and in a broad way of putting it, says that the worst is extremely likely to come true. When people are inclined to think that the new bill presses hard upon the landlords they should remember BRUTAL EVICTIONS bow hard the landlords, who are choosing the present unseasonable moment for wholesale evictions, are pressing not only on the tenants but on that very system of English Govern-Shooting in Dublin ment to which they profess to be so dis-

interested. Meanwhile does not Mr Dillon's plain and broad warping show that what the opponents of coercion said was true, namely, that it would enable a few bad landlords to endanger the whole of Ireland. Surely people must see in the face of such a prospect as this that it would have been better to bear for a time the evictions against which coercion was intended than to provoke the worse evictions that now confront us, and for which coercion is every day more and more clearly showing itself to be no remedy."

The following remarkable case was narrated in the papers a few days ago :- A bailiff was sent down from Dublin by the Emergency Committee to serve writs on Lord Guilla-more's property at Abbey Feale. Mr. Collett, sub-agent to the property, accompanied the bailiff and an escort of two sub-constables of police. The party were attacked by a mob of men and women, the latter several times striking the Dublin bailiff with a weapon known as a "stone in a stocking." They then stripped Mr. Collett and the bailiff of every article of clothing, and tore up the bits. The police and constables threatened to fire Then th upon the moh latter cautioned them not to do so or bility, has at last taken place. The jury the whole party would be murdered. brings in a verdict of "Guilty" against the was held in Abbey Feale, where thirteen persons were charged with the offence, and, after Broder, "feloniously, wilfully, and with present, and yesterday a troop of the 20th Corcoran and Flannery." Hussars were stoned by the mob. The people were charged and dispersed by the troops. Writs have not since been served. London, April 28.-At a banquet last night the Marquis of Hartington defended the policy of the Cabinet. He believed the ills of freland were too deep-seated to be removed by changes in the relations of landlord and tenant. The evils will never be effectually removed until the number of owners of property is increased. It is therefore to clauses in the Land Bill which point in that direction that we look for the ultimate main improvements in the condition of Ireland. Mr. Bright said the object of the Land Bill is to give as much security to tenant as to the landlord, and give him the greatest possible stimulus for his indus-

existing leases expire those who take them | that their case having been taken in hand by should become "present tenants;" that the the Government cannot be allowed to drop Court should be empowered to adjudicate on again until amelioration has been effected, arrears of rent, and to stay proceedings for and the great majority appear to think their non-payment of rent at its discretion; that condition so bad that it cannot be altered those evicted for any cause should be al. | unless in the direction of improvement. The lowed terms for the sale of their tenancy; that tenants of large holdings should have the right to subdivide by the sale of part of them, retaining the rest; that the right of "fining down" will restore their holdings. Occasionally a verter the should be gravited to the provide the tenancy is should be gravited to subdivide by the rest is that the right of "fining down" will restore their holdings. Occasionally a rent should be granted to tenants of disgraceful scene breaks the monotony of this absentees, and corporate bodies, and that the attitude of watching and wating. Bailiffa Treasury advance for purchase should be more guarded by military steal up to a farmhouse, liberal. and should be repaid in fifty-two years. and in an hour or two all that is left may be They condemn emigration as detrimental to seen in the four ruined walls and the desolate Irish interests, and ask that advances for reclamation be made directly to the tenants. They desire that a scheme for artificial drainage be added to the bill, and complain of a want of adequate provision for the improvement of the state of laborers. They also condemn the principle of having the final decision in land cases made by a single Commissioner, and recommend that two Assessors be associated with the County Court Judge. They refer to the selection of Commissioners as a matter of importance. Twenty-eight Archbishops and Bishops sign the document, and it is stated the Government intends to abandon the County Court as the first tribunal for settling disputes between landlords and tenants except in cases where a legal point is involved. It has not yet been determined what tribunal is to be substituted for the County Court.

The Dublin correspondent of the Irish World cables as follows :---

DUBLIN, April 28 .- The speech of the delegate from little Brookborough was one of the best made. He said he was an Orangeman from the North and the master of an Orange lodge, and he was there to represent fifty-two eoldierly brother Orangemen. He "came with the heart of a man, and the principles of a man, for oppressed man in an oppressed country. The scales were falling of Orangemen's eyes.

"The North will keep its eyes on the Catholics of the South and watch how they play their part.

The Orangemen with disdain repudiate this Government Land Bill; we are resolved henceforth to help ourselves; and we now commence to help ourselves by rejecting this Bill. As it stands, there is nothing in it to console us or to prevent us from being rack-rented."

The convention closed with a resolution requesting the Land League to summon the Convention to meet again before the Land Bill had reached the third reading, and to consider whether the amendments passed in Committee can be accepted as adequate.

The inquest over the murdered men at Clogher, which was postponed by order of rn in order

family huddled together on the roadside. The tide of emigration has already reached alarming figures. The enormous receipts of the Land League Executive Committee from America are attracting increased attention. At the last meeting it was anounced that the unprecedented sum of £60,000 was received during the week previous, principally from America. The sums from local branches have fallen almost to nothing. DUBLIN, May 1-Gieat excitement was

caused in Dublin to-night, by the issue of a proclamation under the Coercion Act, proclaiming the County and City of Dublin. In an urgent meeting of the Privy Council, held yesterday alternoon, after considerable discussion, this extreme measure was resolved upon. There can be no doubt that the object of the authorities is to arrest Mr. John delicate and respectful consideration in this Dillon, M.P., and other prominent members of the Land League who have recently delivered speeches which bring them within the scope of the Act. The proclamation was issued in a special edition of the *Dublin Gazette* to night. The intended action was kept profoundly secret, and the rumor which was circulated on Saturday night was not believed. There can be little doubt that a number of Fenian organizers, who recently returned to Dublin after the first scare had been passed, will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament. The proclamation. which is in the usual form, is signed by Lord O'Hagan, the Right Hon G. H. F. Cogan, Lord Delmore, Judge Ormsby and Sir Thomas Steele.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

LACOLLE, April 30, -A hurricane, accom-Father Kelly, of Dangarvan, Wateriord, officiated, and in the sanctuary were the panied by rain, on Friday night rendered the roads impassable and paralyzing French movements in the Kroumir region. The Christian Brothers. The large attendance of other friends, including the Sisters and their pupils, fully evinced that though tweive position of most of the brigades remains unchanged, but they are expected to resume the months have elapsed since death closed her march on Sunday. The prompt entry of the eyes to everything mortal, the remembrance French into Kep destroyed the idea of resistance among the neighcouring tribes. Several chiefs have submitted. Ali Bey, the Tunisan commander-in-chief. entered

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing-'tis wiser Than sitting aside, And dreaming and sighing And waiting the tide. In life's earnest battle They only prevail Who daily march onward And never say fail! With an eye ever open, A tongue that's not dumb, A heart that will never To sorrow succumb-You'll battle and couquer Though thousands assail ; How strong and how mighty ! Who never say fail ! The spirit of angels Is active I know, As higher and higher

In glory they go: Methicks on bright pinions From Heaven they sail, To cheer and encourage Who never say fail !

Ahead then keep pushing, And elbow the way, Unheeding the envious, And asses that bray ; All obstacles that vanish, All enemies quail, In the might of their wisdom, Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning, In manuhood's firm pride, Let this be the motto Your footsteps to gnide : " In storm and in sunshine, Whatever assail, We'll onward and conquer, And never say fail !"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, April 27.-In the House of Commons last evening, when Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself to take the oath, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be not allowed to do so. Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone argued against the motion, and a stirring debate followed, after which Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was carried by a vote of 208 against 175. Upon the announcement of the vote. the Tories were very jubilant. Bradlaugh of her virtues still lives and is enshrined in rofused to withdraw and the Spoaker asked memory's golden casket. Miss Rouk at an early age, severed nature's dearest ties to fol-the lowly had severed nature's dearest ties to fol-the lowly had shifted both and the lowly had ability of the low of t would take the responsibility, and moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be expelled from the House. The Speaker then called the Sergeant-at-Arms, but Mr. Bradlaugh continued to resist, and assistance was procured to expel him. While this great scene was proceeding, an adjournment of the House was moved and the members dispersed. The action of the House in expelling Bradlaugh has caused a great sensation. LONDON, April 27.--- The House of Commons adjourned last night, on motion of Mr. Cowan (Radical), to give time for cool reflection on the course to be pursued in Bradlaugh's case. Mr. Gladstone persistently refused to intervene to give effect to Sir S. Northcote's motion, which was adopted, "that Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath." Mr. Gladstone would, he declared, take no step until he thought it could be taken with advantage. LONDON, April 27 .-- Parsuant to his expressed intention after the result of his anplication yesterday Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in the House of Commons to-day, and again demanded the recognition of his right as member for Northampton to be permitted to take the oath and assume his seat. As he advanced to the Speaker's table the Speaker immediately ordered bim to withdraw. This Mr. Bradlaugh refused to do in the same manner and tone which accomplished his refusal yesterday. The Sergeant-at-arms then laid his hand upon Mr. Bradlaugh's shoulder and removed him below the bar of the House. As soon as this had been accomplished amid considerable confusion, Mr. Labouchere (advanced Liberal), after some caustic comment upon the recurrence of the Bradlaugh case and the ridicule it was likely to bving upon the House asked Mr. Gindstone to afford facilities for the introduction of a bill to enable such members to affirm as might find it difficult to take the usual oath. Mr. Gladstone replied that the session was already; far with the Earl of Shrewsbury was Mrs. Millar advanced, the Land Bill was soil pencing, every day; other business, also of great.importance, demanded the attention of the House. While, therefore, he would not refuse to entertain the question at some future time, he could not consistently with his duty to the country permit the introduction at present of bill which would be sure to lead to tedious. debates and delays of business. LONDON, April 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day an acrimonious discussion took place on the Bradlaugh question. Mr. John. Bright warmly defended Bondlaugh's right to keep his seat, and Sir Stafford Northcote as hotly opposed it. Mr. Henri Labouchere finally consented to withdraw his motion on the understanding that the Government would introduce at as early a day as possible a bill enabling members to affirm instead of taking the oath. Pending the passage of this bill Mr. Bradlaugh will be admitted to the floor of the House, but must occupy a seat outside the bar, and will not be permitted to take part in the debate nor to vote.

Without resistance on the part of the people The entire feeling of Ireland would bear him out in declaring that the blood which might be shed would be on the heads of Mr. Glad. stone and Mr. Forster. "What could they expect," heasked, "if they sought to drive 5,000 or 10,000 desperate men out of their homes? Who was to blame if these men should not be content to be driven out like rats? He would mention a case which had not yet reached the papers : The other day an eviction was going to be carried out in his county. Forty police found the door barricaded. A priest stood by and said he would not interfere, but he thought it his duty to inform the police that at the first blow they struck five or six of them would be shot. as men were inside with loaded rifles. The police held a consultation and returned to Nenagh. If evictions were carried out on a large scale in Tipperary, the police must be prepared for fighting and resistance. The people would resist, and the next time a man was shot in Ireland for refusing to leave his home probably the verdict would be "wilful murder," not against the policeman who shot him, but against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster."

The Irish Catholic Bishops held to-day their adjourned meeting, to consider the Land Bill. When some of them met a fortnight ago on the invitation of Archbishop McCabe, a committee of the body was nominated to consider the Bill. This Committee was instructed to take the opinion of lawyers as to the probable working of some of the clauses on which there has been great diversity of opinion. This has been done and today the report of the Committee was considered. It is not easy to see how the bishops can arrive at any unanimous judgment or harmonious recommendation to their flocks, seeing that they differ widely on some essential administrative clauses of the Land Bill more points. The Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Megan, has declared, that the tenants who are under excessive rent are not conscientiously obliged to pay such rent even where they have contracted to pay it, and has justified their availing themselves of every means, not intrinsically immoral, to reduce the rent to a fair standard. It is generally believed that the Archbishop of Cork holds the same views, as well as Bishop Nulty of Meath. Archbishop McCabe is diametrically opposed to any teaching that a repudiation of contracts deliberately entered into is permissible. He says that whatever rent is undertaken the tenant is bound to pay. Should be beable and yet seek to avoid fulfilling his contract, he commits the sin of injustice and cheating, and will be bound here-after to make full restitution to the landlords. Should he really be unable to pay the rent which he has promised, he may of course solicit a remission of rent, but he can't take the matter into his own hands, and will not be morally justified in holding the land in defiance of his landlord while refusing to pay the stipulated rent. It is not easy to see how a modus virendi can be negotiated between these extreme views. Probably the majority of the Bishops agree substantially with the views of Archbishop McCabo. If any united action is agreed upon, and recomit will certainly be in the direction of more

try. London, April 29.—The Catholic bierarchy of Ireland have sent their views to Mr. Gladstone on the Land bill. They approve of the general principle of the measure, and desire the court of arbitration improved. The Parnell party have appointed a committee to examine the Land bill and present their tactics with caution and reserve.

At a meeting of Home Rulers yesterday, a strong opinion was expressed in favour of making an energetic attempt to render the specific and clear. The Whigs have decided not to oppose the second reading of the Land | political motives. Bill, but to propose an amendment in Committee. The division will be mainly to scribed district under the Coercion Act, and allow Conservatives to place their opinions there is much excitement thereat. Mr. on record.

members of Parliament at the Carleton Club attack the whole organization of the Land occurred to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote presiding. It was resolved that Sir John Manners, Postmaster-General under the last Administration should make a motion in the House of Commons that while the Conservatives admit the necessity of some kind of land legislation for Ireland and affirm a portion of the present bill, yet certain principles of the bill which affect rights to property ought to be combatted. It is felt here that the fact of Sir Stafford Northcote presiding wherein he advised armed resistance to evicindicates his being chosen to fill the post of Conservative leader.

DUBLIN, April 28 .- The declaration of the Catholic hierarchy on the Land Bill is published to day. They recognize in the Bill an honest and statesmanlike purpose of placing has taken of the minds of farmers, when it is on a solid and equitable basis the relations of stated that the spring agricultural operations, landlord and tenant in Ireland. But to effect | which ought to have been almost completed, a permanent and satisfactory settlement of have not been commenced through vast tracts the land question, they recommend eighteen of the country. The days are long, bright, alterations in the Bill. These include a sti- and warm, and the feeling of indifference, mended to the Irish people by the Bishops, pulation that perpetuity of tenure should be caused by the uncertainty in regard to their granted to juture as well as to pre- fate, has paralyzed the worn-ont energies of moderate aims than were advocated last week sent tenants; that the tenants holding un-moderate aims than were advocated last week sent tenants; that the tenants holding un-by the Lund League Convention; and will der leases since 1870 should submit describing the attitude of the peasantry The owner of this field was accordingly con-tenants in the field will der leases since 1870 should submit describing the attitude of the peasantry The owner of this field was accordingly con-tenants in accordingly con-tenants in accordingly con-tenants in accordingly con-tenants in the field will der leases since 1870 should submit describing the attitude of the peasantry The owner of this field was accordingly con-tenants in accordingly con-tenants in the field will der leases since the court for its decision; that when an of sullen attenants in the main a requisit made that no will be prepared.

Subsequently a magistrate's investigation Government officials. The jury find that the three policemen and the process-server, a trial lasting five days, the prisoners were malice aforethought, did kill and murder the yesterday fully committed for trial at the next aforesaid Joseph Corcoran and Brien Flan Assizes, bail being refused. On each day | nery on the 2nd day of April, and we do (urduring the investigation a force of five hun- ther find that Sub-constable William Hayes dred military and police from Limerick were did feloniously kill and slay the aforesaid

THOMAS BRENNAN.

GALWAY, April 30 .--- A bailiff named King, was roasted last night by disguised men over a fire, until he swore he would resign his office. King's condition is believed to be hopeless.

cies. LONDON, April 30 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying to the resolutions sent to him by the Irish Catholic Archbishops and Bishops conveying their views as to amendments of the Land .B.ll, says :--- I am sensible of the weight attaching to the representations of a body so intimately associated with the people and thankful for their acknowledgment of the intentions with which the Land Bill was framed. I can assure them that if the bill is recognised, as it appears to be by the Irish people and their representatives, as valuable, the Government will show no slackness in putting it forward until it becomes a law. But I must frankly add, after reviewing the numerous important changes advised by the bishops, that the Government, while they will welcome any amendment tending to improve the bill, cannot hold out any expectation of acceding to changes which would give it a new character."

DUBLIN, May 1.-Two youths named Farrell and Rielly were shot to-day by a very gentlemanly-looking man, who ran away after committing the deed, but was captured. The cause of the outrage is supposed to be

Dublin city has been declared as a pro-Dillon's arrest is immediately expected. It The postponed meeting of Conservative is rumored that the Government propose to Lengue.

LONDON, April 30 .- Parnell will not speak on the Land Bill in the House of Commons. till the final stage of the second reading. He will then indicate the course he proposes to adopt in Committee, but will not oppose the second reading or move any amendment. The Times' Dublin special says : -- "The attention of the Irish Government is being specially directed to the speech of Dillon, tions, and it is expected he will be immediately arrested." The Times, in a leader, foreshadows the arrest of Dillon.

DUBLIN, April 30 .- Some idea may be gained of the hold which the land agitation

French camp at Soutel Arba and announced that he would return with the Tunisian troops to the capital. ALGIERS, April 30.-A messenger from

Itarem, Chief of Tanarego of Haggar, has been arrested with a letter from Itarem to the Flatters' expedition, and asking the Sultan for a reward

English politicians are anxiously watching the French operations in Tunis. Dilke's statement on Thursday indicates a concert of action between England and Italy in restraining France to primitive measures. It is feared that the French successed will create an outbreak in Tunis, and anxiety is felt for the safety of Europeans. The British fleet is assembling at Malta to prepare for contingen-

THE TRANSVAAL.

CAFE TOWN, April 30 .-- Governor Sir Hercules Robinson sails to day for Durban on his way to Newcastle. Upon the arrival of the Governor at Newcastle the sittings of the Royal Commission will begin. Chief-Justice Sir John H. de Villiers will probably be

chosen President of the Commission. A despatch from Durban says that English settlers continue to fly from the Boers. Exmembers of the executive legislative councils have been threatened with death. Another murder of an Englishman has occurred at Lydenburg.

LONDON, April 30.-King Cetewayo has addressed a reasonable letter to Queen Victoria respecting aflairs in South Africa. He very kindly asks her to cheer up and not to be at all despendent in consequence of the reverses which her forces have sustained at the hands of the turbulent and disloyal Boers. He assures her that the Boers will soon flee and beg for peace, but, he adds, they should be punished for their flagrant and unjustifiable disobedience to the Queen. Cetewayo expresses surprise that the British should send so few men to take such strong positions, and makes some very sharp and pregnant criticisms upon the tactics of Eeglish generals. He concludes by saying :--- How can the Boers. who are dogs, make head againt the superb forces of Your Royal Highness."

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

London Vanity Fair in a recent issue says :- The real reason why the Empress Eugenie has left Camden Place and Chiselhurst and is about to establish herself near Farnborough is far from being suspected; but the story is one altogether so discreditable to the taste and good feeling of more than one English subject that it may well be set down here for warning and reproof.

"It appears that when the Empress received the remains of her dead son she concelved the very natural desire to make in the little chapel at Chiselhurst three burying places-that is to say, the two already required for her husband and her son, and a third for herself, in order that those who had

low the lowly Jesus in His mission of love. Her indefatigable labors extended from the shores of our own St. Lawrence to the far away prairie lands of the Western States.

would sell the very small piece of land re-

quired. He, however, flatly refused, on the

ground, I am informed, that he would

not part with any land at all for 'idolatrous purposes.' Lord Sydney, the

lord of the manor, intervened to overcome the objection, and the Queen her-

self expressed an earnest desire that the Em-press' wish might be carried out. But it was

all in valn. The owner of the ground re-

fused altogether to be persuaded; and the

unfortunate Empress has bad no alternative

but to leave Camden House, endeared to her

by so many memories, and to seek another

and more hospitable place where she may

bury her dead and live herself. But this is not all. Finding that she could not take up her abode in her

new house till a month after the date at

which she was to give up Camden Place, the Empress appealed to the tenant who was to

succeed her in that house to allow her to re-

main the month there. This tenant-Mr.

Fordinand de Rothschild-declined, however,

to allow her to do so, though he said she might remain for another fortnight. Under these

circumstances, Mr. Edward Baring very hand-

somely came forward and placed at the Em-

press' disposal his house at Combe, where the

unfortunate lady is now staying. "I must say that it seems very hard that a

lady who has sought the hospitality of Eng-land, who has lost a son fighting for England,

and who has therefore every claim to the most

country, should find so great a difficulty in

obtaining that consideration. Under the cir-cumstances it seems to me that a right-mind-

ed person would waive his right to exclude

Romish ceremonies from his neighborhood, or

even to enter upon his occupation of a sum-

mer residence, rather than expose a lady in

this situation to any kind of inconvenience.

I am sorry that anybody should be found in

England to take a different view of the mat-

IN MEMORIAM.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MISS ROURK-

SERVICE IN ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

At St. Mary's Cathedral on the 27th April

there was a solemn anniversary requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late

Miss Rourk, In religion Sister St. Emelia, of

the Congregation de Notre Dame. Rev.

ter.

Berthier, Sherbrooke, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Campridgeport, Mass., Newcastle, N.B., and Kankakee, Ill., were successively the theatrea of her noble exertions. During the thirtyfive years of her missionary life, devoted to the training of young minds, her motto, "No cross, no crown," smoothed her path to perfection. Farewell, then, sweet flower of election. Though thy Father hath called thee from the rude blasts of earth thy modest and graceful mien will not be forgotten. Thy fragrance still lingers, outliving the shadows of death and the silence of the tomb. Peace, peace to thy gentle spirit, beloved Sister. Our exile, too, will soon be o'er, and ours will be an eternal re-union. The church is now singing the joyful Alleluias or Resurrection triumph, and in the hopes of a happy resurrection we join the chorus

Which will ascend in evening air, As incense of the vesper prayer, For her whose form is gently laid 'Neath Notre Dame's peaceful shade. -Kingston Whig.

THE EUROPEAN EXODUS.

LIVERPOOL, May 2 .- The steamers Scythia and Malta on Saturday took out 1000 emigrants for New York, including many Swedes. Four vessels filled with emigrants will be sent to America next week.

A "NOBLE" EARL THRASHED.

London, April 30 .- The young Earl who loped with the wife of the proprietor of a large colliery is said to be the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbet, the premier Earl of Eng-The Earl was made a Ward in Chanland. cery in 1879 on the strength of a similar escapade. He is not yet of age.

LONDON, April 30.-The woman who eloped Mundy of Shipley, Derbyshire. The parties and affairs in Ireland growing more unsettled fled to Strasburg where the woman's relatives overtook them and gave the Earl a sound thrashing and brought the woman back to England.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE OF MONTREAL.

The inaugural meeting of the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Lund League was held Friday night in St. Patrick's Hall, Miss Annie O. Davis presiding. Owing to the insulicient notice given, for the meet-ing was not advertised until two or three hours before it was held, the attendance was not as large as had been hoped for and expected. Nevertheless there was a good deal of enthusiasm and spirit dis-

played, and during the evening the sum of \$20 was subscribed. Miss Davis gave several readings which were evidently fully anpreciated, to judge from the applause which followed each.

Another meeting will be held at an early so loved each other in life should not in | date, and as it is intended to advertise it suffideath he separated. It was then discovered (ciently and in time, a large number of ladies, that in order to get space for three tomhs it who have already signified their intention would be necessary to acquire a piece of land to j in the League, are expected to be pre-

LONDON, April 29.-Sir Charles Dilke said negotiations relative to the Fortune Bay affalr were still pending.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government intends on Monday to ask leave to introduce a Bill amending the Parliamentary l Outh Arta