



Irish Land War.

INCREASE of the LAND LEAGUE

THE BOYCOTT FARM.

The Channel Fleet Landing Troops

FIRMNESS AND ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE LEAGUERS.

The Vatican Organ Endorses the League.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

7,000 Horse, Foot and Artillery at Ballinrobe.

DUBLIN, November 9.—Half a battalion of the 84th Regiment and a party of engineers arrived at Clarrville on a special train, en route for the scene of the disturbance at Mr. Boycott's farm at Loughmack. A large crowd of the populace assembled at the station when the train arrived, and hooted and jeered at the troops. No violence, however, was attempted.

DUBLIN, November 9.—The situation of Mr. Boycott, the Ballinrobe farmer, who is not able to gather the crops of his large and highly cultivated farm on account of having been deserted by all his work people through the orders or influence of the Land League, continues to attract public attention. The Government has at last decided to send four squadrons of the 19th Hussars to his relief, with a detachment of the army service corps. This force, which has left Dublin for Loughmack, Mask House, Mr. Boycott's residence, is abundantly supplied with provisions, and is accompanied by several ambulance wagons for an emergency. Reinforcements from the Curragh camp have also been ordered to leave for the same place. Mr. Boycott's position is serious and peculiar. His farm and person only remain intact by the protection of a guard of constabulary. No farm servant or laborer dares to engage in his service for fear of the tenantry of the surrounding neighborhood. His wealth is invested in the farm, which he has labored for several years to improve, until it has become one of the best and most productive in the country. Personally he has never given the tenantry of his vicinity any good cause to dislike him, but has, on the contrary, done what he could to satisfy all reasonable demands of his own working people, and tried to live at peace with his neighborhood. The vicious influence of the Land League is seen in this case from the fact that while pretending to desire among other things a good food crop for the country, it prevents Mr. Boycott from gathering his crops, which, unless gathered soon, will prove a total loss. It is further believed that the constabulary themselves have been tampered with, and cannot in many sections be relied upon to resist the acts of lawlessness and violence on the part of the people towards the marked victims of the League. A collision between the authorities and Leaguers is also feared.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—The excitement over the situation at Ballinrobe is increasing, and the population from all quarters is flowing towards the Boycott farm. Many of them are fully armed and express determination to fight. The Inspector of Police from Clarrville District says he has got over six persons in charge who cannot move, or dare not make a step, without police protection. They are landlords or their agents, against whom the people have made threats. A reign of terror has set in; all semblance of law and order is vanishing. A large portion of the populace from the country side around Ballinrobe have armed themselves and gone out to meet the military, who are momentarily expected from the Curragh. A collision is almost inevitable, and it is difficult to see how bloodshed can be avoided. The troops will only act on the defensive, yet will be obliged to resist the attack which the populace are almost certain to make. It is feared that Boycott's residence will be attacked before help can arrive, the small detachment of constabulary now guarding it, even if their loyalty can be relied upon, being inadequate to resist an assault from the crowds that are gathered there. The contagion of excitement is spreading throughout the country, and unless the Government take immediate strong measures to suppress the outbreak at Ballinrobe, a general insurrection may be apprehended.

DUBLIN, November 10.—The district of Ballinrobe is wildly excited over the Boycott affair, and intimidation is rampant. Car-

owners refuse to supply cars to the police protecting Mr. Boycott. At a meeting of the Land League in this city yesterday, the secretary stated that 136 new branches had been established last week. A commission was appointed by the League on the defences of the British harbor. Parnell will attend a monster Land League meeting next Sunday at Tullamore, King's county.

ROME, November 10.—The *Aurora*, the organ of the Vatican, prints an article favorable to the Irish Land League, in which it says:—"In consequence of the inopportune state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off their oppression. Crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. A radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and starvation."

LONDON, November 10.—Mr. Parnell announced the meeting at Bealek, County Fermanagh, yesterday, as the opening of the land campaign in the north of Ireland. The meeting was well attended, despite the inclemency of the weather, and resolutions were passed inviting the people, regardless of religious differences, to unite.

The Land Leaguers have made every arrangement for the agitation to be kept up should they be imprisoned, and each has his representative selected to follow out the tactics laid down by the Leaguers, all of whom have sworn to carry it out to the letter or suffer a martyr's doom.

LONDON, November 10.—The absurd report which was circulated that the channel squadron had troops on board, and were to disembark them at Cork, arose from the government giving instructions to the Admiral to land as many blue jackets as could be spared from the fleet if Mr. Forster should deem it necessary, and from a despatch just received from Dublin there is every reason to believe that their orders for landing will be immediately given.

DUBLIN, November 10.—The Boycott relief expedition, consisting of 50 stalwart Ulster agricultural laborers, under six leaders, will rendezvous at Mullingar on Thursday morning, and start immediately under a strong escort. The Earl of Kenmare has received a threatening letter, and his tenants will hold an indignation meeting.

DUBLIN, November 10.—Nine hundred soldiers are encamped at Ballinrobe, and more are to arrive.

LONDON, November 11.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* thus comments on that part of Mr. Gladstone's speech relating to Ireland:—"It is difficult to see what evidence Mr. Gladstone can be seeking in order to be satisfied of the need for reconsidering the Land Act or supplanting it altogether. One word from the Premier to the effect that remedial measures at an early date were to supplant the present measures or that agrarian legislation of a radical character would straightway be instituted, would have had more influence in satisfying the public conscience and restoring tranquillity to the sister kingdom than a thousand speeches about maintaining order and not shrinking from stern measures if necessary. If the public expectations as to the Guildhall speech concerning Ireland are satisfied, they certainly cannot have been so great as they were supposed to be. The fact is indisputable that if the agitation ceases now, Parliament will let the Irish matters alone.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says:—"It is certain that the most important question considered by yesterday's Cabinet Council was whether all the citizens of Ireland can be protected by the ordinary machinery of the law. We have reason to believe that those who are mostly directly responsible for the administration of Irish affairs have come to the conclusion that without increasing the power of the Executive the present state of things must not only continue but enlarge its borders, and become daily more enterprising and audacious." The article recommends the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act as a remedy.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"It is understood that Mr. Forster presented in yesterday's Cabinet Council evidence of a state of affairs in Ireland which might excite alarm if the Government were not thoroughly prepared for any contingency. It is believed, however, that Mr. Forster is confident that the promise of just legislation and the firm maintenance of order will enable the country to pass through the difficulty without any coercive measures."

DUBLIN, November 11.—Mr. Boycott's residence is as much in a state of siege as if the enemy were entrenched around it. Neither he nor any member of his family dares leave the place day or night. They obtain neither provisions nor coal, and communication with friends could only be made at the telegraph office by the courtesy of a journalist, who undertook the risk of conveying it to its destination. Nearly a thousand troops are quartered at Ballinrobe, so that every precaution has been taken to carry out the wishes of the Irish executive by preventing a collision between the two parties. The people bitterly denounce the interference of the Orangemen, who, they believe, care little for saving the Captain's crops, but rather desire to revive the old spirit of Protestant ascendancy in Connaught. The commissariat arrangements for the troops have broken down disgracefully, the soldiers having travelled for twenty-four hours without food, and been forced to spend the night in the open air in the rain, or the cold cheerless corridors of the small barracks which accommodate the ordinary military force. A camp is now being formed, and both men and horses are under canvas.

It is expected that the Boycott relief expedition will reach Clarrville at 2.30 this afternoon, where the men composing it will be searched, to ascertain if any of them are armed. They will have to walk from Clarrville to Loughmack, 15 miles, as conveyances cannot be procured for them. A despatch from Ballina represents great excitement in consequence of the report that fifty

Orangemen would pass through that place for Boycott's farm. Firearms have been purchased and are carried by bands of men to oppose the passage of the Orangemen. A meeting was hastily called, at which loaded revolvers were produced, and the most violent language against the Government was used.

LONDON, November 11.—A despatch from Cavan, dated 8.15 o'clock this morning, says:—"The Monaghan contingent of the Boycott relief force has arrived here. The police were stationed at intervals between Clones and Cavan, signs of hostility having become apparent. The Monaghan and Cavan contingents have now effected a junction. The peasantry at Ballinrobe, who last night waited for hours in expectation of the arrival of the Orangemen, are again assembling. Fifty constabulary and twenty mounted police will patrol the road from Clarrville to Ballinrobe, independently of the escort, in order to see no obstruction placed thereon."

BALLINROBE, November 11.—Two squadrons of hussars and one of dragoons were started for Clarrville to meet the Orangemen. The magistrate telegraphed last night for a detachment of artillery with two guns. Another account of the instructions of the authorities to the troops escorting the Orangemen says they are ordered not to fire unless the people resort to arms, in which case the troops are to act as in actual warfare. The Orangemen cannot arrive at Ballinrobe until 7 o'clock to-night.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Special cablegrams say Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had an interview in London with Mr. Childers, Secretary for War, yesterday. It is said the sending of large forces of troops to Ireland in order to immediately silence the Land League agitation has been agreed upon. At the Cabinet session to-day foreign affairs and the Irish question were discussed. The conclusion arrived at was conformable to Mr. Gladstone's speech of Tuesday night at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 11.—The *Daily News* London, special says:—"Among the latest rumors is one that Mr. James Redpath, correspondent in Ireland of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, has been challenged to fight a duel by Mr. O'Donnell, member of Parliament from Dungarvan. The cause of the difficulty is as follows:—"A few weeks ago Mr. O'Donnell, with Justin McCarthy and others, made application for admission to membership in the Land League. At yesterday's meeting a letter was read from Mr. O'Donnell, withdrawing his application. The reason which prompted him to take this step is said that at a recent meeting of the League, Mr. Redpath used language insulting or uncomplimentary to the Queen; Mr. Redpath contributed an article to a Dublin paper, in which he criticised O'Donnell's course, and lampooned him in true American style. The result is said to be a challenge."

DUBLIN, November 11.—The tenants of Longford county, in the province of Leinster have threatened their landlords and their agents with death, if they are requested to pay rents above Griffiths' valuation. The peasantry are gathering in great numbers at Ballinrobe.

The force of 150 infantry, with two rifled cannon and 150 of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to act as escort of the Orangemen, arrived at Clarrville this afternoon, and proceeded at once to march to Mr. Boycott's residence at Loughmack, Ballinrobe. A large detachment of police had previously been detailed to protect the road the entire distance of twenty miles which was to be traversed by the troops. The officers, under direction of the Government, had tried in vain to procure conveyances to save the men the long and wearisome march, but all car owners refused positively all inducements to hire out their vehicles, saying that it would be as much as their lives were worth to assist the Government in any way. The 24th regiment and a detachment of cavalry are expected to join the army of protection at Hollymount on the Clarrville road. The local officials are busily engaged to-day in preparing the workhouse as an infirmary for the reception of the wounded, but the Government has strictly cautioned the officers and troops to exercise the greatest possible forbearance, and not by any means to fire upon the people except under the most critical circumstances. When the troops and police left Castlebar to-day to reinforce the Clarrville contingent, tremendous excitement prevailed among the multitudes which had assembled to witness their departure. The inhabitants hooted the soldiery, and seeing some Orangemen among them, they shouted, "Down with the Orangemen!" and it was only by the strenuous exertions of the officer in command, in hastening the movement of the troops, that a serious collision on the spot was prevented. Owing to the great excitement and the departure of thousands of peasantry for Clarrville, the Nationalists have issued notices urging the people to remain at home and let the Government display its despotism unheeded and unmolested. More than 6,000 troops and police are now stationed to protect the road between Ballinrobe and Clarrville. The fear is indulged in Dublin that agrarian troubles have only begun.

DUBLIN, November 11.—The action of the Government in siding Mr. Boycott, the agent of Lord Erne, against the Land Leaguers and their sympathizers, has still further embittered the quarrel between him and them, and it is said that some of the more violent or thoughtless of the peasantry openly threaten that Boycott will not live until spring. Instructions have been given to the commander of the forces which are now passing into Ireland that if the people resort to arms the military are to act as in actual warfare. This adds to the bitterness of the people, who remember the the terrible indignities that former English generals gave to similar orders. It is hoped that no collision will occur between the people and the military sent to protect Boycott's relief, but the Orangemen who have volunteered to

protect him are permitted to interfere it is scarcely possible that bloodshed will be avoided. There was a great demonstration of Orangemen in Belfast to-night, but the meeting passed off quietly.

BALLINROBE, November 11.—Over thirty Orangemen laborers arrived here this evening, escorted by 1500 bodies of infantry and cavalry. Thousands of people collected and hooted and jeered at them. They will commence the gathering of Mr. Boycott's crops on Friday. The Orangemen of Dublin will send a detachment to form a commissariat to the laborers, who are lodging in tents. The weather is very inclement. A small detachment of artillery, with two guns, has also arrived here.

There are now 60 Orangemen here. Their march from Clarrville is unmolested. Each Orangeman carried a revolver in his pocket, but otherwise they were unarmed except with their spades, &c., to be used in their work at Boycott's farm. The military behaved very well. As they marched along cries were raised by the crowd at different places, "They will never come back." The whole railway route is patrolled by the police and military.

NEW YORK, November 11.—A special cablegram says Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, who left this country for Ireland last Wednesday, will be arrested on his landing at Queenstown. Violation of his ticket of leave as a political convict is the charge against him.

DUBLIN, November 11.—The Boycott relief expedition left Ballinrobe for Lough Mack, Mr. Boycott's farm, this morning. They remained at Ballinrobe over night, as it was quite dark when the train upon which they travelled arrived and a heavy rainstorm almost immediately set in. The expedition is protected by a large detachment of troops. The expedition and the laborers with the military escort passed anything but a comfortable night. The people surrounded them and hooted and yelled defiantly and derisively, but although the hostile feeling exhibited was intense no violence was offered. The officers of the Land League who were present did all they could to obstruct the movements of the expedition without subjecting them to arrest. The march to Lough Mack this morning will be through lines of hostile people and through miles of deep mud.

LONDON, November 12.—A despatch from Ballinrobe states that the expedition for the relief of Boycott left the barracks at 11 o'clock this morning. They started for Lough Mack House under the same escort as last night. It was again raining hard, and again they had to march, as no cars could be hired. There was very little excitement in town this morning. The expedition is expected to last eight days. The expedition arrived at Boycott's place at a quarter past 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was no demonstration of any kind. Agricultural implements were left at Clarrville last night, as members of the expedition had not time to have them loaded on the wagons. Detachments of hussars went to Clarrville after them this morning, and are expected to return to-night. The work of harvesting Mr. Boycott's crop will not begin till to-morrow.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.

We clip the following able letter from the *Belleville Daily Ontario*, itself a very impartial journal.

Sir,—I was much pleased with your editorial entitled "Why Ireland is Miserable," which appeared in last Thursday's issue of the *Ontario*. The Rev. A. J. Bray seems to me to be more at home when taking an inventory of breaches of Parliamentary etiquette in the House of Commons at Ottawa, than he is when dealing with the Irish question. But this editor-divine is nothing more than a fair representation of a very large class of writers who only see Ireland and her grievances through the glasses of a nobby-pamby English periodicals—organs that represented merely the opinions of a landed aristocracy in both England and Ireland. The Rev.-editor attributes much of the destitution and discontent that chronically afflict Ireland to an inhospitable climate and ungenial soil. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will hastily give a few of the causes which I consider are at the bottom of both the discontent and perennial wail which reign in that land. Before we are at all able to understand the condition of Ireland, we should first enquire what are the elements that make up Irish Society. Two words will answer the question—the peasant and the peer. And who is the peer? Whence did he come? Did he spring from the soil of Ireland? Is he in sympathy with the peasant? Alas, no! The Irish aristocrat has no unity whatever with the people; his pedigree is but the insignia of confiscation and blood. He has not the affection of a native and he wants the impartiality of a stranger. His life is a sort of penance for his birth. He would not be an Irishman, and he cannot be an Englishman. To his tenantry he is a superior, and a claimant rather than a protector and a patron. What is the result of this? That Irish society is nothing more than a living antithesis, of which the peasant and the peer are extremes: the peasant showing what privations life can endure; the peer with what indulgence it can become a burden. The food of the peasant is fit only for brutes; the peer banquets like the gods. It makes no difference to the peasant whether his stock is small or abundant; his lot is the same—to toil and to starve. The peer sows seed, reaps not, nor does he carry the crop to market. The peasant sows, reaps, and carries it to market, but brings nothing home—the peer has all. Is it a wonder that the soul of Ireland is not content? Is it a wonder that a people who are physically more debilitated than the serfs of Turkey should utter a piercing cry—an appeal to humanity, that will touch the great heart of the world and reverberate through the very corridors of heaven?

I think not. When Mr. Bray says that the Irish peasantry are in a much better condition than the peasantry of England, he commits himself to a serious error. Let him but read Professor Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy" and learn his mistake. The Professor's remarks on the subject of the Irish tenantry are as follows:—"The cottier tenantry," he says, "has existed on a far more extended scale in Ireland than in any other country, for before the famine of 1818 nearly the whole of the land in Ireland was cultivated by cottiers, and even at the present time they occupy a very considerable portion of it. The cottiers of Ireland may be described as peasant cultivators; for they rent the land directly from the landlord, and cultivate it by their own labor. The produce of the land is, therefore, as in the case of the metayer tenantry, entirely divided between the landlord and the cultivator; but there is a fundamental difference between the metayer and the cottier tenantry. The rent which the metayer pays is definitely fixed by custom; on the other hand the rent which the cottier pays is entirely regulated by competition. Now, the rack-rents which are paid by the large capitalist farmers in England are regulated by competition, and it may, therefore, be asked: Can there be any essential difference between rack-rents and cottier rents? There is this essential and very important difference: A rack-rent is determined by the competition of capitalists, whereas a cottier-rent is determined by the competition of laborers. Rack-rents, therefore, are kept, as it were, in a position of stable equilibrium by the competition of capital, for a competition of capital signifies that men are eagerly anxious to invest their capital to the greatest possible advantage, and consequently a rack-rent is in this matter so adjusted that farming is neither more nor much less profitable than any other occupation. In this case, however, of the Irish cottier tenantry, it is population and not capital which competes for the land. To an Irish cottier the possession of a plot of land is not a question of profit, but of subsistence, and consequently in any district the numerous is the peasantry, the more actively will the land be competed for. The peasantry of Ireland were so long accustomed to poverty that they were satisfied if they could occupy a plot of ground, and obtain from it just sufficient food to provide a bare subsistence." Prof. Fawcett concludes by saying, "That the progress of Ireland cannot be marked by a sadder sign than by the gradual abolition of the cottier." I think, Mr. Editor, that the opinion of so great a man as Prof. Fawcett on the land question in Ireland, is of much more weight than the views of this ecclesiastic divine in Montreal. But there is still another great cause for the destitution which reigns in Ireland, and of it Mr. Bray takes no cognizance. Externally Ireland is admirably situated for commerce; internally she is well constituted for manufactures; but she possesses neither. There is no variety of occupation in Ireland. Commerce and manufactures would train the people to skill and independence, and would relieve the soil from the pressure of an excessive population. The soil is the only source of life, and every vacant spot becomes an object of deadly strife. This leads to extreme competition, and the result is that often the tenant has a rent to pay which far exceeds the whole produce which the land yields, even in the most favorable season. This fact we learn from the evidence taken before Lord Devon's Irish Poor Law Commission. Now, in England it is quite otherwise, as there is a greater variety of occupation. If the English tenant finds the rent on his land raised he can at once throw it up and devote his capital and labor to some other business, and this acts as a check on the raising of rents. A long series of iniquitous laws have crushed out the industries and manufactures of Ireland, from its woolen and linen trades even down to its mining industries. The jealousy of English manufacturers is ever on the alert to nip in the bud all Irish enterprises. Any measure proposed by Irish members in the House of Commons for the fostering of Irish industries excites at once the fears of English manufacturers, and is voted down by a majority of English and Scotch members. No work is Ireland available to foster her industries until she has Parliament of her own, where the interests of Ireland cannot be made subservient to those of England. But many who do not study the history of Ireland, may consider that the land question is the only grievance in that country.

If so, they are mistaken. Is not the discrimination between Catholics and Protestants in the matter of higher education a grievance? Is not the inequality of the franchise between England and Ireland, whereby a large class of property holders who have votes in England are disfranchised in Ireland, a grievance? Is the disproportionately heavy taxation of Ireland, comparing its collective wealth with that of England and Scotland, not a grievance? Yes, methinks there is plenty of work for that fearless patriot Parnell, and his brave band of followers. That he will accomplish the good work he has taken in hand I have not the slightest doubt. Such an agitation as Charles Stewart Parnell is now engaged in cannot be snuffed by force for through it should disappear for a period it will only come up again with maturer strength. It arises from a radical cause, and will only cease with a radical change. One thing is certain, that whether Ireland is to be governed by an imperial or domestic legislation, she must be governed by her consent, not by coercion. The power of opinion has taken its place; the power of sword has been taken to insist on a higher place in the great sovereignty of the world—and not to insist in vain. That she ought to have it is the decision of that sentiment of justice which acts strongly in the conscience of all Christians.

Yours, &c., T. O'HAGAN.
Belleville, Nov. 8, 1880.

The Great Rowing Match.

HANLAN WINS EASILY.

LONDON, November 13.—The fog this morning was of a more disagreeable and tenacious nature than usual at this season of the year, and the dense clammy pull hung over the river, shutting out from sight every object, and causing an apprehension in the minds of all of a forced postponement of the race. As the morning advanced, however, the thick veil of mist seemed to melt into a settled drizzling rain. Nothing could be more dreary and dispiriting or in greater contrast to the scene at the Oxford and Cambridge regatta. Along the banks of the river the crowd took on a phantom-like appearance, and moved from point to point like disembodied spirits. But the true Londoner is impervious to the depressing influence of such a weather. He continues to feel fog and drizzle does not dampen his spirits. The banks of the river, therefore, were peopled with a noisy, bustling crowd at a very early hour. About the time the rain began the four steamers took up their positions near the aqueduct, and the interval preceding the appearance of the men was occupied in betting, the wagers rising to 5 to 3 and 5 to 4 in favor of the Canadian, although on shore they averaged 6 to 4. At last the veil of mist was drawn aside, revealing a stretch of smooth water and a clear course. The spectators were thus afforded a good view of the men as they took their places at the moored boats. The tide was running very slowly, and there was but a slight wind from the northwest. Prior to the start several of the scullers entered for the regatta were out on the water with the intention of rowing up in front of the race. Shortly after noon Trickett pulled his way out into the centre of the stream, piloted by his trainer, the famous waterman Harry Kelly, and a few minutes later Hanlan launched from the London boat house, bright leading the way. Hanlan was in his Canadian boat; Trickett used the boat built for hire at Manchester, which he calls the "Wentworth," in honor of his antipodean patrons. There was no advantage as to station in such a bad tide, and after the men had shaken hands, Hanlan took the Surrey shore, and placed his supporters by the way in which he used his sculls in the preliminary spin. He appeared to be in excellent condition, and, when stripped, showed much more muscle than the Australian, who was generally voted light. It was noticed also that Trickett appeared to be careworn. He stripped to the skin, while Hanlan rowed in a blue jersey.

At length the men took up their positions. Mr. Ireland cried "Go," and the boats shot forward, Hanlan taking the lead. Off the boat house he was half a length ahead; half way up the concrete wall Trickett pulled into shore. At this point the Canadian was rowing 35 strokes to the minute, while the Australian was rowing 25. At the old wall post Hanlan was rowing in a beautiful easy style and was a clear length in advance of his tall competitor, who was constantly looking over his shoulder, as if measuring the short gap that divided them. Off the snap works the "Son of Anek" from the Antipodes began to show signs of punishment and the Canadian shot the centre arch of Hammersmith Bridge 3 lengths ahead. At this period of the race he won the bet of 300 to 1 that he would be first through the famous arch. There was just 5 minutes and 20 seconds from the time of the start at the Aqueduct at Putney until the bow of Hanlan's boat, like an arrow on the wing, cleared Hammersmith Bridge. That structure groaned beneath a dense mass of excited people who cheered as if each was gifted with lungs of brass. Then the Toronto champion clapped on another length, and confident of victory, he congratulated a little to the amusement of the spectators at the bottom of Chiswick Bay by resting on his oars. He lay back in his shell with the most perfect nonchalance, lazily paddling first with one scull and then with the other. The daylight between him and the Australian gradually lessened, and he settled down to work once more. Next came Chiswick Church, which was reached in 15 minutes and 24 seconds from the start. Between this and Barnes, Hanlan indulged in some playful antics, and stopped at one time to talk to Elliott, who was sculling up the river. He actually waived his handkerchief as he passed his quarters at the Bull's Head. The bridge at this point was shot in 21 minutes and 38 seconds. The race was literally over before Hanlan reached Hammersmith. Trickett was now pulling in the wash of the Canadian, who worked right and left before reaching the winning post, which he passed three lengths ahead amid the loud cheers of the spectators. The time of the race was 26 minutes and 12 seconds.

It is said the amount of money that has changed hands on the race is unprecedented. Some put it down as high as \$500,000 Toronto alone won \$150,000 of this sum.

LAND LEAGUE FUND

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes entries for 'Subscribed on Sunday night', 'True Witness Donation', 'A. Wexford Quebecer', 'Mr. L. L. L.', 'Mr. M. J. L.', and 'A. Hater of Despotism Tyranny (Merrickville)'.

The carriage clock belonging to Henry VIII, was lately heard of being in existence. The latest historical relic, however, is the travelling trunk of Richard III, which, according to tradition, was abandoned to Besworth Field, together with the crown found in a Hawthorn bush, and appropriated by Henry VII.