LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

THE OLD IRISH TONGUE.

Americans are apt to regard the Irish as esemblish the same race as the English—as essential originally distinct in history and howers, it is politics, as much members of anisone family, as, for example, the Texan the Same family, as, for example, the Texan and the Down Easter, or the South Caroand the North Westerner. A brief mian and the West of Ireland soon dispels this theory. America has been able to fuse in ber continental crucible, and to run into the mould of her own national life, the most stubborn characteristics of every European race. She has made the most patriotic Irishmen American citizens first, even although Irishmen still. But England, by her policy of robbery and hate, protracted now through centuries, has intensified and hardened every centuries, has intensited and insidence every race characteristic of the old Irish people. They are not members of the British Empire as South Carolinians and Down Easters, Texas South Californians, however distinct in their characteristics, are Americans. The Irish regard the English as foreigners, as well as oppressors, and hate them as the English for centuries hated the French, and spoke of them as natural enemies. In many of the western parishes not a word of English is ever spoken in the cabin, or in the fields, or the fairs, from January to December, miless a tourist or a constable addresses the peasants. They speak Irish only. Last anday I heard the priest here, Rev. Father McFadden, preach a sermon in Irish. In 1871, counting persons over 10 years of age only, no less than 18,629 could speak no other tongue than the old Irish; while 44,506 spoke both English and Irish. The peasants who can speak both languages rarely use the English. I visited with Father McFadden, yesterday, upwards of 30 cabins, and in most of them the women could not utter an English word. In every cabin the priest was saluted in Irish as he entered, and the conversation

was carried on in that language. AGRARIAN CRIME IN IRELAND.

Last year (according to Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone) was especially noted for agrarian crimes; so much so that it was deemed necessary to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus. In 1845 there were 137 homicides in Ireland; in 1846 there were 176; in 1848 there were 171; in 1849 there 203; in 1880 there were 6 only! There was not one murder in Donegal. There have been no extra judical executions of "agrarian despots"—no killings of landlords-in Donegal since the somewhat premature death of Lord Leitrim in 1878.

ABOUT A DECEASED LANDLORD. This county abounds in stories of this Lord's "village despotism." They exceed belief. I stood a few days ago on the spot where he was slain. No one in Donegal has any pity for his fate. "Why did they kill the car driver?" asked a labourer who was working in the road

where Leitrim died. "it was the only mistake they made," was

the quiet answer.

I told in a hundred American cities, last winter, a story of Lord Leitrim's death and the immediate cause of it. I heard it in Connaught and again in America; and "I told the story as 'twas told to me." I am now convinced that the version I rendered (as Bishop Colenso remarks of the Books of Moses), was possibly mythically or poetically true, but that it was historically incorrect. Lord Leitrim's offences against families were many and merciless; but I now believe he was slain for his tyranny as a laudlord. Whatever else I may have learned about it, I must allow to remain untold, excepting only a narrative of some of his dealings with his tenantry, which I shall give to you by-and-

RAILROADS AND RIVERS RENTED.

Last summer I discovered in the south and west of Ireland that the tenants were charged for the streams, rivers, roads, and railways, that ran through their farms. I was told that the practice was universal throughout Ireland, but I had no time to prosecute the inquiry, although, both around Dublin, and in the counties Cork, Kerry, Mayo, and Galway, I procured evidences of it. As far as my own inquiries extended, I found that if a bye-way or highway intersected a farm, it was measured and charged for as if it was a part of the estate. If the road formed the dividing line between two estates, each proprietor charged the tenants whose farms were bounded by the road into the middle of it, and the same rule landlord had holdings on opposite sides of charged for in the same way. Yet, although the streams and rivers were thus regarded, for the purposes of rent, as arable land, no tenant thus paying for them dared to fish in them, or he did so at his own peril as a poacher, and he was fined and imprisoned as a poacher if caught in the act. For after charging rent for the area of the rivers, the landlords lease the streams to sportsmen in the season. I beard of other landlords who, after being only to pay for the large stripe of his farm appropriated by the railroad that crossed it, but [for more than an acre of land, once excellent and solid piety.

Pasturage, which the contractors had carried The College is situated in the healthlest off as gravel in building the road, and so utterly destroying its value.

The same "agrarian outrages" are committed in Donegal. 1 find that Mr. Gladstone's attention was called to it as late ago as last month. The correspondence is printed

John Flanagan and John Taylor, tenants of Rev. Robert Delap, Monellan, Killygordon, in | dent of the Ottawa College. - Irish Canadian. this county, complained in a letter dated July 1, that they and their fellow tenants had been forced "for these eighteen years to pay for ground occupied by the Finn Valley Railway, as well as for public roads and rivers."

"This is a general complaint," they write, "along this line of railway, terminating at Stranorlar, Co. Donegal, and Strabane, Co. Tyrone. The tenant-farmers along this route have frequently and respectively petitioned their landlords to reduce their rents Proportionately on this account, but to no purpose. Acting on their own assumed prelogatives, the landlords turn a deaf ear to their tenants' appeals for a reduction of rent on account of abstracted ground, but instead they have put on us a greater burden by raising our rents latterly in 1876, as well as making us pay for railway ground. The Rev. Robert Delap is the landlord who inflicts such hardshios on us.

Mr. Gladstone's reply, through a secretary, is that, under a law of William IV. an occu-

apply for compensation when land occupied by him is taken for a road;" and that under an Act of Victoria, a tenant from year to year, if any of the land which he occupies is taken for a railway, is entitled to have notice served upon him to sell his interest, or to get compensation, as though he were the owner in fee." This reply from a statesman of good intentions shows how absolutely the poor Irish tenant is in the power of the landlord—for although the Uister Oustom prevails here, and although often ALL of the letting value of the holdings has been created by the tenant, yet these laws give him no protection, because they must be enforced, after most expensive preliminary proceedings, by the Grand Jury at the County Assizes—a court of landlords, land agents, and their champions and partizage. They always throw every obstacle in the way of the tenant striving to secure his legal rights. This reply has reterence only to the minor evil,the confiscation of the tenant-right in the land appropriated by railways. It wholly evades the vital question submitted to the Premier-how, by law, to prevent the landlord from charging rent forever for land that he no longer owns. No power in Ireland, from Irish assassination down to English legislation, has ever been strong enough to remedy any one vital evil of landlordism, until the Land League confronted it and defied it. And for daring to grapple with this evil power the majority of the ablest leaders of the Land League are in exile or in prison.

JAMES REDPATH.

A MOST USEFUL AND TIMELY BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH; OR. HER FESTIVALS AND HER RITES AND CERE-MOMIES POPULARLY EXPLAINED. By Rev. F. J. Shadler. With an Introduction by Rt. Rev. P. N. Lyuch, Bishop of Charleston, S.C.

It is a book of over 600 pages, full of valuable information for everybody, and should be found in every Catholic family. Price, \$1.25.

FR. PUSTET & Co., Publishers, 52 Barclay street, New York and 204 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The greatest blessing that a father can bestow on his child is a sound, religious education. Every good Catholic parent feels the necessity, in these days of religious indifference, of having his children well grounded in the truths of their holy religion and moulded from early years to virtue and piety; otherwise how can they escape the influence of the irreligious atmosphere in which they live, and resist the evil effects of bad example and of doctrines still more pernicious. Vacation is especially the time during which the parent, anxious for the welfare of his children, seeks an institution wherein his sons will be qualified to take their place in the battle of life and fight the good fight, not only as well instructed and virtuous Catholics but also as well informed and honorable citizens, able to stand, side by side, with those who differ from them in religion, to share with them the different offices of State and to fill any position in life, even the most ex alted, in which they may be placed. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we bring under the notice of parents the oldestablished and well-known institution of the Obiate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, the College of Ottawa Under the patronage of St. Joseph this institution, for over thirty years, has formed to virtue and learning a in addition large beds that are yet large portion of the youth of Canada and the United States. It is the Alma Mater of the present Bishop of Ottawa, and of several of given to raising the heat breeds of stock in the most prominent men in the Dominion of this immediate vicinity—viz, herds of short-Canada-men who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life.

English is the language of the Institution. As a complete and perfect knowledge of the English language is what is of most importance at the present day, the first care of the Oblate Fathers is to see that while studying the classics, every facility is afforded the students of becoming especially and above all periect masters of English. Most of the pupils are of Irish parentage. The department of English literature is under the care of the Rev. M. W. Bennett, O. M. I., a most distinguished English scholar who has taught that particular branch for over thirty years, and has formed some remarkable writers of the present day in England, So that students may not waste their time in studying branches little use to them in after life, there are two distinct courses of studies—the Commercial was adopted when two tenants of the same tor those who intend to embrace mercantile pursuits, and the Classical for such students the highway. Streams and rivers were as desire to enter the legal or medical profession, or the ecclesiastical state. The Cellege having a University Charter, those who follow out the complete course can, after due examination, obtain the degrees of Bachelor

and Master of Arts.

The staff, comprising eighteen Fathers, and having at its disposal thirty-four scholastic Brothers, is amply sufficient to provide for the instruction and moral care of the large number of students who frequent the College. All the principal branches are taught by comp lled to sell the right of way to rail- Priests of long experience in teaching, each mds, still continued to charge rent for the Professor teaching but one branch. The stuground thus sold. My friend, Mr. Hefernan, dents can never escape the watchful eye of now in jail as a "suspect," offered to conduct the Masters of Discipline; and the parents me to one farm in the County Cork, rented at | are, at stated intervals, informed of the health, high rates, where the tenant was forced not conduct and progress in studies of their children. Needless to say that everything is done to form the students to habits of sound

part of Ottawa, a city remarkable for its freedom from sickness. Large play grounds, and a country house one mile from the city, aftord ample recreation to the students. The terms are moderate, and parents who seek a house of education having all the advantages of home, cannot do better than address the Very Rev. J. H. Tabaret, O. M. I. D.D., Presi-

PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS.

A most curious discovery has just been made in the Spanish Colonial Office at the Capital of a portrait of Columbus, one in fact made during the life of the great 'discoverer. The portrait is in a perfect state of preservation; the inscription is intact. It reads "Columbus Lygue Novi Orbis repertor." The portrait represents Columbus at about 40 years of age without any wrinkles on his broad forehead, with dark thick hair, a brilliant eye and a beak nose. A first copy which has been made has been offered to the Duke of Veragna, a lineal descendant of Columbus. Sub-Secretary Correr has ordered another copy to be placed in the colonial office. The size of the portrait is half a metre long by forty-two centimetres wide. It is supposed to be an artist of the end of the fifteenth century.

The phylloxera is doing great injury to pler as well as an owner has "a right to the vineyards of Sicily.

PRIEST'S PRACTICAL LETTER ON WELL-IMPROVED FARMS.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, FAIRFIELD,

Jefferson Co., Iowa, 1881. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sin-Would you be kind enough to allow me small space in one of your valuable columns to write a few words on this most important ubject-emigration. It is a fact not generally known to Irish Catholics in quest of land that here in this region of Iowa there are many well-improved farms for sale at mere bargeins. Now is the time to get farm homes at very low rates or prices in Jefferson Co.,

Fairfield, of which I write this article, the county seat of Jefferson County, is geographically situated in latitude 41 deg. 1 min. and longitude 91 deg. 57 min., on an elevation of 940 feet above the level of the sea. This town was first incorporated under an act of the General Assembly of this State in March, 1847, and reincorporated on February 11, 1868, as a city of the second class, under Chapter 57, Revision of 1860. No municipal bonds or any certificates of indebtedness are issued. The city of Fairfield is under no debt of any description, unless we may consider warrants now and then issued on the city treasury, never exceeding, however, the ascertained revenue of the city, and hence such warrants always pass at par. The population of this city approximates four thousand. Two of the great through lines-viz, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads cross here, giving us two connections with Chicago, distance 266 miles.

Burlington, on the Mississippi River (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) is fifty miles distant. Davenport, on the Mississippi (Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific), is ninety miles distant. The former river connection is almost directly east, the latter being away to the northeast. About thirty trains (passenger and freight) pass throught the city daily. A third railroad connected with St. Louis will probably be built this season or at an early

A third line, called " Fort Madison and the North-Western," is now under way of construction, and expected in Fairfield by the 1st January, 1882, whilst a fourth railroad, named the Iowa Barge Railroad, will be built in Keckuk, through this town, going in thereby a direct route to St. Louis. The location of Fairfield being on an elevated prairie, near the centre of the county, skirted on all sides by timber, and as the natural surface is rolling, the city has thereby, from its central point, a good opportunity for a good system of drainage in every direction.

The industry of our city reckons a great number of factories using power—viz., 1. Fire brick and tiling factory, with a capacity of 10,000 brick and 8,000 feet of tilling per day; amount of capital being involved, \$10,000. 2. Wooller factory, \$25,000. 3. Furniture factory, \$10,000. 4. Iron and machine shops, \$15,000. 5. Flouring mills, \$25,000. 6. Gas-Light Company, \$20,000. 7. Wagon and carriage factories, \$14,000. 8. Broom factory, \$3,000. 9. Butter and egg packing house, \$10,000; smaller interests, \$10,000 The total capital invested including the build

ings is \$142,000. There are several rich limestone and sandstone quarries in this vicinity, and the extensive coal fields of Jesserson County are thought to extend within the city limits, and the coal is not surpassed in the State of Iowa. The amount of citizen capital involved in mining is as follows :- Jefferson County Coal Company, \$50,000; Washington Coal Company, \$30,000; Cedar Coal Company, \$15,000. The total amount of capital invested in mining is \$95,000. The amount of coal taken from these several mines will approximate nearly 900,000 bushels. There are other mines in operation in the county, and given to raising the best breeds of stock in

horns and Jersey cattle.

This year the crops are good. The climate is delightful and healthy, the soil good, richer in agricultural and mineral products than they are further West in Kansas and Nebraska. The lands here in physical aspect are what are known as rolling prairie and woodland, properly interspersed for draining purposes, building and fencing timber. The landscape from the higher ground is pleasing and attractive to the eye, inviting the stranger to a closer examination of the view before him. The abundance of streams, skirted with heavy growths of timber, give variety and richness to the prospect. Along the larger streams the lands are, to some extent, broken, but none, or but few sections at least. are lost to cultivation. Few counties in Iowa are so favored, I say, as to water and timber, as is Jefferson County; almost ail of the streams furnishing sufficient water for waterpower, as well as for stock, while timber for building purposes is to be found in abundance. There is every variety of soil and

The principal crops are corn, wheat, tye and oats. Most kinds of vegetables are produced in great abundance and perfection. For meadows the farmers sow clover and timothy; but blue grass and the various other kinds of grasses do well. Fruits do well. Apples, grapes and strawberries especially grow to great perfection, and seldom fail. Several parties make the manufacture of wine a special feature of their industry. The Catawba is the favorite wine grape; but Clinton, Concord, Delaware and Hartford prolific do well. Cherries, plums, gooseberies, currents, and other varieties of small fruits yield abundantly with proper attention. The markets here are good, the highest prices being paid to the farmer for his produce.

Fairfield has three banks, with a capital of \$175,000, and one hundred business houses. The total business of Fairfield, as reported by the International Bureau of Review, approximates \$3,000,000.

Besides physical, Fairfield claims two other great advantages, dear to the heart of every Irish Catholic. 1. A good Catholic school, conducted by the Sisters, where the youth of the parish secure a moral and a religious education. 2. A good church with a permanent pastor. Now is the time for Irish Catholics of means to buy well-improved farms at bargains, at \$25 and \$30 per acre, with house, barn, well, orchards, fences, etc., in Jefferson County, Iowa.

I advise no Catholic to come here save those possessed of means, who are able to pay the above prices for well-improved farms. There are no railroad or government lands for 'settlement here. There are, dear Mr. Editor, few points in the entire West, in my estimation, that offer so many advantages, physically and morally, to the energetic farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, and business man of means as does Fairfield.

P. J. MORRIN, Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

Francis Parkman, the historian, who is making rapid progress with his work on where he has been engaged in consulting the colonial documents in the Record Office.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Two more miraculous cures are reported from St. Anne de Beaupre.

The Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee Mgr. Henn, died at that place last Wednesday. It is denied that Bismarck made represen-

tations to the Italian Government in favour of the Pope. Archbishop Hannan confirmed eighty children at St. Peter's Church, Dartmouth, N.S.

yesterday week. There are forty-eight Vicars of the Roman Catholic Church now in retreat at Archbishop's Palace, Quebec.

Rev. Father Delahunty, a Haligonian, now parish priest of St. Francois de Salles, Boston, is in Halifax on a visit.

Mr. Lesage, Deputy Minister of Public Works, has been elected President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec.

Trinity grotto, has arrived from the States, and was blessed by the Archbishop in the Basilica on Sunday. Thirty-three students of the University of Warsaw, Poland, who were arrested shortly

A very large bell, to be placed in the Cape

after the death of Alexander II., have been sent to Siberia. Prohibitory books and insurrectionary material were found in their rooms. The Catholic Knights of America have three branches in New York city. The

Catholic Knights is a mutual benefit society, of which each member must be a practical Catholic. Dr. J. C. Ford, of New York, is the medical examiner. At the consecration of the new Archbishop of Vienna at Kremsminster a toast was given

for the Pope, and that of the Emperor afterward. Some years ago, when the eleventh centenary at Kremsmirster was held the Papal Nuncio demanded that the health of the Pope should be drunk first, which was Revd. Father Salmon has returned from

his mission at Lacolle, leaving behind him the most favorable impressions, not merely for the bonhommie for which he is so well known, but for his ability as a preacher as well. He enchanted the good folks of that locality during his stay among them, French and English alike, for the talented pastor of St. Gabriel speaks one language as well as the

Rev. Father William, a Dominican missionary, now sojourning among the Digger Indians, among other interesting facts relative to Indian manners and customs, says that for all kinds of sores and cancers the Indians use c suction as a means of cure. "I saw one ase," he says, "where the doctor cut open a cancer on a man's jaw with a piece of broken bottle and sucked the blood out of it. The patient got better, and seemed to suffer no inconvenience from it."

The death is announced from Havana of the Archbishop of Guatemala, who was banished for life from Guatemala in 1871. When the Government of President Cena was overthrown by the insurgents under General Granados, the expulsion of the clergy commenced, and the Archbishop, who had rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to the revolutionary party, was among the first ordered to quit. May he rest in peace!

McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, christened by O'Connell the Lion of the Fold of Judah, is now 91, and since the death of Pius IX. who was of the same age, is the oldest Two guides were sent in search, and found Catholic Bishop in the world. He resides at the lost ones greatly exhausted at the top of a the Palace in Tuam. He is physically not strong, but takes an eager interest in both religious and national affairs. During the famine year he received, wholly unsolicited, from all parts of the world, chiefly America. \$140,000, which he distributed at an expense of \$25.

undeveloped, being in width of veins from became a Catholic, has entered the Society charged with drunkenness. four to six teet. Very careful attention is of Jesus. The entire Russian press is occu- Gambetta, who intended of pied with this conversion, but the words of the Chamber of Deputies to resume his apartone journal are remarkable: "For M. Cytovich, as well as for many other Russians, Catholicity satisfies the religious sentiment much better than orthodoxy, and it gives complete satisfaction to the soul. Hence, we silver bath placed in the Palais Bourbon by are hardly surprised at the conversion." the late Duke de Morney. This is the first time, it is said, that such an expression has emanated from the Russian press.

> Among the many strange anomalies to has given rise in Prussia, one of the strangest Is recorded in the following paragraph, which is taken from one of our German contem-

> " METZ, July 30th .- This day 300 soldiers. mostly from Prussia, have been confirmed by Mgr. Dupont des Loges, Bishop of Metz. because the Kulturkampf had hitherto prevented them from receiving the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation in their own native By Kulturkampf is understood the places." struggle that has been going on in Prussia these eight years between the persecuting State and the suffering Church. Now, we have repeatedly mentioned cases in which hundreds of children had to be conveved to a foreign country on purpose to be confirmed, there being no Bishop left in their Dioceses to perform the sacred act. Here again we find 300 soldiers having to go to a country outside Prussia-in fact, to a place conquered by Prussia, which, despite the fact of its being a conquered city, enjoys more religious freedom than any place situated within the personal dominions of King William of Prussia. We only wonder that the commander who sent his soldiers to be confirmed to a place outside Prussia did not blush for very shame at the idea of being a

Prussian. The organs of the Liberal party insist that the appointment of the Bishop is the price which Prince Bismarck pays for the future support of the members of the Catholic party. But the Germania, the chief organ of the Catholic politicians of Prussia, shows up the absurdity of such pretensions. It declares that the appointment will not have the elightest influence on the attitude of the party in the coming elections. Their position with respect to the Government will remain unaltered. They will examine every proposal of new legislation on its merits, perfectly willing to accept whatever is good. As a party of Catholics demand the revision of the May Laws, and the repeal of those enactments which are diametrically opposed to the divine organization of the Church. The Catholics will support no one at the elections who will not pledge himself to vote for such revision. The Germania complains that the Protestant Conservatives seem to think it sufficient that the Government shall have power to modify the operation of those laws, forgetting that the Catholics object precisely to this-that the practice of their religion should be subject to lengths bebind. On the return journey op-the arbitrary control of any Minister. They posite the Union Station, Ross was leading by the arbitrary control of any Minister. They are thankful that a Bishop has been appointed to Treves. But the circumstances connected with the appointment make it a sort of personal matter. It is a good thing to have the Bishop. But it is an evil thing that it Ten Eyck two lengths behind Hamm. At Montcalm, has concluded a visit to England, should be in the power of any man to settle this time Conley spurted and all the

ROUND THE WORLD.

Blanchard Jerrold has been made a Knight of the Order of Christ of Portugal.

In the Cathedral of Ulm a fresco covering an entire wall has been discovered. It is a representation of the Last Judgment.

Tourgenieff, the great Russian novelist, has fried his hand at writing some children's stories, which may be expected to appear by Christmas.

Queen Victoria has commissioned Miss Chapin, whose models of animals in terracotta have attracted favorable attention, to execute a portrait of one of her collies.

A member of the Browning Society estimates the total number of lines written by Mr. Browning at about 97,000, something like a fourth less than Shakespeare is caluculated to have written.

The Rev. Arthur Northcote, son of Sir Statford Northcote, has been appointed to the rectory of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon. It is a large agricultural parish, and is worth only \$1,000 a year.

During the hearing of the case at the Liverpool Police Court it appeared that a money lender had made an advance on some sealskin jackets, for which he charged interest at the rate of \$49 per cent. per annum.

Switzerland has a new lake. A huge mass of rock and earth fell from a mountain side at Somnix in the Grisons, blocked up the course of the Jobel, an affluent of the Rhine, and converted the valley into a lake. The village of Surrhein, hard by, is in great danger.

A woman in Bucharest was ailing, and her physician prescribed a sojourn at a medicinal spring. Her husband refased to let her go. and she resorted to law, finding a Judge who decided that she might raise \$400 by a loan to defray her expenses, her husband being held responsible therefor.

It is proposed to remove the modern structures abutting upon the Tower of London and the present law courts that fringe one side of Westminster Hall, so that the two most ancient and historic buildings in London will, before long, be visible for the first time in their proper simplicity.

Miss Jane Lee, the learned daughter of the Archdeacon of Dublin, was charged by her old teacher, Prof. Benfey, before his death, to translate into English the whole of the great Sanskrit epic, the "Mahabharata," 80,000 lines, as only fragments of it had been trans-lated before. She has begun her task.

Two men watching the heavy sea from the promenade at Douglas, Isle of Man, were carried off by a wave. Both were good swimmers, and struggled to reach the shore again. Ropes and planks were thrown to them, but they sank within twenty yards of the promenade wall. Hundreds of people were looking on.

An Illinois farmer declared that his daughter didn't earn her salt. She retorted that she would be glad to stand on the same footing as his hired help. He consented signed an agreement, and soon forgot all about it. That happened five years ago. Now the girl sues for wages, and gets a verdict of \$500.

Three English ladies spent a night in August on Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Scotland. They went up without a guide, missed their way, and had to remain on the summit all through a night of heavy rain. Two guides were sent in search, and found steep ravine.

At the Bow street Police Court, London, on Aug. 26, there was only one night chargethat of unlawful possession. Such a circumstance has not been known at this court since the occasion when the Princess of Wales made her first entry into London, when a A Russian editor, M. Cytovich, who lately sailor was the solitary prisoner, and he was

Gambetta, who intended on the ments in the Chaussee d'Autin over the offices of Republique Française, continues in the official residence over the water. He could not bring himself to part from the famous

As Alcohol, Tobacco, Opjum, Indian Hemp, Chloroform, Hashish, Absinthe, &c., prevent the good effects of Fellows' Hypophosphites, which the persecution of the Catholic Church | 80 Fellows' Hypophosphites is an antidote against all these narcotics and sodatives, and will restore to health such as have been injured by them. 58-2 ws

THE TORONTO REGATTA.

heat was called for seven o'clock, but it was

well on to eight when the men faced the

starter. As usual, the bay was covered with

HOW IT WAS ROWED. TORONTO, Sept. 12.-The single scull final

small craft, and great difficulty was experienced in getting the course cleared. Even af ter the race was started several Boetians had to encroach upon it fortunately without doing any harm. When the men got into line, it was found that Lee was not content, those facing the starter being Courtney, Hamm, Ten Eyck, Conley and Ross in the order named, from the shore outwards. A beautiful start was obtained at the first time of asking, Ross catching the water first, with Conley next; the others grasp afterwards. The advantage gained was immaterial and all settled down to their work at once. The change that has come over rowing since Hanlan introduced the new method was seen in this race, for none of the men started faster than a 35 clip, instead of the old time 40 to 41. Ross in the first quarter of a mile was striking a full 33 and Courtney in same gait; Conley, 34; Hamm, 34, and Ten Eyck 35. In this distance Ross had gained a quarter of a length from Conley and Courtnev, who were, as near as could be judged rowing on a dead level. Hamm was in close attendance on the pair and Ten Eyck on him. When half a mile had been traversed Ross was leading by a full length; Courtney appeared to be second by half a length from Conler, who was leading Hamm and Ten Eyck by a length and a length and a half respectively. At the three quarters Ross had swept away two lengths more and Conley had reduced Courtney's lead to half a length. At the mile Conley was second by a length, Courtney third by a length, a length between the others. At the Brown elevator, about a mile and a quarter, Ross was leading by four lengths, Conley second by two lengths, Hamm had passed Courtney and Ten Eyck had dropped further to the rear. Courtney spurted and when the turn was reached Ross rounded first, Courtney and Conley together, and two lengths after him Ten Eyck and Hamm two three lengths and pulling well within himself a long stroke of twenty-nine, Conley was leading Courtney by half a length. The latter headed Hamm by a length and a half, and whether the Catholics of that great Diocese | way up he came to the charge, but should be permitted to have a Bishop or not. Ross was holding him easily, and what gain

the Nova Scotian made was upon sufferance. From this up to the end of the race the only note-worthy occurrence was the determined way in which Hamm rusned at Courtney. The latter, however, held his own and came with a rush at the end, but he had not the reserve force necessary to overtake the leaders. Ross crossed the line two lengths ahead of AConley, who was two lengths ahead of Courtney, who headed Hamm by four lengths, a like distance off Ten Eyck. The official time was given as 20 min. 563 secs.

UNFINISHED FOUR-OARED BACE.

The Morris crew won by three feet, after a splendid struggle. Time at the finish, 20 mins. 91 sec.

CONSOLATION RACE. Trickett, 1st; Gaudaur, 2nd; Hosmer, 3rd; Riely, 4th; Briceeland, 5th.

A HINT.

When you ask for a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and the gentlemanly store-keeper, without scarcely looking, remarks, " we are just out, but have another article as good or better, which sells for the same price, viz, 25 conts," turn on your heel and say, Goodbye, Sir! That man cares more for the two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for your health or happiness. 58 2 ws

The Best Cough Remedy.

FROM MRS. ROBERT TURNER, of Unadilla, N.Y. "I can say with the utmost confidence that I think Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY the best cough remedy that I have ever known, and believe I owe my present existence to its wonderful curative powers, having at one time been brought very low by a distressing cough, accompanied with spitting of blood and other symptoms of that dread destroyer, Consumption. I tried many remedies without effect, until a resort to the Balsam was had, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, soon restored me to health. The Balsam is now our resort whenever any of our family is attacked with coughs or colds, and it has never failed to give the desired relief. I keep constantly a supply on hand. During the past ten years I have influenced many persons to make use of this remedy, and always with the same success."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

McPONALD.—In Alexandria, Ont., on the 9th inst., Elizabeth Byrne, beloved wife of Alexander McDonald, and late teacher R. C. S. S., Alexandria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingradients, used for the purpose of raising and

shortening, calculated to do the best work

it least possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other teleferious substance, is so prepared as to mix deadily with flour and retain its virtues for a

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

long period.

None genuine without the trade mark on

MINING INFORMATION.



RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1830 are:—

1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

Sec.
2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12.
3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.
4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigand, Vaudreuli, and other private lands. Ses. 14, 50, ct seq. vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations.

vate lands. Sec. 14, 30, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.

6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et seq.

Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or sliver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before Issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of 'free grants' the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Consituires in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

in the interest acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location.

ec. 12. Mining locations, which may be of any extent

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lets required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of lane (this price fixed by O.C. of 23rd March. 1881); two dollars per acre if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an affidavit identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands

The size and position of claims on public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as follows:

lows:- Gold.-Eastern Townships, especially the countles of Beauce and Compton. PHOSPHATE OF LIME.-Countles of Ottawa and Argenteuil.

Aspestos.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe.

Iron.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St.
Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Sagnenay. COPPER.-Counties of Bagot, Megantic and

Sherbrooke.
Galena—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue, Gaspe and Rimouski.
PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.
MICA.—Counties of Berther, Ottawa and
Megantic.

E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner C. L.

CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st June, 1881. 14-DD m