

the said, "and its awful wearing. Always "Eh, it's a dreadful thing."

Effects of Irish Emigration.

The London Tablet, organ of the Eng. Cath. aristocracy, a class decidedly hostile to Ireland, says:—

outlandish proportions. Under close telescopic scrutiny with high powers, its structure is so complex as almost to defy sketching.

FATHER MELLEROTT.

Father Mellerott, the distinguished Jesuit who has just died at Paris, did not leave the city during the Commune, but went tranquilly about the streets, wearing his "soutane" and oblivious of Rigaults and Megys.

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.

A MASHER MASHED.

Diggleton lives on St. Catharine street, and everyone knows that is he. He may be seen any evening standing in front of his boarding house with a glass in his eye, a leer on his face, and his hands in his pockets.

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 deputation of the Catholic League of the Cross that he had not ordered the refusal to use their club hall for Land League meetings, 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 at 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 brings with him a commission appointing Rev. Canon Power a Monsignor of the Church, an honor which has been conferred on only one other priest in America.

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.

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 every house top.

Col. OUMET, 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 honored them with their presence.

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 being present at an entertainment given by the 65th Battalion.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the steamer Sorol here 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.

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 attentively while Mr. J. O. Dion, the secretary-treasurer of the memorial fund, read the record, which was subsequently signed by His Excellency, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and other distinguished persons.

At the conclusion of his reply, the Governor-General, amid great cheering, drew away the flags which had hitherto covered the statue. The Battery saluted the glorified *jeu de Jolie*, the band playing patriotic airs, and the unveiling was completed.

Col. HAWKWOOD then delivered a patriotic and stirring address. He said the occasion was one of national significance, the spontaneous honoring of one who was in some respects a saviour of his country, by those who would never forget his noble deeds.

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 extensive, were pretty, the arches and other signs being lit up; there were also a few bonfires along the shores which attracted the attention of the visitors as they wended their way to the station.

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., IN BIRMINGHAM.

The following letter was written to the Editor of the Times, by the Rev. Mr. Bylet, a Presbyterian clergyman, belonging to Moneyreagh, County Down:—

Sir,—I had the honor of visiting Mr. Dillon on Friday morning last, and 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 called, took place. After waiting some time in the cell in which it was appointed for me to see Mr. Dillon, I there saw such a sight as I am ashamed to confess, unannounced me quite.

Imagine a common prison cell divided into three cages by two strong wire lattice work partitions. In the first cage the visitor stands, in the second the warder, in the third cage, with his back to the wall, the prisoner—on this occasion, John Dillon. A white coat could not have been more securely or appropriately engaged.

How Mr. Forster will account for his arrest I am at a loss to understand. Mr. Dillon simply told the Government that if 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 Disturbance Bill debate corroborate our remarks.

"Let any parent make the case his own. When we are assembled at the domestic hearth, 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, stupid upstart of yesterday, of whom gold, amassed by speculation and public plunder, is the sole nobility to put out our fire and drive us away far from that pleasant home; let us suppose him, by the word of his power, destroying our only means of providing for that bright and joyous child, to lead a wretched, hopeless, scrambling life, disowned, rejected, persecuted, and maligned. Could we bear it? Where is the 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 able to restrain our hearts from dark imaginings, and our hands from giving them effect?"

Now, sir, let it be remembered that Mr. Gladstone himself admitted that it was owing to acts of violence that he took up the Irish Church question; and then let it be asked whether it is the Dublin Review, Mr. Gladstone, or John Dillon the most guilty of inciting 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 have 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 accomplished within measurable distance of accomplishing it. 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 Mause, Monrovia, Comber, County Down, May 9, 1881.

If you are suffering with a cold do not fail to try HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

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. If more than 400 crowd in, add a suitable number will not get out, then the captain ought to order the steam to be shut off, and let the passengers remain out where they are, and get home at their own expense, or something equally stringent. Obstinate passengers are hard to persuade, and need to be brought to a more lively sense of their duty. Single-headed, captains cannot effect much unless backed up by law.—London Free Press.

Agricultural.

RAISING HOME SUPPLIES.

From an extensive acquaintance with our farming population, we are fully 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 sown manure field 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 one who lives mainly on salt junk, potatoes, and sour bread. There has doubtless been an improvement in the style of living in all the older parts of the country, but still there are large districts where hog and hominy, salt junk, potatoes, baked beans, and the main supplies of the household the year round. A much greater variety of food is needed, and might be had at minimum 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 produce all the vegetables, a dozen or more varieties, that can be consumed in the family, and leave a considerable surplus for the village market. Another acre will keep up a constant succession of the small and large fruits, through the whole year. It is still less difficult 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 embrace 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 winter, as often as the appetite craved it. A little thought devoted to the raising of these home 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 city to the country.

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 foot. A minute thus spent may save the tree. A much put around the trees now do much good, especially should there be a long drouth in midsummer. Little, 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 interfered with by overhanging branches these should 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 brought about by the removal of the constituents needed by the plants, through the ground 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 no new 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 in only one of the several food elements, and yet it is not much better, as far as plant growth is concerned, than if all the elements were equally lacking. All crops do not exhaust soil equally—some remove more potash than others, and one requires a greater amount of nitrogen than another. This is very clearly shown in the long extended experiments of 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 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.

The Irish Archbishop Croke has hitherto passed with his fellow ecclesiastics, 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 primate's company to the tune of "Rule 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 were 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 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 existing land system is intolerably unjust. 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 perpetrated.—Globe.

(To be continued.)

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SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Rev. Ronald McDonald, of Pictou, 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 Helmand River between the Ameer's forces and those of Ayoub Khab, 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 paupers and criminals is certainly objectionable.

The necessity of a color blind examination of pilots has again been brought to the notice of United States inspectors of steam vessels by the fact that the pilot of the City of Austin, lost in the harbor of Fernandina, 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.

Sir Garnet Wolsley 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 European 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 bluster and bully a little just to feel that some of the old 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 annuals of the boating season on that classic river: A friend of mine, under the influence of a spring evening, moonshine, and other romantic surroundings, was led on to ask a pretty but somewhat strong-minded young lady to "row in the same boat with him for life." On one condition, she answered promptly, "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 unfair and unjust," and the Government would be perfectly justified in considering "any measures that might bring pressure to bear" on France. As a remedy he suggested a "readjustment" of revenue duties, and advocated an 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 awaking from a dream of self-complacency.—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 Purifiers; it will not fail you. A Trial Bottle only costs 10 Cents, Regular size \$1. Any dealer in medicine can supply you.

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 anachronism. Without any injurious effect Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer will clean the scalp in a few weeks, thereby effecting a radical cure and bring about a growth of beautiful hair. Sold by all chemists.

SUN SPOTS.

A remarkable sun spot, which with slight telescopic aid is resolved into a conglomeration of spots of all shapes and sizes, is now visible not far from the sun's equator. The easiest and safest way to view it, where exact definition of details is not required, is to throw the image of the sun from the eyepiece 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 case no prism is needed, and a good eyeglass will suffice to show the spot if well steadied. When the great spot is thrown upon the ceiling its slow forward movement and its trailing strings of small spots and facule surrounding it makes it resemble a gigantic insect, with legs and antennae of