

SUNRISE AT CHELSEA.

One morning still, on Chelsea hill,
I stood at the break of day.
The shades of night with gliding light
Were mixed and dim and gray;
And vapors low in motion slow,
Were wreathing the mountains high—
And a curling cloud on the summit proud,
Grew pink in the morning sky.

Up, up they roll'd, from grey to gold,
In the flush of light they grew,
And shrieking shrill woke the echoing hill
As the prey-bird swiftly flew.
At last far—as the morning star,
Waxed pale in the gloaming east,
O'er the Orient top did the day god stop
His eye on the scene to feast!

At last the skies, in a grand surprise,
Blazed forth in the gush of morn,
And the fiery flood on the hill and wood,
Proclaimed that a day was born.
As the round red sun, his course begun,
The clouds on the mountains faded,
And a purer light from Aurora bright,
Falls fresh on the stream and glade.

In the West away, where at close of day
The sky is of crimson hue,
Huge mountains on the horizon's bound,
In the distance rise blue;
Behind me far, towards the polar star,
Towards the north the mountains extend,
And range on range—their interchanges
Where the Arctic limits end.

To the South behold the wealth untold,
The fertile broad and grand,
And constant flow of the Gatheneau
Thro' the slopes of a towering land;
And the golden sun, in the morning fires,
Of each rising holy flame,
While the queenly towers of a nation's powers
O'er our broad Dominion reign!

On the sun I gazed, as he slowly raised
In the flush of his morning pride,
And he seemed to smile at me, saying,
"Ever o'er to the zenith glide—
Behold," he said, "where the ancient dead
Of a dusky race now sleep;
The clouds of night in the night are born,
To the West they slowly creep."

"Behold that gen, where the hands of men,
Call the produce of mother earth;
And see those hills, of the sparkling rills,
Where the mineral wealth is born,
And see you stream in the morning beam,
That rushes its course along,
Where our timber floats, while from open bents
Comes the swell of the raftsmen's song!"

"Through your rough dells, behold that pile
Of buildings high and grand,
The watch-tower true, where the chosen few
Keep guard on our native land—
Behold you spire, still rising higher,
As it pierces the skies sublime,
The signal station of a faith that lists
That has lit up the hills of time."

"Behold a home, where the exiles come
And a shelter and a home meet,
Where a store of wealth and a glow of health,
The sons of old Europe greet—
From where they wave doth proudly lave
A noble's crest on the slopes,
To where shadows rest on Pacific's breast—
Is a land of future hopes."

I half awoke—"Was no sun that spoke,
But the genius of our land—
And I saw our clime thro' the waves of time,
By eternal light and change of tone,
And I pray'd to know to God—
And I pray'd to know to God—
The glowing bright of that morning light,
When the grey world changed to gold—
And a day would rise on Canadian skies,
As over the Empire old—
And the world would heed with attentive ear
The tale of our glory told."

JOSEPH K. FORAN,
Green Park, Aylmer, June, 1881.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

PROF. HENRY GEORGE DEALS WITH
THIS VERY INTERESTING SUBJECT.

A large audience assembled in Albert Hall, Beaver Hall Hill, Thursday night, to hear Prof. George, one of the most profound of thinkers and voluminous of writers, discuss a subject which is now attracting the attention of the civilized world, viz: the Irish Land Question. The lecture was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and the lecturer was frequently and cordially applauded.

For the first time in his life, he said, he addressed an audience not composed of his own people. The subject with which he was to deal might seem more especially to concern the Empire, or rather the Empire of which they formed a part. This was not the case. The Irish Question was much more than a local one. It involved principles of paramount importance not only to Ireland but to the whole world. It was of especial importance to the people of this continent, who had a vast continent yet to settle. When he spoke of the laws and institutions of Great Britain he wished to speak frankly and impartially. The land question was the fundamental question for modern civilization to settle. Events were moving fast on the other side of the Atlantic. If they looked at the condition of Ireland to-day they would find that, in spite of the boast of free government, Ireland was under an arbitrary power as existed in Russia. At the beck of a single person any man in Ireland might be carried off to prison. It was a disgraceful taunt of Forster to Healy when he challenged to use expressions in Ireland which he had uttered in England. The whole power of the English Government was being exerted to drive a few peasants from their homes. Every means was being exhausted to extort from those peasants, means that they really needed for their own support. Within the last twenty years 270,000 houses, or rather hovels, had been destroyed in Ireland, that the people who lived in them might be driven forth. In Ireland at present there existed 580,000 mud cabins of but one room each. This was a condition in the 18th century for civilized people to be living in. This condition was not due to want of industry in the Irish race. On the contrary where all classes were given opportunities they would find Irishmen amongst the richest of citizens. It was not due either to the Irish being stupid, for whenever opportunities were given them they were found to be as bright as the brightest. It was useless, however, to talk in this strain, as any person who thought fairly on the subject would see that there was not much difference between peoples, and that all the little race prejudices which were so much talked of were simply the products of ignorance. It was clearly then the tenure of the land that was at the bottom of Irish trouble and disaster. Some time ago word had come to Ireland that men, women and little children were starving. Contributions were asked for and most generously sent. Out of that famine had come the present agitation. During the famine, certain men had seen that the land question lay at the bottom of Irish famine and distress, and that though it was a high and noble work to relieve the suffering it was a higher and nobler work to remove the cause which produced that suffering. The Land League was started, timid at first, but gathering strength and courage, and rising higher and higher, until to-day they boldly proclaimed their principles that the land of Ireland belonged to the people of Ireland. On this basis the question would have to be settled. It would be settled on no other.

It was a pity that Mr. Gladstone at the close of a long and noble life should have encountered such difficulties, and have his last days marred by such blurs. He had been brought into the present difficulties by his failure to plant the question on a firm principle, and by his attempt to satisfy the landlords, and at the same time to satisfy the people. To make a settlement of this question there must be some principle. This should be taken as a starting point. The principle was simply the principle of justice. To whom did the land of Ireland rightfully belong? Did it belong to some or to all? By what right was it that a few men could claim the right to draw from Ireland such revenues as were drawn? One landlord, the Marquis of Bath, drew a rent of £70,000, and others drew in the same proportion. This rent came from the labour of the people. If, therefore, £10, which was a great deal too much, were to be taken as the sum which an average labourer could save in a year, 7,000 men would be needed from whom to draw the £70,000 of rent. In other words these 7,000 men were virtually the slaves of the landlord, having to work at his bidding alone.

Was it possible to justify such a system? Where did the landlord get such a right from? It might be said from his father, he from his father, and so on, until they got down to some grant of a King or Parliament. But, notwithstanding this, did there exist at any time any human being who had the right that any set of men were to be the slaves of another set? The thing was utterly absurd. The absurdity of the principle would be seen by carrying it out. If the land of Ireland was the property of a class they had the right to say that no one else should live upon it. If, therefore, one man could get the whole land of Ireland into his hands he would have the right to drive all the other people into the sea. Such a policy was one that could not be defended or excused. Land was the only thing from which people could live, and if they gave one man all the land, they made that man the master of the people.

It was clear that the land either belonged to the landlords or to the whole people. If it belonged to the landlords all agitation was wrong. If, on the contrary, it belonged to the whole people there would be no settlement of the question until it was made the property of the people. He did not think the Irish Land Bill was a step backward, but it did not appear to him to be a step in advance. What purpose would it serve? It would simply serve to extend the ownership of land, to increase the number of proprietors. This would not solve the question, as it had been tried in other countries with little success. In Belgium and in France it was said that the tenant farmers were even more cruelly treated than those in England and Ireland. Even if it were possible to institute a peasant proprietary it would be only a partial relief. It would also have a disastrous effect, as it would increase the number of people who were interested in a landlord system.

He was glad that land ownership was as concentrated in Great Britain as it was. The same troubles existed in England, and must in time produce the same results as in Ireland. There was one difference between the two countries, however. The English tenant farmer was a capitalist; the Irish tenant farmer compared with the English labourer, who was brought as low as ever the labourer was in Ireland. They had the same troubles also in Scotland. Dr. Mitchell, of Edinburgh, in a book lately published, had said that one-third of the population of Scotland lived in one room, and that twelve per cent. would represent those who controlled the wealth. If anyone wanted to see human nature in its worst aspect, they should go to the blue books that set forth the condition of the labourers in England and Scotland, rather than to reports upon the Irish people. It was, he thought, a true principle that the whole people owned the land, that the Creator who made the land made it for all and not for one. Upon this principle alone he thought the present question could be solved. It could not be settled by making equal distributions of land as some suggested, for although each man would receive an equal portion, some lots would be more valuable than others. There was no need for such a distribution, however, but as many things were held in common he did not see why land should not also be held in common. All that would be necessary would be to have each one who was using the land pay into a common fund the sum which his holding was worth, and then to have the land distributed. The system of distribution never existed in early times, but all land was treated as common property. Within the last few centuries the system of distribution had been destroyed. The land that was held in trust by the Church under the feudal system was divided amongst greedy courtiers who were the ancestors of the present landlords.

Another great difficulty to the settlement of the question was the difficulty of compensation—the fact that the landlords declared that their rights should be maintained. But if when the land was taken from the landlords they paid for it, what advantage would it be to the people? But why should the landlords be compensated at all? If they had no right to the land they certainly had no right to compensation for it. Leaving Ireland and looking at the United States it would be found that the land system there was virtually the English system. The privileges of the landlord were as fully acknowledged there as in Ireland, and the state of affairs which existed in Europe was quickly approaching in America.

The constant strikes that were taking place, and the great increase of tramps were sure indications of this. He had lately read a speech in an English paper, in which the speaker said that the United States had solved the land question long ago, and solved it to their infinite credit. This was wrong. The United States could claim no credit for solving the land question as they had never done so. The only credit which they could claim was that they were situated on a boundless continent, possessing a virgin soil, and that owing to those facts wages were higher and distress less.

In conclusion, he said that when once the principle was admitted that the land belonged to the whole people, landlordism was doomed just as truly as slavery had been doomed. There was no middle course in the matter. A great educational work had been going on, and we would soon see its results. The question was not another form of human equality which had gained so many advocates in the past, and which would, he thought, gain many more in the future.

PREJUDICE KILLS.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—
We had hoped at first for two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did.

on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters.—The Parents.—
Telegram.

EPISCOPAL AFFAIRS.

We hear that the Committee selected in the year 1878, for the management of the financial affairs of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Montreal, have come to the decision of selling their real estate. A sub-committee composed of Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, V. G.; Z. Racicot, Procureur; Messrs J. B. Rolland, John Leclair and G. Ward have been appointed to that effect. These gentlemen are now engaged visiting those properties in order to value them, and when that work will be done, they will announce them in the papers for sale.

AN "ENTERPRISING" NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, June 15.—The arrest of Thomas Cunningham, in Loughrea, County Galway, attracts considerable attention. He has acted for some time as a local newspaper correspondent, and many of the "alarming outrages" and threatening notices were solely due to his inventive genius. The exploit which brought him into trouble was a telegram stating that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Hon. Mr. Daly (Lord Dunstable). The charge against him is inciting to murder two other men, one of whom was the secretary of the local League branch, and who was arrested simultaneously under a similar charge.

THE AMERICAN MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

ACTION OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT THEREON.
BERNE, June 15.—Switzerland has given to other European nations an example of intelligent and consistent answer in respect to American meat. After the French decrees of prohibition the Swiss Government directed an enquiry to be made into the real facts in respect to trichinosis and diseased meats from America. The investigation was conducted by the Federal Sanitary Commissioner, the local Inspector and other scientists. They accepted for consideration a large mass of statistics and testimony, submitted by the American Consul. After mature consideration the Sanitary Commissioner reports, and the Federal Government officially declares, that no prohibition or compulsory inspection of American meat is justified or will be required in Switzerland. The Swiss Government has met this question in a spirit of intelligence and justice which other European States might profitably imitate.

RETURN OF ARCHBISHOP HANNAH.

HALIFAX, June 15.—The following is an outline of the proceedings on the reception of Archbishop Hannah, on his return home, which will take place next Monday evening.—Rev. Father Cairns will meet His Grace at Riviere du Loup, and accompany him with the proceedings. On arriving at Truro, he will be met by a delegation of the clergy and the General Committee, and will proceed by special train to North street Depot, where they will arrive about 8.40. The various societies, citizens, firemen, &c., will meet at North street an hour previously, and will be arranged in procession by Grand Marshal M. B. Daly, M. P., Marshal Thomas Casey and others, and will include a cavalcade of truckmen on horseback, numbering about 100; Charitable Irish Society, St. Mary's T. A. & B. Society, Catholic Temperance Society, a volunteer detachment of about 120 men with torches from the Union Engine Company, and private citizens in carriages. The entire procession will be illuminated by torchlight and the various societies will be headed by bands of music. The General Committee are to festoon the street from the Globe House to the Academy of Music with rows of flags, transparent lanterns, &c. Similar bunting decorations and illuminations will be suspended on the Spring Garden road, with a transparency bearing the words, "Welcome Home." Many private residences along the route of procession will no doubt be illuminated.

MEMORY IN OLD PERSONS.

The brain is the instrument of the mind. Every thought and feeling is dependent on certain changes that take place between it and the blood. Mental activity may be quickened or retarded, exalted or depressed, by the action of drugs upon the brain. Singular effects are produced by cerebral disease.

Age works permanent changes in the brain; it sprints its talk and hardens its substance. In consequence of this there is change of manifestations. The mind acts more slowly in old persons. It does not turn readily to new subjects, and is not capable or as protracted or as lofty efforts. The feelings, too, are much lessened in susceptibility.

But in the memory the most marked changes occur. Some persons who were ordinarily gifted in this respect, in old age become peculiarly deficient in memory. With the aged, recent facts and events are not so readily taken up into the mental storehouse, and what is learned is sooner forgotten.

At the same time the past stands out in vivid contrast with the present. Early habits return again. For instance, the pronunciation of the spelling of youth often reappears, to the surprise of friends. Since early repented and forsaken, obtrude themselves painfully on the memory.

From this we see how important it is that the associations and habits youth are such as shall give only pleasure in old age. If one would not sink into infirmity when the brain begins to shrink, let him cultivate all his powers right along through life.

The aged should take special pains to keep up their mental activity.

The announcement that Mr. Matthew Ryan, who has filled for several years the important position of Stipendiary Magistrate in the North-West Territory, has been summarily dismissed from the public service seems to be too well founded to admit of doubt. Mr. Ryan has for some time past been subjected to petty persecutions at the hands of enemies who have, by the aid of the Government, won a temporary triumph over their victim. It is known that complaints were preferred against him to the Government, but no copy of these complaints was ever handed to him, though he asked for it over and over again. When he was in Ottawa a few weeks ago he renewed his request for an investigation, and wanted to know whether he should return to his post. He was told to do so, and also to go on to Battleford to attend to a meeting of the North-West Council, of which he is an ex-officio member. While at Battleford, in the act of obeying explicit instructions, and relying on the implied assurance that he would not be summarily discharged until his case was enquired into, he is cast into a manner wholly unwelcome to him. Had Mr. Ryan been a Frenchman or a Canadian, instead of an Irish one, the Langevin wing of the Cabinet would not have persecuted him so malignantly or so successfully.—Globe.

"OUR NEXT GREAT STRUGGLE."

PROF. HENRY GEORGE AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The audience at the Albert Hall Friday night, on the occasion of the delivery of Prof. George's second lecture, was not large, but it was very intelligent. The latter fact was made evident by the readiness with which the lecturer's arguments and suggestions were understood, and the deep interest manifested in the lecture throughout. Prof. George was introduced by Mr. J. C. Fleming, besides whom there were several other gentlemen seated on the platform.

The lecturer began by saying that he did not believe any thoughtful man could look over the world to-day without seeing that a great change was imminent. There was great unrest among the masses everywhere. He reviewed the situation in the several countries of Europe, referring to the growth of Socialistic tendencies in those places. Gladstone, he said, who began life as a Tory, had not introduced a bill for the amelioration of the condition of the tenants in Ireland, which at any previous time would be considered evidence of unrest in America. But Europe was not seeking social equality alone, he was merely seeking it as the means to a great end. In America, also, there was not now that profound belief in republicanism as a cure for all evils. The people wanted more than political equality. Democratic institutions amounted to little in themselves. What did it matter to a man the kind of government he lived under as compared with the privilege of earning an easy and independent living? If he could live independently it did not matter to him very much how despotic the government under which he lived. There was no despotism like the despotism of poverty. He wanted to see a man able to stand up before the world like a freeman. In America they had abolished all hereditary distinctions, and that was as far as they had gone. In Canada the people had taken two great steps in the right direction, in the establishment of a Protective Tariff and in their great subsidized railways. Give him a community in which the wealth was as yet evenly divided, and there would be had good and pure Government, but select a community in which the wealth was held in the hands of a few, and no matter what the form of Government was it would be inefficient. The unrest over the world sprung from a deep principle, and from the growing intelligence of being endowed with inalienable rights. It sprung from a cheapening of life, and the ease with which an education was obtained. Men were learning to believe that they possessed natural rights which made them as good as any others. Everywhere the perception of man's equality with his fellows was strengthening. During the last few years' a great advance had been made in the number of inventions and in the constructions of labor saving appliances. But the tendency to save labor in manufactures had done nothing to elevate the condition of the laboring classes. John Stuart Mill, and no better authority could be desired, had come to the conclusion that labor saving appliances had made it easier for laboring men to live. With all our progress in this direction the car drivers in New York had recently found it necessary to strike in order to obtain a reduction from seventeen cents of labor per day; and it was the same thing on the other side of the Atlantic. Prof. F. Rogers had said that the condition of the English laborers was worse now than it was one hundred years ago. Hallam had also said that in the time of the Plantagenets the condition of the laborers in England was much better than it was to-day. In years gone by, for instance, a piece of leather and a little hemp and wax were all the things necessary to enable a man to set up in the business of making shoes, but now a capital of \$200,000 or \$300,000 was necessary before the same business could be entered. This was the tendency in every other business as well. Some time ago a printer could start a paper like Bennett or Franklin with nothing but his labor for capital, but at the present time millions of dollars were required if a like purpose was entertained. He did not think the scheme of forming a peasant proprietary in land was possible, and even if it was possible, he did not think it would do any good. Farming was not exempted from the tendencies he had referred to in other occupations. He knew of a man who owned in the State of California a farm of 100,000 acres, and who in different other parts owned 500,000 acres altogether. In England this tendency to concentrate land was going on, for the English landlords had done what the Irish and Scotch landlords were trying to do. And competition from America would go to develop the same kind of farms as they had in the west. In Dakota he had seen miles and miles of waving grass and not a single house. They were building up in America the same kind of farming which had eaten the heart out of ancient Italy. Machinery had not benefited mankind to the extent which was generally supposed. It now cost two mules to enter business. Even boxes were nailed by machinery, and on the banks of the Hudson they had a chicken factory, where the chickens were hatched by machinery, and were, he thought, fed by machinery. Recently he had entered a printing office in New York, and ascended to the bindery. In speaking to the foreman that gentleman had told him that they could not now learn a boy the trade, because each man employed only did a little and a certain part of the work, and was never put to any other. In the press room a man was pointed out to him who had been twelve years in the establishment and who could yet only run one press. This was the tendency throughout the world, and the only way to resist it was to engage in trade combinations. The larger the city the more these facts were forced upon a man's mind. The conflict which this state of things must naturally bring about was rapidly approaching. Wages could only be raised by means of strikes, and there were men in the country whose wealth was counted by hundreds of millions. Such monstrous aggregations of wealth had not been seen since the days of Rome, and must produce social disease. Where millions were to be found there also could be seen paupers. As the world went on the struggle for a living became more intense. Where wealth was concentrated in such a manner there was a proportionately greater number of suicides than elsewhere. There were more people anxious to hurry out of a life which they found more of a pain than a pleasure. There also was to be observed a decrease of marriages, for the men were unable to support wives, and it was the natural right of a man to have a wife and a woman to have a husband. According to the law of nature there should be 21 boys to every 20 girls brought into the world, but in the Eastern States of America, there were thousands more women than men, while in the West there were more men than women. What kind of a civilization was it

that produced such irregularities in the laws of nature? There was one general cause for this evil, and there could be no difficulty in ascertaining what this was. We had adopted a system which had caused the decay of Rome by recognizing individual property in land. What was the thing which grew continually in value? Land! Nothing else tended by time to increase in value. But would wages be any higher on account of the increased value of the land? All the additional power would be vested in the owners thereof. What would be the effect if Gould or Vanderbilt took it into their heads to do some good for the people of New York? If they constructed some public work for the benefit of the public, the result would be that land would still rise in value, and as an offset the people would perhaps be able to enjoy a trip to the country for five cents. It was the same thing with regard to the opening of railroads. The land through which the line ran would rise in value, and ultimately the settlers would find the struggle to live increasing in difficulty. If the cost of a government was reduced it would do nothing to equalize the distribution of wealth. The land would still rise in value. He did not tell them that the settlement of this question would satisfactorily arrange the whole matter, but it was a fundamental question. It was the foundation upon which to erect the edifice of human liberty for the man who owned the land on which his fellow-beings lived necessarily owned them also. Land was the mother of the universe as far as they could get at it. If inventions went on to infinity they would only give increased power to those who owned the land. Those who did not could only live as pensioners on the bounty of others.

The lecturer then referred to the slavery which existed in the Southern States before the war, and comparing it with the present agitation, predicted that before the next Presidential election there would be a great advance made in the social question. There were but few of them yet engaged in the work, but before the abolition of slavery there were only a few who advocated freedom for black as well as white, and everybody now knew what they had accomplished. The men in Canada did not know what the Irish Land War was doing, and especially what it was doing in the States. It was calling the attention of the world to the great fundamental principle that to the people belonged the land they lived on. There were a great many men, landowners and others, who were striving hard to crush this great truth, but it would not be kept down. The Land League movement in Ireland had begun very timidly, but it had spread to great proportions, and one of the earliest omens of the change which was taking place in the people was contained in a communication sent by a certain English gentleman to a friend, wherein he said that the Irish peasants were neglecting to take off their hats when in the presence of a landlord, and this he considered an ominous sign. And it was ominous.

Prof. George then referred briefly to the French revolution and the birth of the first French republic. The revolution at present going on in Ireland was, he maintained, greater than either the French or American revolutions. He read to them the statements of Bishop Nulty of Meath, wherein that distinguished prelate said that the land of a common country was the common property of the people—the land was for the children of men. To maintain the present system of allowing a few men to hold all the land in any country would be to resist the benevolent intentions of the Creator. But the standard had now been raised by Ireland, and although that country might be the advance guard the main body would have to catch up with it. England would also eventually join in the line, but Englishmen were always very slow. An Englishman had once said to him that his (the farmer's) countrymen were the real Chinese of the western world. He did not care what was the fate of the Land Bill—the movement would not be materially affected by it. It could no more be stopped than the river St. Lawrence from running to the sea. Wrong could only exist until challenged by right. Private property in land in England was already on the defensive. The declaration that the land belonged to the people was not inconsistent with the natural rights of property. Anything the product of human labor could be considered as private property, but the land was created by the Almighty. Private property in land was not necessary to the improvement of that land. Security of possession only was necessary. He knew of large tracts of land in the United States which were lying waste because their owners did not choose to till them, and dog-in-the-manger like, refused to let anybody else do so. Land was frequently held useless on speculation. The owners would not allow those who make the desert bloom do so unless they paid for the privileges. He suggested that all land should be held by the State, and that to the State the tillers should pay rent—that was rent in an economic sense. This would be a very simple system of taxation. It had been said that it would be unjust to take the land from the present owners without compensation—that the adoption of this plan would be robbery. It was impossible, however, that a great social wrong could grow up and be removed without an appearance of injustice to some one. Was it right that a certain man should continue to live upon the labor of his fellows merely because his ancestors did the same thing; because he had lived part of his life upon the labor of another that he should continue to do so to the rest, and besides those who would lose as a landowner, would gain either as a laborer or a capitalist. The capitalized value of the land in England was \$22,000,000,000, and no nation could pay a sum like that for compensation. It would be impossible. The landowners would have as good a time as ever, and go on living on other men's labor for infinity. There could be no injustice in removing such a condition of things. Justice herself demanded it—Justice who carried both the scales and the sword. Revolutions never went backward, and the glow of the dawn was already in the sky.

RIGHTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

At a meeting of the Council of Cote St. Antoine on 13th instant, the following significant resolution was unanimously carried:—"That if the Committee on Private Bills of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec insist on interpolating into the Bill now before them from this Municipality any provision the effect of which will be to exempt certain ecclesiastical bodies from contribution to local improvements, it shall be an instruction from this Council to the Mayor and Secretary now in charge of the Bill immediately to withdraw the same, and to call a public meeting of the ratepayers, in order that they may take such steps as are yet open to them for the maintenance of their rights as a municipal body, and as British subjects."

A REMARKABLE PRINTER.

(Stockton, Cal., Mail.)

The most remarkable newspaper man in the United States lives at Angels, Camp, in Calaveras county. His name is S. S. Waterman. He is twenty-four years old and has been paralyzed ever since he was born. He was born in Angels and has never been away from the town but once, when he went in search of medical aid, but failed to find any. His paralysis is of the upper and lower limbs, which he cannot move. His speech is also affected and it is only with difficulty that he can talk at all. Early in life he manifested a liking of movable type, which he placed in position with his teeth. He soon began to cut type out of wood, holding the engraving tools between his teeth when he used them. He has made a good deal of block type in this way, with which he at present conducts a small job printing business. He also sets metal type with his teeth. Waterman was one of the founders of the *Mountain Echo*, a weekly paper now being published in Angels. He set a good deal of the type for this paper with his teeth, and having a good education manufactured his editorials and other articles as he went along. He is now out of the newspaper business and confines himself entirely to job printing and engraving. He does all the program and invitation work for the city, frequently engraving special designs for his jobs. His presswork, of course, he cannot do with his teeth and employs a boy to do that part of the work for him—the only part he cannot do himself.

BREVITIES.

The South Dublin Union have resolved to send 37 able-bodied paupers to America. Rev. James Moss, of Stenben Co., N. Y., rowed from Niagara to Toronto, 36 miles, in a 16 foot skiff, in 8 hours and 15 minutes. The British Foreign Office has sent a communication to the Government of the United States calling attention to the operations of Fenians in New York. The London, Eng., telegraph operators have decided to cease working overtime on June 27th, as a preliminary step to obtain a reduction of their hour's service. Dr. Atherton, of Fredericton, N.B., is being sued by Mrs. Tracey, of St. John, for malpractice in removing a tumor from the body of her late husband. The damages are laid at \$10,000.

Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

SOME SPLENDID FIRE-PROOF SAFES

OF THE CELEBRATED GOLDIE & McCULLOCH MAKE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE DOMINION SAFE WAREHOUSES, No. 31, BONAVENTURE ST.,

(Adjoining Witness Office.) Do not wait till you are burnt out or robbed before you buy one. The one we bought for the office of this paper is of this make and admired by all who see it.

ALFRED BENN, AGENT. Exhibition.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal.

Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14, Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16th.

CLOSES FRIDAY, SEPT. 23rd. \$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. Prize Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required, can be obtained on application to G. B. LECLEERE, Sec. of Agriculture, S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Provisions, &c.

MCGRAIL & WALSH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS.

341 & 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, &c. 43 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. U

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years, allowing the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon. The lands thus offered for sale, will not comprise Minerals, Coal or Wood lands, or tracts for Town sites and Railway purposes. Contract at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation. Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be forwarded to their place of destination on very liberal terms. Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal and Winnipeg. By Order of the Board, CHS. DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, April 30th, 1881.