

the Pole. Indeed, it is not difficult to believe that a vessel may turn a corner without knowing it, just as a fly would enter the mouth of a large vessel, thinking all the while if a fly should think it was going straight on. Why also should there not be islands and small continents in this region, which, fertile and inhabited, receive light and heat from our system by the medium of reflection and refraction? When one comes to think of it it does seem absurd to suppose that it is only the outer crust of this immense globe should be utilized. The early mariners, when they dared to look beyond the Pillars of Hercules, thought they were gazing on limitless space.

The London Times of a year ago published an article with the description of a voyage to a region supposed to be that which geographers are in search of, in which the people are described. A Captain Wiggins sailed from Dundee, and, on entering the Polar Sea, found the country inhabited by a tall and intelligent race possessed of full and plenty, but especially rich in ores and peltries. Wiggins imagined he was all the time in part of Siberia, but when he described the place after going to Russia, all confessed their ignorance of such a place and such a people. Mr. Seebolin, who accompanied Wiggins, read a paper on the subject before the Geographical Society, which attracted much attention. Nordenskiöld, of the late Polar expedition, and a Captain Tuttle also, claim to have been in the new country, which they describe in glowing language. Why, should not those countries be merely an inward sloping continuation of Greenland and Siberia? It is a fact which no one attempts to deny that certain species of birds and beasts, which flourish in certain temperatures, go north on the approach of winter, and re-appear again when the spring draws nigh, with their young broods. They have evidently gone to a warmer climate, and this climate is in the north. Another sign of a habitable Polar region is the Aurora Borealis, which some assert, is connected with electricity, but which, it is beginning to be suspected, has some relationship with the interior of the earth, or, at least, the Polar region spoken of. It is well known that the Aurora Borealis appears in its greatest splendor in the depth of winter, when the sun is totally absent from the north. Why cannot the Aurora be an emanation from this interior world? It is the simplest explanation certainly. We may legitimately hope that the explorations now being made by so many Governments will reveal a country in the Polar region inhabited and cultivated. There is nothing impossible about it.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is unfortunate that other means than strikes cannot be found to settle the question of wages; courts of arbitration for instance. When the times are hard, employers of labor cut down wages and few grumble. When the times are good, and capitalists are making money hand over hand, they seldom think of raising wages until a strike warns them that it must be done. Extensive strikes are now going on in the neighboring Republic, and in the natural order of things they will soon extend to Canada, as like causes produce like results, and as labor movements in the United States materially affect this country. It is needless to say that strikes are the cause of great loss to both labor and capital. If a thousand men earning a dollar and a half a day each on an average, hold out for twenty days it represents a loss to them, or to the fund which sustains them, of thirty thousand dollars, and the capitalists or manufacturers suffer to almost as great a degree, sometimes a great, and often greater. It also happens that the workmen strike inopportunely, that is to say, when the manufacturer cannot really afford the increase, although they may imagine he can, but, as a general rule, it is the capitalist who is selfish and exacting. This is proved by the fact—at least in the instances now before us—that most of the strikers have their demands complied with immediately. Now, why should employers of labor wait for the strain before doing an act of justice? Why, when work becomes brisk and profits large, as they mostly do when the spring arrives, not take their employees into their confidence and make explanations as to their condition? It is the easiest thing in the world to call their men together and say "business is becoming good, our profits are enlarging and we can increase your wages fifteen or twenty per cent as the case may be; we reduced wages when times were bad and we are now making money, and it is right the tide should flow as well as ebb." Or, on the other hand, they might state honestly and frankly that they could not afford a rise for the present but would when circumstances permitted. We firmly believe, if such a state of things obtained we should hear less of strikes, and consequently less of poverty, crime and heart-burnings. But human nature, whether of employer or employed, is selfish, and in this age of straining after the almighty dollar it is essentially so. It would be too much to expect that such candor and such generosity should prevail when it is the ambition of capitalists to become millionaires and the interest of workmen to exact as much as they can for their services, no matter what or what suffers. As, therefore, such a civilized mode of settling labor difficulties cannot be had, a court of arbitration is the next best thing. This court might become a permanent one, and be composed of intelligent men appointed by both employers and employed according to the amount of their interests, and it should be in their power to regulate the rate of wages every six months or at the commencement of

winter and summer. We are aware this proposition is extensively crude and indigestible, and we are willing to admit it might be impracticable, but something like such a *modus vivendi* is certainly not impossible.

And, again, workmen might improve their own position to a much greater extent than they do. We do not now refer to the principle of co-operation, though believing that might be made so universal as to modify the labor movement. What we mean is that by temperance and economy labor can elevate and render itself almost independent of capital. Let the workman look around him and he will see on every side that his employers are men for the most part who have risen from the ranks by the exercise of those two attributes. It is true that all cannot be officers, but, then, if temperance and economy were the rule, it would infallibly lead to co-operation and a division of the profits. But aside from these large considerations, workmen can benefit themselves locally by establishing good organizations and assisting the deserving among themselves. This is done already, but in a ridiculously small way. If, for instance, a stranger comes to Montreal looking for work—let us say he is a stone mason—he has no one to guide or assist him. He wanders carelessly around, starving or getting into debt, until fortune finds him work, whereas if some labor bureau were established it would be otherwise. Depend upon it that the laboring classes must help themselves. No government or no philanthropist has the same interest in their affairs as they have; reform must come from below.

NEW AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for The Post and True Witness, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers:—Thomas Golden, East Conetable, Franklin Co, N. Y.; Michael Donovan, Springfield, Dakota Territory, U.S.; Dr. E. D. Black, Marine City, St. Clair Co, Mich.; Daniel Beaton, Cherry Grove, P. E. I.; Angus J. McLeann, McDougall's P. E. I.; D. B. Gallagher, Andover, N. B.; Jeremiah Collins, Kingston, Kent county, N. B.; James Mills, Grand Pabos, P. Q.; Wm. Brogan, Barrington, P. Q.; H. Mullen, Brampton Falls, P. Q.; John Gallagher, Marquette, P. Q.; E. Ward, Drummondville, P. Q.; Patrick O'Brien, Sutton Flats, P. Q.; John Monrogon, Clydesdale, Ont.; Jos. Scallan, Armstrong's Mills, Ont.; John Burke, Brandy Creek, Ont.; Wm. Houlihan, Matilda, Ont.; Simon McCarthy, Harriston, Ont.; Owen Hargadon, Ayr, Ont.; Wm. McLaughlin, Deans, Ont.; Daniel Clifford, Fairfield, Ont.; James McEvoy, Warburton, Ont.; Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton, Ont.; J. J. Whelan, Richmond, Ont.; Thomas Ford, Laners, Ont.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers of THE TRUE WITNESS will see by the date on the address label on each paper the time up to which their subscription is paid. All subscriptions are due in advance. We would request subscribers to forward to this office—either direct or through the agent for their locality the amount of their indebtedness. The amount to each is small, but to us in the aggregate it is many thousand dollars. We require just now every dollar that is due us to meet anticipated law and other expenditures. We hope that, as we have done our duty so far, and are prepared to continue doing it, regardless of expense, our friends and supporters will show their appreciation by paying up their accounts promptly.

"THE HARP."

Volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of *The Harp*, handsomely bound and profusely illustrated, are now for sale by the former proprietor of that magazine, Mr. John Gillies. Each volume contains over 500 pages, replete with interesting reading, comprising history, poetry, fiction, essays on leading subjects, serial stories and choice pieces of music. It is truly well worth the dollar each volume is selling at. For sound miscellaneous and Catholic literature *The Harp*, when bound as it is in the present instance, is second to no work we know of, and should replace the mind-corrupting, soul-killers which are so often to be found in the libraries of Catholic families. These volumes can be had by addressing John Gillies, 225 St. Martin street, Montreal.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It is seldom that a newspaper correspondent receives recognition for the work he does in the interest of the public. We are glad, however, that the St. Patrick's National and Literary Society of Ottawa, at a meeting on the 13th instant, passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting return its sincere thanks to Mr. Peter O'Leary for the able and truthful account he gave of the condition of Ireland in his correspondence from that country to the Ottawa Free Press, his letters to that journal, together with those of Mrs. Macdougall in the Montreal Witness, and of Mr. Thompson in the Toronto Globe, having the effect of very much enlightening public opinion in this country, and showing to the world the evil results of Irish feudal landlordism, and the absolute necessity of a government for Ireland, which is the only true remedy for the misfortune from which she is now suffering; and we further thank Mr. O'Leary for so widely making known to the people of Ireland the example of Canada, which is entirely self-governed, making her own laws in her own Parliament, a boon which, we sincerely trust, will before long be enjoyed by our dear native land, as intended by God and nature."

Professor Walker, Adam, of Toronto, a rival of Vennor, sends us the following weather bulletin for April, 1882:—April 1st, wet and somewhat windy; 2nd, cloudy to fair; 3rd and 4th, stormy and threatening; 5th, wet and stormy; 6th and 7th, changeable; 8th, 11th, cloudy but fair; 12th, fair; 13th and 14th, stormy, with some rain; 15th till 19th, fair; 20th till 22nd, changeable, with some rain; 23rd, stormy, with but little rain; 24th, fine; 25th, fine, with a heavy storm on the Atlantic coast; on April 18th and May 2nd, May, entirely cloudy, and stormy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

—Mr. James Shea, provision merchant of Quebec, and Mr. Timothy Shea, his brother, were among the Quebec delegation to Chicago. Mr. Frank Gunn was also a member.

—An action has been taken against Chas. Paillo, of St. John's, by Mr. O. Auge, on behalf of Mr. John Black, of the same town, for illegal arrest. Damages are laid at \$25,000.

—The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Notre Dame Hospital was held at the hospital on Thursday last. The following officers were elected: President, L. J. Forget; 1st Vice-President, Jas. Skelly; 2nd Vice-President, Henry R. Gray; Secretary, I. A. Beauvais.

—Jean Baptiste Gallipeau and ex-Alderman Allard have instituted proceedings against the Astor Company in the Superior Court. The contractors do not seem inclined to allow the Company any extension of time as was agreed upon at the meeting of creditors held a short time ago.

—At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League held on Sunday, the President, Mr. C. J. Doherty, in the chair, the question of sending delegates to the Washington Convention was taken up, but on motion the further consideration of the matter was postponed until next meeting. The nomination of candidates to fill the various offices for the ensuing six months will take place next Sunday.

—We are informed that St. Patrick's choir will give a concert in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in St. Michael's Hall on Monday, 17th April. On this occasion the choir will repeat Luzzini's Mass which was sung for the first time in this country on St. Patrick's Day, and which was greatly admired. It will be preceded by a miscellaneous vocal and instrumental selection. The choir will be assisted by our most celebrated musical talent and a full orchestra. The programme will be published shortly.

—At a meeting of the Hochelaga Council, on Thursday evening, motion was passed amending the by-laws recently enacted with reference to the license question, making the number of licenses to be granted ten instead of eight. Messrs. Hawkins and Oliver Lecons were appointed auditors of the books of the municipality for 1881-83, and Messrs. J. B. Holland, Oliver Robert and William Kennedy were appointed valuers. It was decided to add another man to the Fire Brigade, and John Gahavan was appointed to the position.

THE INFORMER.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION CONTINUED THIS AFTERNOON.

The preliminary examination into the case of Mr. John P. Whelan, Managing Director of The Post, charged with criminal libel against Mr. Francis B. McNamee, was continued on 22nd inst. before His Honor Police Magistrate Desnoyers, in the Grand Jury Room. Owing to the large crowd present it was found necessary for comfort to adjourn the investigation into the Court of Queen's Bench, which was soon filled with interested spectators.

Messrs. D. Barry, D. Macmaster and T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. J. Doherty for the defence.

Mr. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown, was first sworn and examined, and produced the declaration in his custody as Clerk of the Peace, made and sworn to by Mr. John P. Whelan, showing him to be registered as Managing Director of The Post Printing and Publishing Co., publishers of the newspaper The Post.

Mr. F. B. McNamee was sworn and reaffirmed the information already lodged by him.

Mr. T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., then declared the case for the prosecution closed and asked that the defendant be committed.

Mr. C. J. Doherty, on behalf of the defendant, declared that he had no cross-examination to make of the witnesses examined, and that as the defence of the defendant was of a nature which could only be gone into before another tribunal the defendant submitted himself to the judgment of the magistrate if the latter considered there was cause for commitment.

Mr. Desnoyers said that on the face of the information and the newspaper produced there was certainly a *prima facie* case of libel and that defendant should be committed.

Mr. Macmaster said it was understood that it was substantial bail.

Mr. Doherty said that the defendants having published a substantial article they were willing to back it with substantial bail.

The Court then adjourned until 4 o'clock, to allow necessary documents to be drawn up.

MONTREAL & SOREL RAILWAY.

NEW SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—SPECIAL TRAINS AND SPECIAL TOURS.

The Montreal & Sorel Railway expect to run their through train the coming week. The building of this railway is a remarkable achievement, being commenced in the autumn and completed before the end of the winter. The road passes through a splendid country, rich in agricultural wealth, and offering magnificent sites along the St. Lawrence for country residences. The Company intend to give every facility to city people who wish to spend the summer at Longueuil, Boucherville, Yverville, Verchères and other localities along its line. They, in fact, intend to make a special feature of this suburban traffic. The scale of prices for tickets, monthly or otherwise, will be made up in a most liberal way in order to encourage the erecting of villas in any of these beautiful parishes. The hours for the despatch of trains are to be so arranged as to suit the requirements of business men, who, if they so desire it, can reach the city by the steamer at equally suitable hours. The managers of the railroad company, with the largeness of view worthy of the enterprise and judgment they have so far displayed, are desirous to work in unison with the steamboat companies in order to encourage the settlement of so many families as possible along their common route, believing that there will be sufficient traffic for all without injuring either, and that the more facilities they may give each in their own way, the more passengers they will secure.

THE REAL ESTATE BOOM.

PROSPECTS OF ADOPTING IN MONTREAL THE AMERICAN PLAN OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY AND LIVING IN THE COUNTRY—EASY ACRES AND LOW RATES.

It is not only in Manitoba that the real estate boom has sounded; property has gone up in value throughout the country, especially in Montreal and neighborhood. One of our reporters was informed this week of a sale of property at Longue Pointe comprising 85 feet front by 140 feet in depth for the very satisfactory price of \$850, equal to \$10 per front foot. It is thought that this rise in value has some connection with the Montreal & Sorel Railway, which was chartered two years ago to build a railway to the Mountain Park, another to Sault au Rebois, and a third to Longue Pointe. As to the latter, route two schemes were spoken of at the

time. One was to run the line along the present macadamised road with switches for returning trains; the other was to continue the line up the St. Leonard road past the insane asylum, there to turn to the west and return to the city along the brow of the hill to Sherbrooke or, Mignonne street. This would open up a splendid country for suburban residences. On the one road people would have the river, and on the upper road the view from the hill would be magnificent, while both roads would offer every advantage of the country with easy access to the city, something like that which is seen in the neighborhood of all large American cities.

STATE LOTTERIES CONDEMNED.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB LAST NIGHT ON THE SUBJECT OF LOTTERIES.

At the weekly meeting of the Catholic Club, held last Wednesday, there was a debate on the following subject: "Are State Lotteries morally injurious to the people?"

Prof. William Mackay opened the subject for the affirmative by laying down as a principle upon which he grounded his opinion that lotteries should be judged by the motive and intentions of those interested in them, and he argued that historically it could be shown that the motives and intentions of all those who had ever established lotteries were bad. He gave a most interesting account of the origin of lotteries, dividing their history into three parts; the first being their establishment by the ancient Jews at the time of Solomon down to the destruction of Jerusalem. The second epoch, from that period to the times of Herod Antipater, then under the Romans, until they were discontinued at the close of the reign of Hillel Gabalus, and the third period from the revival of lotteries in the fifteenth century by the Jews of Genoa up to our own days. He contended that during all those times the promoters of lotteries had acted from bad motives and fraudulently, and so much so that they were abolished by law in England in 1826, in France ten years later, and at different intervals since throughout the several States of the American Union and in Canada.

The Rev. Father Ryan replied by premising that in these debates the opinions of the speakers were not to be supposed as their own, but rather as the arguments in favor of the side they were advocating. He contended that, being on the negative, it would be sufficient for him to show that the other side had failed to prove their case, and in support of this proposition showed that, however wrong the motives of the promoters may have been, this did not affect the morality of the institution of lotteries; that the very best institutions were liable to abuse, and it was illogical to say that they should, therefore, be condemned as immoral. He argued that lotteries should be permitted, as they gave a legitimate field to a propensity which was natural to man and universal. Again, that a lottery was the taking of a known risk by persons having perfect liberty to take it or not as they saw fit, and that if they had been abolished it was only because, like other business institutions, they were liable to abuse.

Mr. Parcell followed on the affirmative and Mr. F. A. Quinn on the negative, closing the debate, after which the vote was taken which resulted in the condemnation of lotteries.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

There's no use in arguing the question of the potency of some substances for special service in emergencies. They will do all they promise, and more, if judiciously used. The following from Mr. P. Murphy, of No. 1 Fire Station, Ottawa, bears upon the point stated above. Mr. Murphy says: I had occasion to use St. Jacob's Oil recently, and must say that it is the best Liniment I ever used. I caught cold from getting wet at a fire, and it settled in my shoulder and down my back to my hip. I suffered a great deal from the pain. I was advised to try St. Jacob's Oil. I did so, and after the fourth application I was entirely free from pain. I cannot speak too highly of it, and advise others to use it.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECHES.

Sir,—In the course of my wanderings through Ireland many years ago a great deal of destitution came under my notice, but I was happily spared the pain of witnessing the squalid misery truthfully and forcibly described by the *Globe* correspondent in the account he gives of his recent trip through extensive portions of the island. Describing "the country near Galway," he gives as specimen cases those of Coleman, Curran, Patrick Conney and Patrick Carter. The first named farmed two and three-quarter acres, and with four children lived in a cabin consisting of two rooms, one simply a closet totally dark and fitted up with straw and sacking. The cabin had no windows, but only apertures stuffed with straw to keep out the rain and wind. The accommodations of the hotel were shared by two pigs. The cabin had no windows and is shared by pigs and hens. The last named works three and a-half acres; his family of six persons occupy a very small house unprovided with either window or chimney. The pigs have the run of this cabin, in which there were no beds, and so few chairs that the inmates—the majority of them—had to sit on turf and sacking. Their clothing, as in most other cases, consisted of mere rags. The correspondent describes Tuam as a town of squalid streets and filthy hovels, which converge to an irregular square, in which are buildings of a somewhat superior character. Loafers abound, and wretchedness and destitution in all their forms are apparent in every form, on every hand. In speaking of the town of Galway a large proportion of its inhabitants are chronically poor, shiftless and improvident, who live in pestilential quarters, sunk into brutal, stolid apathy, and careless as to their condition so long as they can exist.

Accompanied by Father Dooley—who tries to benefit his people by preaching total abstinence and promoting a scheme for the improvement of their dwellings—the correspondent made a visit to the tenements into one of which he clambered by means of a narrow step-ladder to a landing filthy in the extreme, caked with the mud of ages, and in places littered with straw and ordure. Further squalid details are abundant and need not be told. To-day I read an advertisement for a very large number of men to be employed in constructing a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and offering most liberal wages. I also read, from time to time, of large sums of money being sent from various parts of this continent to Ireland for purposes "into the nature of which I have no wish to enquire. Among some of them are collections, I understand, in aid of persons in distress from eviction, and if honestly administered are laudable. But why could not a portion of these large sums be devoted to the voluntary eviction—if it may be so expressed—of the three and five acre men who, rent or no rent, cannot, under the most favorable circum-

stances, obtain anything from their wretched holdings but the hopeless prolongation of a miserable existence. Why cannot a Colonization Committee of Irishmen be formed in this city for the single purpose of aiding such men as I have described to come out to this country, and availing themselves of the remunerative wages offered, open up their way not to three, four or five acres of stone and bog, but 100 acres of fertile land. We have men amongst us of the Irish race who can make poetic and passionate speeches about "the wrongs of Ireland." I should like to see at their hands some practical remedy for those wrongs, something more than talk, talk, talk. I should like to see them emulate the good priest of Tuam or those two respectable Irish citizens of Montreal who, despite their duty in the humble walks of life, are mentioned in *The Post*, as having collected a considerable sum in aid of their distressed countrymen at home. Why do not their rich, influential and speech-making compatriots do as they did? Ten families per annum rescued from over-gawing, grinding poverty, would be a greater glory than "the sun-burst banner" or the "Field of Fontenoy."

HUMANITY.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

ST. JOSEPH'S FEAST AT BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD.

Saturday, 18th inst., being the eve of the feast of St. Joseph, the patron saint of the Rev. Joseph Charlebois, P.S.V., Director of the above institution, the students and professors presented him with a handsome gift and an address, in which they expressed their sincere love and felicitations.

In reply, the reverend Father made a few very appropriate remarks, expressive of his gratitude and devotedness, requesting them at the same time to bear in mind that, as gold is the emblem of royalty, he was, then, their king and they his subjects. As a king, he would be just and devoted, and hoped that they, as good and faithful subjects, would lead virtuous lives, be prompt to their rule and zealous in their studies.

At the close of which the College band played some lively airs, and all proceeded to the Chapel, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place.

In no part of Canada was the festival of St. Joseph celebrated with so much pomp and solemnity as within the unpretentious walls of Bourget College. The chapel being richly decorated for the occasion, presented a grand sight.

At the early Mass, celebrated by the Rev. A. Labelle, over two hundred students received Holy Communion. During Mass several beautiful canticles were sung by the choir; also, a trio, *L'Invitation à Jésus*, was rendered in a most praiseworthy manner by C. A. Pien, E. Desjardins and C. Lefebvre, whose rich voices tell of a brilliant and very successful future in the musical sphere. At half-past eight solemn High Mass began, the following Rev. gentlemen officiating: J. Charlebois, celebrant, F. X. Babeau, deacon, and L. A. J. Adam, subdeacon. The Mass sung was from Dumont's Second tone, harmonized and rendered by a well-trained choir of seventy voices under the leadership of the worthy and talented A. A. Roy, C. S. V., who also acted as organist. The chapel was unusually crowded, a great number of invited guests, the *clique* of Rigaud village, being present. The *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and *Credo* were sung to perfection. Mr. Dolphus Mongenais singing the solo parts. During the Offertory Messrs. C. Laporte and A. Dufour distinguished themselves in a duet *ad Maria* from Lami's *Requiem*. It is useless to say that the music throughout the service was something very imposing—something grand.

At six o'clock p.m. the Rev. Mr. Minville preached a very instructive and eloquent sermon on the life and virtues of St. Joseph, taking for text the following words of St. Matthew: "Behold a faithful and wise servant, whom the Lord hath appointed over his family." Immediately after the sermon followed the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, at which the Rev. A. Dequoy, *cure* of St. Placide, acted as celebrant, the Rev. A. Viau and D. P. McMenamin assisting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. Among the many beautiful hymns chanted during Benediction we noticed with admiration the *Justus*, rendered with great success by the Rev. J. Charlebois, M. Minville and E. Desjardins. The *Tantum Ergo* was sung with much taste and skill by the famous J. Lamoureux, tenor singer at Rigaud. As soon as the ceremonies were finished a rich and sumptuous supper was partaken of in the refectory of the College, after which speeches in English and French were made by several of the professors and invited friends, expressing their congratulations to the much esteemed and worthy Director, Rev. J. Charlebois, P.S.V., and complimenting the gentlemen of the choir, through whose exertions and talent the festival of St. Joseph had been so grandly and appropriately celebrated.

LOTHERD.

Bourget College, Rigaud, March 22nd, 1882.

MR. COSTIGAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

HALIFAX, March 27.—The Halifax branch of the Irish Land League, at its monthly meeting, passed a resolution endorsing the petition moved in the Dominion Parliament by Mr. Costigan regarding self-government for Ireland, and requesting Messrs. Ritchie and Daly, members for Halifax, to give it their support.

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

RECEPTION OF ARCHBISHOP MCGADEE—CREATION OF SEVEN CARDINALS.

Rome, March 27.—The Pope received Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, on Saturday with the greatest cordiality. At a Consistory to-day, the Pope created seven cardinals, including Archbishop McCabe, Archbishop Lavigne, of Algiers, and Archbishop Lynch, of Seattle. Subsequently the Pope delivered an allocution on the position of the Church.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Seven hundred iron molders in Nantuaud, Conn., will have their wages raised 10 per cent on April 1st. Other manufacturing companies contemplate increasing their employees pay. Smythe (Home Ruler), member of Parliament for Tipperary, writes to the *Freeman's Journal* announcing his intention to support the closure resolutions. He hopes independent Irish members will do likewise. The Conservatives in Ellenshtre, Wales, are making a great ado about that county having to pay the extra police required to guard Hawarden Castle. They claim that the Treasury ought to defray the cost, but the Home Secretary does not see it.

A correspondent sends the following riddle to the *London Truth*: "My first two syllables are what Gladstone loves (Reform). My three last are what he hates (a-tory). My whole, if pronounced separately, is what he would like to do (Reform-a-tory). My whole, pronounced properly, is where he ought to be (Reformatory)." *Reformatory* is the answer.

Another correspondent sends the following riddle to the *London Truth*: "My first two syllables are what Gladstone loves (Reform). My three last are what he hates (a-tory). My whole, if pronounced separately, is what he would like to do (Reform-a-tory). My whole, pronounced properly, is where he ought to be (Reformatory)." *Reformatory* is the answer.

LATEST IRISH NEWS BY MAIL

(From the Cork Herald, March 11th.)

Both Houses of Parliament on Monday agreed upon an address of congratulation to the Queen.

The Land League agent, who went to Northampton to organize the Irish vote against Mr. Bradlaugh, has been severely beaten by the supporters of the latter.

Consequent upon the refusal of an evicted tenant, Mrs. Barry, to live in a Land League house, "through fear of the Government," the weekly grant of \$1, which had been given to her for some time past by the Ladies' Land League, has been stopped.—*Correspondent.*

Twelve young men, members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, Middleton, were expelled that body on Sunday night for having left the church on a preceding Sunday during the delivery of an address from the altar respecting the Ladies' Land League.—*Correspondent.*

Another serious "no rent" outrage is reported from the Castlefield district, Co. Kerry. A tenant of Mr. John De B. Blennerhassett named Daniel Doolin, residing within one mile of Castlefield, was called out of bed, and on acknowledging that he had paid his rent, was shot in the thigh.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday, Mr. Dawson, M.P., Lord Mayor, in the chair, a resolution was passed expressive of the deepest sorrow and indignation at the dastardly and treasonable attack upon the Queen. The resolution was proposed by a pronounced Land Leaguer and seconded by a Conservative. The Clonmel Town Council passed a similar resolution.

Near Swinford, County Mayo, on Sunday, a party of police came upon a body of about one hundred men drilling in a wood. They returned to barracks, and mustering all the available constables in town, returned to the place; the men ran away, but twelve of them were arrested. When returning with their prisoners, however, the police were fired upon, and six of their prisoners escaped. It is stated that documents of an important character were found upon the ground.

Notices emanating from "Captain Moonlight," and directed against five farmers in the Ballymacoda district, who had paid their rent, have been extensively posted up in that neighbourhood during the past few days. The persons indicated are threatened with the "Millstreet penalty," as it was termed, and farmers generally are cautioned against committing the offence of paying their rent, until the suspects are released.—*Correspondent.*

On Friday night, while the police escort were conveying two farmers, committed for trial at the Petty Sessions held that day at Castlemartyr for posting no rent notices, they were attacked by a large number of people from various parts of the country, who prevented the prisoners being taken to the railway station. They were, however, kept in custody, and lodged in Cork Gaol on Saturday. Several of the rioters have been arrested.

On Thursday night several houses at Glen-colline, near Kingwilliamstown, were entered by a body of armed men, with belts, swords and guns, under the command of Captain Moonlight, and threatened Mr. Duncombe's tenants with the usual penalties of that officer if they paid their rents, though they are served with writs. They fired several shots, and warned the tenants they would call again if they did not stand together. One tenant was near being shot through a window. The police are making strict inquiries, but it is generally believed the raiders are all strangers to the locality.—*Correspondent.*

Mr. Forster has finally refused to attend as a witness before the Lords' Committee on the Land Act. The *Spectator* says that even if the Lords' Committee were actually to limit their inquiries to harmless matters, still if Ireland were to be penetrated with all sorts of fears that the inquiry would have a malignant influence on the administration of the Land Act, the evil which the Prime Minister apprehends would be done. The *Economist* also holds that the Act may easily be discredited, and its administrators made ridiculous without the necessity for inspecting, or even examining a single decision that has been pronounced.

SYMPATHY WITH THE EVICTED.—A few days ago four or five families, in the townland of Cappanahane, were evicted for non-payment of rent. The landlord is Mr. Graham, late of Clappanahane, but now of Dublin. One of the evicted tenants is a smith, and yesterday the people of the neighborhood built him, as if by magic, a more spacious house and in every way a better for than the one he had to leave. The walls were raised by as many masons as could find room to work, and there were no less than half a dozen carpenters on the roof together. There was a large gathering of people, each and all of whom were ready to lend a hand. On the part of the evicted families the Rev. R. Ambrose, C.C., thanked the gathering for their practical sympathy with those who so sorely need it. In the course of his remarks, the rev. gentleman took occasion to impress upon his hearers the mischief of having anything to do with such things as threatening notices, or, indeed, with outrage or crime of any sort, while employed in so righteous a cause. He held in his hand a threatening notice received by somebody in the employment of a neighboring landlord, who was at cross-purposes with his tenants. This notice and the spirit that could prompt such a production, Father Ambrose denounced with great force.—*Correspondent.*

Seven tenants on the property of Surgeon Edward Stamer O'Grady, of Dublin, were evicted at Abbeyfeale yesterday under peculiar circumstances. The lands form portion of partially reclaimed mountain bog close to the town, and some time since the tenants, whose rents are 80 per cent over Griffith's valuation in a number of cases, asked for a reduction, which was refused. The interest in the holdings of the seven tenants evicted were sold to the Property Defence Association, and yesterday the Deputy Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Fitt, proceeded to hand over possession. Denis Murphy and Jeremiah Doody having been turned out of their houses, armed Emergency battalions were put in possession. John O'Keefe and his wife, a very old couple; Johanna Frawley, a widow; William Quirke, and Johanna Curtin, were also evicted, it having been stated that some of the last named tenants had tendered their rents, which were refused unless they paid law costs, which they declined to do. As soon as these four tenants were evicted the Emergency battalions levelled their homes, which were then set on fire and burned to the ground. The Ladies' Land League are providing huts for the evicted tenants, who are to be visited to-morrow by Miss Hannah Reynolds, Dublin Ladies' Land League. The burning of the evicted tenants' houses has created an unpleasant feeling among the people of the district. "Factions of armed police are on duty nightly at Abbeyfeale guarding the battalions in charge of the evicted tenants' houses."