THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

the said, "and its awful wearing. Always Effects of Irish Emigr. ation. Ethel,' Ab, it's a dreadful thing !

"Hooper will watch with you to night, Mar-"Hooper will watch with you to night, Mar-the," Lady Helena said. "Mrs. Marsh will relieve you to morrow. No stranger shall relieve him. I will take a look at taby come near him. I shall refer to the taby come near man, and a state store at capy before going home. I shall return here early before going, and I need not tell you to be very watchful-I know you will."

June 15, 1881.

n 100 uccourd of subset, my may, the woman answeled, mournfully. "I was his mother's answercu, and I've nursed him in my arms, a own many hite haired baby, many atime. I will little white haired baby, many atime. I will

be watchful, my lady. be watching, my lacy. Lidy Helena left her and ascended to the hight nursery. She had to pass the room where the tragedy had been enacted. She where the tagent but been enacted. She plyoted as she went by. She found the lit-their of Catheron Royals asleep in his crib, gested by the under nurse head nurse now, rice Mrs. Pool cashiered.

"Take good care of him, nurse," was Lady Helena's last charge, as she stooped and hissed him, tears in her eyes; "poor little motherless lamb!"

" a Pil guard him with my life, my lady," the gil answered, sturdily. "No harm shall

Lady Helena returned to Powyes-place and

like a stone in her breast. "ifI hadn't sent for Sir Victor that night -if I had left him at home to protect his wife, this might never have happened," she left her alone and unprotected, to sleep beside an open window in the chill night air."

when great districtly she had sound time to somanly letter. They had come down to see their dead daughter and departed again. She had been taken out of their life-raised far stove them, and even in death they would not

And now that the funeral was over, Inez in claim her. prison, the tumult and excitement at an end, who shall describe the awful quiet that fell upon the old house. A ghastly stillness reigned-servants spoke in whispers, and stole from room to room-the red shadow of Murder rested in their midst. And upstairs, in that dusk chamber, while the nights fell, Sir Victor lay hovering between life and

death. (To be continued.)

The Liver is the grand purifying organ of the system ; when inactive or obstructed bad blood and ill health are certain results. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all diseases arising from disordered Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Eidneys, purifying, restoring and strengthening. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses and eniches the blood, and imparts tone to every organ of the body. Trial bottles 10 cents. 42-2

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Rev. Ronald McDonald, of Picton, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace, Nfld.

Lieut, R. M. Berry, commanding the U. S. ship Rogers, of the Jeannette search expedition, telegraphs from San Francisco that he will sail for the North on June the 13th or 14th.

A despatch from Candahar says a sharp engagement took place on Friday last on the Helmund River between the Ameer's forces and those of Ayoob Khau, the latter being defeated. Further trouble is expected.

Secretary Blaine writes to an emigration agent at Dundalk, Ireland, that poverty is no bar to immigrants willing to work and obey the laws, but the immigration of dissolute pappers and criminals is certainly objection-

The necessity of a color blind examination

The London Tablet, organ of the Eng. lish Catholic aristocracy, a class decidedly host le to Ireland, savs :---

But that settlement on foreign shores, American, Australian or British, of so large a portion of the Irish population once effected, it has been followed, and will be followed, by subsequent and continuous emigration as a natural result of the intense strength of family affection amongst the Irish peeple. It is true that, within the last thirty-six years, some aid was given through the Boards of Guardians to promote emigration among the destitute classes, and that several of the colonies have from time to time given assistance to emigrants; but the aggregate of persons so helped forms no iraction worth notice of the masses who paid their own way, or whose expenses were defrayed by their relatives or friends settled abroad. It is strictly within a moderate estimate that upwards of seventy millions sterling has been remitted to Ireland by emigrants to assist their families or promote the exodus of some of them since her convalescent husband, her heart lying the famine. And most wonderful of all, after two or three years bad harvests and bitter distress, the moment a good season and brighter prospects returned. the first use made of the temporary will, use remorsefully; he would never have prosperity is to stimulate an emigration almost equaling the largest which left Ireland after the famine period. Unaided by public an open without in the second and a second second second by public and a second by public and a second by public and a second se wown great distress, she had found time to passing of a liberal Land Bill, these tens of thousands, attracted by domestic ties, are joining the successful members of their families settled abroad. It is worse than vain, therefore, in the face of these facts, to decry

or attempt to prevent such a movement. We may deplore and even execrate the cumulative causes which have necessitated this expatriation of three millions of the Irish people ; but it is beyond the power of Bishop, priest, press, Land League or legislation to arrest its natural continuance.

This emigration has had disastrous influences on Ireland, whatever may have been its necessity or its benefits. It removed the flower of the youth of the country, the young, healthful, and energetic, and left behind all the industrial non-effectives, the aged and infirm the pauperised, and the afflicted, such as the insane, idiotic and epileptic, the lame and blind, the deaf-mutes, the criminal classes, and the morally-endangered, such as orphans and childern in reformatory and industrial schools. The social and industrial residuum of three millions of young and healthy emigrants has thus been cast for support on a population diminished by 36 per cent. in 30 years. The result of which is that the Irish race at home, once admitted as of the highest physique in Europe, now ranks as showing the largest relative amount of deterioration as to lupatics, deaf-mutes, blind, and bodily afflicted of any nation in Europe or in the world. Nor is this all. The majority of these three millions were males. The British Government estimates each recruit obtained for the army as worth £10C, viewed, from an industrial standpoint, as the cost of raising him, just like the value of a young bullock, or any other saleable chattel. All the capital, so represented, is so much lost to Ireland and a corresponding gain to the United States, the colonies, or other countries in which these men have settled and which have obtained their industrial services without cost of production. To this enormous amount of invested or fixed capital abstracted from Ireland we must add the floating capital brought away by

the emigrants. It would be difficult to form anything nearer than a rough estimate

outlandish proportions. Under close tele-scopic scrutiny with high powers, its structure is so complex as almost to dely sketch. ing. The tremendous energy of the forces at work may be appreciated when it is stated that the area of disturbance exhibited is some 80,000 miles long by 20,000 broad. Besides, what is seen by direct view is only a portion of the phenomenon. The great chasms that) ook like dark spots are nobody knows how ma ny thousand miles deep, and above the sun's apparent surface the disturbance ex-

tends through gaseous matter to equally enormous distances.

FATHER MELLERIOTT.

Father Meller jott, the distinguished Jesuit who has Just died at Paris, did not leave the city during the Comn'une, but went tranquilly about the streets, wearing his "soutane' and oblivious of Rigaults and Megys. The people of his quarter would have protected him, but he felt fully able to protect himself. On one occasion he was halted by a patrol of Federes, commanded by a big blusterlng bully in uniform.

"Who are you?" asked the Communist roughly.

"The Father of the poor," answered the Jesuit.

"The father of the poor? What does that mean?"

"It means that I spent 15,000 francs in alms-giving, last year. How much did you spend?

And the stupified Communist stood aside and let him pass.

THE SPECTRE DRUMMER.

On tidings reaching Scotland, after the coronation of Charles II., that Cromwell was advancing north at the head of an army, the Parliament ordered the castle to be put in a state of defence. There was but therein a select body of troops under Colonel Walter Dundas, 1.000 bolls of meal and malt, 1,000 tons of coals, 67 brass and iron guns, including Mons Meg and howitzers, 8,000 stand of arms, and a vast store of watlike munition. According to the superstition of the time, the earth and air all over Scotland teemed with strange omens of the impending strife, and in a rare old tract of 1650 we are told of the alarm created in the fortress by the appearance of a "horrible apparition" beating upon a drum. On a dark night the sentinel, under shadow of the gloomy half-moon, was alarmed by the beating of a drum upon the esplanade and the tread of marching feet, on which he fired his musket. Colone! Dundas hurried forth, but could see nothing on the bleak expanse, the site of the now demolished Spur. The sentinel was trunchoned, and another put in his place, to whom the same thing happened, and he, too, fired his musket, being present at an entertainment given by affirming that he heard the tread of soldiers marching to the tuck of drum. To Dundas nothing audible was visible, nothing audible, but the mean of the autumn wind. He took a musket and the post of sentinel. Anon, he beard the old Scots march beaten by an invisible drummer, who came close up to the gate; then came other sounds-the tramp of many feet and the clank of accoutrements. Still nothing was visible, till the whole impalpable array seemed to hault close by Dundas, who was bewildered with consternation. Again a drum was heard beating the English and then the French march, when the alarm ended but the next drums that were beaten were those of Oliver Cromwell, -Cassell's "Old and New Edinburgh."

A MASHER MASHED.

Diggleton lives on St. Catharine street, and everyone knows where that is. He may be seen any evening standing in front of his boarding house with a glass in his eye, a leer on his fuce, and his hands in his pockets. | the Secretary, and a large number of Dominion of the aggregate amount of the personal The glass and the leer are intended to catch and local members, and other notabilities. property carried away by these three millions | the girls, while the position assumed is supof pilots has again been brought to the notice of people. Their passage money, by sea and posed by him to be peculiarly graceful of United States inspectors of steam vessels land, to their destination, their clothes, per- and casy. Yesterday evening between six sonal outfit, implements, and money in hand, and soven o'clock Diggleton was at his usual the 65th, which, by the way, added greatly to may be variously estimated. The Emigra- place in his usual position. He wore a smok- the solemnity of the occasion. There were ing cap because he considered that it gave several comments made upon the conspicuous port of arrival, have, however, from him a distingue air, but he wasn't smok-close observation and inquiries over a ing because the attempt to draw was sure to lengthened period, estimated the average disarrange his eye-glass. Miss Rosy Cheek happened to pass by at the time. This is not her name exactly, but it is characteristic of her whether the words are taken separate or together Diggleton's leer grew deeper as she approached, but his position lost tentively while Mr. J. O. Dion, the secretary-some of its easy negligence. He had determined to speak, but she anticipated him. She had passed that way several times before, and had never failed to observe him and his insinuating smile. On this occasion she made up her mind to make him serious for once, and a snub from a young lady is at any time a dreadful thing to experience. When she reached Diggleton, therefore, she stopped and looked him full in the face, while his smile robbery, communism, and confiscation grew alarmingly broad. "Fits," she raised by those who oppose reform queried, in a matter-of-fact tone. of the system that has exiled those three mil-lions of people, impoverished Ifeland, en-in his mind to discover the jake. "I ask," the young lady continued, " for I take a friendly interest in you." Diggleton brightened up and enquired if sho had then seen him before. "Oh yes," responded Miss Rosy, " it was at Forepaugh's Circus." "To be sure," said Diggieton, delightedly, "for 1 was there on the second day." "Oh, no," continued the young lady, "you were there every day, and there were a great many others of your kind gathered together in a large cage. Such a chattering as you did make, and such funnylooking creatures."

THE CANADIAN HERO.

HONOR TO DE SALABERRY --- INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT-A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.

The seventh of June will remain a memorable date in the annals of that historic little town, Chambly, which lies beautiful and romantic by the crystal waters of the Richelieu, and 'neath the mountain shades of Belœil. Sixty-nine years after the famous battle of Chateauguay, which, perhaps, de-cided the fate of British America, the hero of that glorious event was yesterday the object of the French Canadian race. Yesterday military genius was lauded, heroism was admired, and homage was paid to the saviour of his country in the person of DeSalaberry. And these noble feetings of a prond race found a forcible and brilliant ex-

From the early hours of the day crowds flocked into town from every direction. The Tricolor, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack and numerous other flags waved from from every house top. All the inhabitants and visitors were in their best of holiday attire. The decorations were numerous and neat; the principal streets were lined by thousands of spectators. Arches sprang up in every direction bearing patriotic inscriptions and national mottoes; they were erected in honor of the hero of the day, of the guests of the Press, and of the Volunteers. The 65th under the command of Col. Quimet, headed by the City Band, arrived at 12 o'clock. They marched through the town in fine style and halted on the parade ground before the old barracks, where a military banquet was given to the Volunteers.

Col. OUIMET, who presided, proposed the toast of the guests. He said that this was not a political, but a purely military gathering, but they must not leave the table without paying a tribute to those who had honoured them with their presence. They were honoured by the presence of some of the most famous men in the Dominion and in the province of Quebec. Their battalion was not a political organization, but a national one. determined to maintain the honour of Canada. He then proposed three cheers for Sir Hector Largevin and the other guests, which were given with military vim.

Sir Hector Langevin on rising was enthusiastically greeted. He thanked the Colonel, officers and men and assured them that he had great pleasure in being present, not only on account of the occasion which brought them together, but also in the 65th Battalion. He was sure that if ever they were called to a future Chatcauguay they would not full to act with the same bravery as the 300 Voltigeurs displayed under DeSalaberry. Unfortunately for the volunteers who thirsted for military renown there was no longer any war between the two great nations of this continent, except the war of industry and commerce. He assured them that they would always find both Houses ready to sustain the volunteers with money. Again thanking them, he concluded amid loud applause.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the steamer Sorel hove in sight. On board were the Governor-General and his suite. As they stepped on to the quay, a salute of 21 guns was fired. There were present to receive his Excellency, Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Messes. Mousseau, Caron. and Mercier; Messrs. Ryan, M.P. Coursol, M.P., Col. Stevenson, Dr. Martel, President of the Committee, and Mr. Dion, After the Vice-Regal party had driven to the old Fort, and visited the sights they returned to the statue, nessing through the ranks of absence of the English battalions.

MR. JOHN DILLO, N. M.P., IN BIRMING. H. AM.

The following letter was written to the Editor of the Times, by th e Rev. Mr. Rylett, a Presbyterian clergyman, be longing to Money. rea, County Down :---

Sir,-I had the honor of vi, siting Mr. Dillon on Fridey morning last, and ,^T venture to appeal to your generosity for a brief space in your columns, in order that I may inform the public of the circumstances under ' which the interview, if such it could be can'led, took place. After waiting some time in the hall of the praise, the honor, and the admiration or the prison, I was conducted to the cell in which it was appointed for me to set Mr. Dillon. I there saw such a sight as, I am 1 ot ashamed to confess, unmanned me quite, Imagine a common prison cell divided into three cages by two strong wire lattice work partitions. In the first cage the visitor pression in the patriotic proceedings stands, in the second the warder, in the which accompanied the inauguration of the furthest cage, with his back to the wall, the statue erected in honor and to the memory of prisoner—on this occasion, John Dillon. A the hero. or appropriately caged. It was an awful sight, and it was some little time before I could bear to face this man who has honored me with his friendship. When I was able to do so, however, I found him calm and collected. He described the cage as at once absurd and brutal, but regarded it with

the most perfect contempt. But the monstrosity of the thing is really indescribable. Here was a young man, beloved by all who knew him ; the lofty purity of his life, his sublime adoration of justice, his passionate hatred of wrong, his noblo patriotism, have enshrined John Dillon in the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact. Yet he is caged like a wild beast. 1 have of late had the felicity of an intimate thought devoted to the raising of these home association with Mr. Dillon in the land agitation, and I declare solemnly that never in private or public have I heard him utter a word that could be construed into an incitement to violence or illegal action. Many things he has said which enomies might falsely interpret; but that John Dillon ever committed an offence which would be punishable by law I positively deny. He loves his country with an absorbing love. It is as a fire in his bones. Nothing does he desire so much as his country's good. Yet he is caged

like a fiend. How Mr. Forster will account for his arrest I am at a loss to understand. Mr. Dillon simply told the Government that il they did not take measures to prevent evictions the people would resist. Past experience warranted the statement. The Government's own admissions in the Compensation for Disinrbance Bill debate corroborate our remarks. And instead of imprisoning Mr. John Dillon, the Government would have acted with much greater wisdom had they listened to his advice. Now, I am afraid that owing to Mr. Forster's wronghende mess, there will be mischief in the country, however much the Land League may endeavor to calm the people. But I would ask an impartial public to read the following sentences-taken from an article in the Dublin Review for January last-and compare them with anything Mr. Dillon over uttered. The writer in reference to evictions says :---

"Let any parent make the case his own. When we are assembled at the domestic heart ,with our family about us, let us bring home to our bosom the bare apprehension that for exercising an undoubted privilege, not only recognized, but actually enjoyed by the constitution, it were in the power of some brutal tyrant, some abortive, stunted upstart of yesterday, of whom gold, amassed by pecu-lation and public plunder, is the sole nobility to put out our fire and drive us away far from | in only one of the several food elements, and the word of his power, destroying our only means of providing for that bright and joyous were equally lacking. All crops do not excitcle, and turning our children and ourselves | haust soil equally-some remove more potash ife, disowned, rejected, persecuted, and maligned. Could we bear it? Where is the is shown in the long extended experiments father's heart that could endure it ? What reverence for the law, what sacredness of private property, what abstract right of men. to do as they liked with their own, would be ginings, and our hands from giving them We frankly avow that we would not offect? submit to such treatment, but would take the law into our own hands, and, if potsible, redress ourselves. Our children have a right divine to claim from us that projection which may be denied to them olsowhere; and we cannot recognize any human obligation which should or could constrain us to respect such an appeal. No man owes a moral obligation to an exterminating decree. No man pretending or deserving to be free would pay it an outward homage one moment longer than superior force compelled a on to bend his neck under its intolerable yoke. There are our deiberate sentiments, the decisions of a mind tutored, perhaps, by some small share of philosophy, and at all events, not provoked to a

Agricultural,

RAISING HOME SUPERIORS

From an extensive anguar with our farming population, we have their persuaded that they are not well supplied with as good variety of wholesome food, as the average of our city and village population. A well spread table does not seem to be the aim of many of the tillers of the soil. A well fed man, other things being equal, gets much more enjoyment out of life, than the c ow 10 lives mainly on salt junk, potatoes, sun sour bread. There has doubtless been an impravement in the style of living in all the older parts of the country, but still there are large districts where hog and hominy, salt jank, potatoes, baked beans, are the main supplies of the h, nsehold the year round. A much greater wark, 'ty of food is needed, and might be had at minim, um cost upon our farms. This is had in many cases among our more intelligent and thrifty farmers, who read the American Agriculturist and follow its teachings. A half acre of ground thoroughly cultivated, will pioduce all the vegetables, a dezen or more varieties, that can be consumed in the family, and leave a considerable surplus for the vilinge market. Another acre will keep up a constant succession of the small and large fruits, through the whole year. It is still less dificult to supply all the animal food that a farmer can consume in his family. This is very generally done so far as beef and pork are concerned. The list of poultry might be extended beyond the dung-hill fowl, and ombrace turkeys, geese, and ducks, so as to bring poultry and eggs into the bill of fare, every week in the year. A flock of sheep would make lamb or mutton possible in the larder, as often as the appetite craved it. A little supplies, would make our farming population far more contented, happy, and help to do much towards checking that ever increasing tide which flows from the country to the city.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

It will pay to give a little time and attention to the newly planted trees. If they are loose or leaning to one side, the soil should be pressed closely about them with the loot. A minute thus spent may save the tree. A mulch put around the trees now do much good, especially should there be a long drouth in midsummer. Littre, straw, chips, small stones, or any other substance that will cover the earth and protect it from the hot and drying sun, will answer as a mulch. All dead and worthless branches should be cut away, and where vigorous ones are crowded they should be thinned out. Paint, melted grafting-wax, or shellac-varnish, should be used to cover all large wounds. Grafts set last spring will need special attention. It may be that shoots upon the stock are robbing the graft. Remove such twigs, that the graft may get its proper supply of nourishment. If the grafts are intorfered with by overhanging branches these must be cut away. The best interests of the young graft are paramount to all else.

SOIL EXHAUSTION:

A soil is said to be exhausted when it fails to give paying crops under the most favorable circumstances of tillage, weather, etc. This exhaustion is braught about by the removal of the constituents needed by the plants, through the grouthand removal of plants. without any corresponding addition of these food elements. Thus a soil may contain enough phosphoric acid in an available form for ten full crops, but after that, if none of this substance is added to the soil, the crop can not make a full return for the labor expended on it. A soil may be thus exhausted or deficient that pleasant home; let us suppose him, by yet it is not much better, as far as plant growth is concerned, than if all the elements adrift, to lead a vagrant, hopeless scrambling than others, and one requires a grater amount of nitrogem than another. This is very clearof Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamsted, England. It is found by them that the plots on which continuous crops of clover, beans, and roots, have been grown without any manure, have able to restrain our hourts from dark ima- declined more rapidly than the land devoted to cereal grain crops. This is surprising, in so far as clover, etc., are generally considered as restorative rather than exhaustive crops. A judicious rotation of crops is as much needed to preserve the even fertility of the soil as to keep it mellow and free from weeds.

by the fact that the pilot of the City of Austin, lost in the harbor of Ferndinda, April 24, caused the disaster by mistaking the color of the buoys.

A London paper says that American agriculturists are well enabled to compete with the British farmer when the rate on freight on wheat from New York to Liverpool is \$1.20 per ton, while the railroad rate from Liverpool to Birmingham (about 100 miles) is \$3.15 per ton.

bir Garnet Wolseley lately made a speech at the dinner of the Literary Fund, which the Army and Navy Gazette denounces as "ill judged, most ungenerous, and very damaging," and which, it asserts, has injured his reputation among brother officers. Sir Garnet has never been generally popular in his profession.

Now for another little excitement in Europian matters. The British flag has been outraged by a French man-of-war engaged in the protectorate of Tunis. The British consul has taken the matter up. They don't want to fight ; but, by Jingo ! they want to of the c'd spunk is in them yet.

Mr bouchere, who owns Pope's Villa, on the Thames, where he resides during the summer, writes the following as among the an-Dels of the boating season on that classic river : A friend of mine, under the influence of a surre-redings, was led on to ask a pretty but condition, she answered promptiy, 'and that is that I steer.'"

The readers of the speech made a few days ago by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., son of the British Premier, on the French treaty, might easily imagine it was the production of an advocate of the Canadian N. P. At the outset he thought the existing free trade tariff was "not only unequal, but uhfair and unjust," and the Government would be perfectly justified in considering "any measures that might bring pressure to bear" on France. As a remedy be suggested a "readjustment" of revenue duties, and advocated In excise duty on silk. In other words, Mr. Gladstone advocated a readjustment of taxation for protective purposes. And, strange to say, this bold declaration was cheered by the electors of free trade Leeds. English artisans are awakening from a dream of selfcomplacency .-- Toronto Mail.

Reader have you tried every known remedy for Chronic disease, Impure Blood, disordered Liver or Kidneys, Nervous and General Debility, Constipation of the Bowels, with the manifold sufferings pertaining thereto? Have You given up in despair? Try Burdock Blood Bitters; it will not fail you. A Trial Bottle only costs 10 Cents, Regular size \$1. Any dealer in medicine can supply you. 42.2

Grey hair is honorable to old age, but there is no necessity it should be grey before its time; and as regards youth it looks like an

tion Commissioners in New York, the chief value of the personal property of each emigrant, on arrival there, which excludes, of course, expense of transit to and across the Atlantic, at £20; which gives the enormous sum of £60,000,000; to which if we add the cost of transit, the amount will exceed £80,000,000. And if to this wo add £300,-000,000, the capitalised value of three millions of emigrants at £100 each, we obtain an export from Ireland of £380,000,000, a sum considerably above the purchase of the fee simple of the whole agricultural soil of Ireland. These are striking, startling, and even appaling, yet true and sober, statements. They

dwarf into insignificance the idle cries of riched the country of their adoption with a bluster and bully a little just to feel that some | larger capital than would purchase the whole of the landlords' estates, and planted in the

United States and the colonies an intense and burning hatred of the British Government, which is a dangerous, powerful and chronic menace to the peace of the Empire. But if to this vast capital, represented by the three spring evening, moonshine, and other romantic millions of emigrants, we add the interest in the soil represented by the half million of somewhat strong-mimded young lady to 'row tenants, whose families amounted to two and in the same boat with him for life.' On one a half or three millions of the people left bea half or three millions of the people left behind, the aggregate overwhelmingly exceeds the property of the landlords. Their circulating capital to stock and crop 15,000,000 of statute acres under cultivation at the moderate estimate of £5 anjacre amounts to £75,000,000: Their claims for improvements, even under the Land Act of 1870, reach a higher figure. The tenant right, which includes, of course, the value of improvements, is in the greater part of Ulster little below what would landlord's fee-simple; purchase the while in the rest of Ireland it is considerable. And, lastly, compensation for disturbance, augumented in the present Bill-where there has been neither improvement nor deterioration-would take away a few years' value from the the landlord's fee simple. We have thus given a full and fair outline statement of the emigrant and the resident population of Ireland, as regards the capital lost to and remaining in the country, as compared with that of proprietors of the soil.

SUN SPOTS.

A remarkable sun spot, which with sligh telescopic aid is resolved into a conga ٦f آ spots of all shapes and sizes, is now visiolo not far from the sun's equator. The casiest and safest way to view it, where exact defini tion of details is not required, is to throw the image of the sun from the eveniese of the telescope upon the ceiling of a darkened room by means of a prism, or upon a white

screen placed back of the eyepiece. In the latter care no prism is needed, and a good spyglass will suffice to show the spot if well anachronism. Without any injurious effect steadied. When the great spot is thrown Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer will clean the upon the ceiling, its slow forward movement scalp in a few weeks, thereby effecting a radi-and its trailing strings of small spots and cal cure and bring about a growth of beauti-ful hair. Sold by all chemists. 24 gigantic insect, with legs and antenne of faculæ surrounding it makes it vesemble a been conferred on only one other priest in 24 gigantic insect, with legs and antenna of America.

Diggleton has since broken his eye-glass, discarded his smile, and taken to drink. We hope neither of the parties immediately interested will see this paragraph .- Montreal Pust.

THE Rev. Abbe T. A. Chandonnet, who died in this city on the 4th inst., was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The Rev. Aidan McCarthy, D.S.F., has been appointed to the R. C. Bishopric of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, which was offered to Rev. Father McDonald, of Pictou, but declined.

Cardinal Manning recently told a deputa-tion of the Catholic League of the Cross that he had not ordered the refusal to use their club hall for Land League meetinge, but desired that the League of the Cross, as a body should not ally itself with any political movement.

The Catholics of St. John, N.B., have presented Bishop Sweeney with an address and a purse of over \$600. He also received an address from the Catholics of Portland, who gave him \$200, all of which he intends to donate to St. Patrick's Industrial School.

The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Earl of Northbrook, Irish Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining for Catholic seamen on board of H. M.'s ships of war at Halifax and Bermuda greater facilities for their attendance to their spiritual duties.

Preparations for the reception of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax are being actively prosecuted. His Grace trings with him a commission appointing Rev. Canon Power a Monsignor of the Church, an honor which has

THE INAUGURATION.

The procession having arrived at the monument, the Vice-regal party ascended the platform erected by its side, and the ceremony of the inauguration proper commenced. Silence having been secured, the crowd listened atcord, which was subsequently signed by His Excellency, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and other distinguished persons. Dr. MARTEL then read the address of the monument committee to His Excellency, in which, after a loyal welcome, there were expressions of satisfaction at the presence of His Excellency, and for his kindness in taking part in the proceedings.

HIS EXCELLENCY then read his roply in French. He thanked them for their address, which recorded their ratriotic desire to honor in a befitting manner the memory of a hero and a patriot.

At the conclusion of his repty, the Governor General, amid great cheering, drew away the flags which had hitherto covered the statue. The Battery saluted, the Rull fired a jeu de joie, the band played patrici airs, and the unveiling was completed.

Col. HARWoon then delivered a patriotic and stirring address. He said the occasion was one of national significance, the spoataneous honoring of one who was in some respects a saviour of his country, by those who would never forget his noble deeds. It was fitting that such a ceremony should take place in the village which contained his remains, and whose every stone almost was connected with his memory.

THE BANQUET

took place about six o'clock, and some two hundred persons sat down to a very recherche repast. Dr. Martel occupied the chair, and was assisted on either side by a large number of distinguished guests. The Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which were heartily responded to. The health of the Lieutenant-Governor was then proposed, the audience joining in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille responded, expressing his pleasure at being pre-

sent. "Canada and its Prosperity" was the next toast proposed, and was responded to by Mr. J. A. Mousseau and Mr. Prefontaine, M.P.P.

"The Hero of Chateauguay" was then pro posed, and was received with great applause, Vive la Canadienne" being sung. The toast was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Mercier.

At the conclusion of the banquet a vote of thanks was tendered to the Committee for the success with which they had carried out the celebration.

The illuminations at night, though not exsites being lit up; there were also a few bonfires along the shores which attracted the atway to the station. Chambly which had, and patriotic demonstrations soon fell back

by its brave and hero'c son, DeSalaberry.

personal wrong." Now, sir, let it be remembered that Mr. Gladstone himself on endmitted that it was owing to acts of vol. a that he took up the Irish Church question: and then let it be asked whether is the Dublin Reviewer, Mr. Gladstone, or John Dillon the most guilty of in-

passion to or hasty judgment by the sense of

citing to violence! One word more your reporter is not accurate when he says that the arrest of Mr. Dillon has caused no excitement in any part of the country. He should have said that in every part of the country meetings hav been held at which the deepest indignation has been manifested. He would also have been correct had he said that the indignity offered to Mr Dillon has intensified Ireland's hatred of English rule to such a degree that the separation of the two countries may be regarded as within measurable distance of accomplishment. It is quite certain that not a single member of the existing Cabinet will be forgiven for this last insult. Throughout the whole of their several political careers they will be regarded as enemies of Ireland, and will be treated as such .-- Yours truly. HAROLD RYLETT.

The Manse, Monevres, Comber, County Down, May 9, 1881.

IF you are suffering with a cold do not fail to ty HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM; It is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable. 42-2

A correspondent suggests that a new law or Order-in-Council shall be gazetted, giving captains of lake steamers additional powers and exonerating the companies from any damages under the following circumstances: -Say a steamer is to carry 400 passengers. On the return trip the captain should personally superintend and count the number. tensive, were pretty, the arches and other It more than 400 crowd in, and a suitable number will not get out, then the captain ought to order the steam to be shut off, and tention of the visitors, as they wended their let the passengers remain out where they are, and get home at their own expense, or someduring the day, been the scene of such gay thing equally stringent. Obstinate passengers are hard to persuade, and need to be into its normal repose, and its slumbers were | brought to a more lively sense of their duty. again, after a lapse of 69 years, watched over Single-handed, captains cannot effect much unless backed up by law.-London Free Press. | ted.-Globe.

The Irish Archbishop Croke has hitherto passed with his fellow occlesiastics, and with such members of the Irish laity as have been brought into intimate contact with him, for a shrewd man, having his feelings well in hand. Yet he has thrown himself into the struggle of Ireland. Separating from his colleague of Dublin, and from the conservative Irish Bishops who train in that prelate's company to the tune of "Rele Britannia." he has cast in his fortunes with the Land League. "He has ruined his chances for promotion in the Church, and will never get the red hat." But is it not conceivable that Dr. Croke may have taken this into account before deciding upon his course ?-N. Y. Sun.

If the present grave disturbances in Ireland wore of the same character, and had the same origin, as those which prevailed a year ago, it might be apprehended that the passage of the Land Bill would have been placed in serious jeopardy by the riots at Clonmel and elsewhere. But the late riots grew out of, not any organized refusal to pay rents, but out of a determination not to allow certain grasping landlords to evict their tenants pending the passage of a law which is to prevent causeless eviction. If the Irish tenantry were now "boycotting" and otherwise persecuting other frishmen merely because the latter were landowners, it is quite safe to say that the Lords might throw out or emasculate the Land Bill, and rely upon securing an endorsement of their action by the English and Scotch constituencies. If, however, their Lordships think that the English people can be deceived as to the cause of the present risings, they are mightily mistaken.

It is not in human nature, much less in Irish human nature, to submit to such outrageous tyranny as is now being perpetrated. Advantage is deliberately being taken of the delays caused by Tory landlords in the House to enable Tory landlords out of the House to confiscate by wholesale their tenants' property. Common sense and humanity alike say that, pending the passage of the Land Bill, the relations of landlord and tenant should remain in the same state as that in which they stood at the date of the introduction of the Bill If. during the term of at least three months which will elapse before the Bill receives the Royal assent, wholesale evictions are to be allowed, every tenant in Ireland might be robbed of the fruits of his life's labor. The fact of the introduction of the Act proves that the ruling party in the nation recognizes that the existing land system is intolerably ubjust. Why, then, should its injustice be intensified tenfold just at the moment previous to the abolition of its abuses? It is simply a monstrous thing to use the Coercion Act as a cover under which such iniquities can be perpetra-