



SHABBY CONDUCT.

Gladstone Pours Ridicule on Balfour's Short-lived Irish University Scheme.

A forecast of the result of the impending by-elections—How the Laboring Classes of England Learned a Lesson From the Suffering Irish People.

On Monday the 23rd ult. a deputation of about sixty persons from the Hyde Reform Club visited Haverden Castle to present an illuminated address of congratulation to Mrs. and Mr. Gladstone on their golden wedding. The presentation was made by Councillor Marshall to Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., being also present.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows:—Mr. Marshall, Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very glad that my wife is present to attest the sincerity with which she joins in the thanks which I render to you for this manifestation of your sentiments. We receive it with very great pleasure. It adds one more to the memorable marks of kindness which have been bestowed upon us from every quarter in connection with the anniversary we have been permitted to witness, and which few married couples are so happy as to reach (hear, hear), Ladies and gentlemen, although we are not in what is termed the dread season, yet it happens to be a season of considerable festivity, which has been enjoined in the political atmosphere from more than one source. You will remember that at the end of the session a remarkable declaration proceeded from the Government, and which was understood by everybody, and which was held by the Irish Nationalist members to be a declaration of the intention of the Government to endow the British University in Ireland. Well, that was an enlightening circumstance (laughter), and you may have observed that it is rather remarkable that the friends of the Government, although having had ample opportunities of addressing the constituencies of the country in various parts, that they have not been at all eager to enter upon the consideration of that question. A gentleman who is more than a friend of the Government—Mr. Chamberlain—(laughter) had, indeed, announced that it was perfectly understood, and said it was an open secret in the United Kingdom, and, in point of fact, it was to go forward quite smoothly.

THE LONDON STRIKE.
In general, if you observe, a strike is carried on in a particular trade under the influence of their union, or under the auspices of one of the trade unions; but the peculiarity of this strike has been, that a great number of separate trades, who have nothing to do with another, and not dependent upon one another in any case, but, on the whole, a great mass of separate trades, have shown in the recent strike that they intended to make common cause. Depend upon it this is a social fact of the highest importance—of very great importance in the future. I believe the lesson has been learned from Ireland, and it is due to the present Government and to its coercive laws in Ireland, and to the necessity they have laid upon the people of Ireland—in different parts of Ireland which have no connection with one another, but associated together for the object which they believe vital to them. I am very much inclined to believe that the workmen of London have learned this lesson in the great part from Ireland. At any rate, a great number of different trades have associated themselves together for the purpose of securing an increase of wages.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.
Now, you will agree with me that it is a very important fact that the labouring man should have learnt to adjust the machinery by which labour can act. The competition between labour and capital is not to be considered as a hostile thing—it is a balance of force and a fair adjustment between them, mostly always determining in what degree the profit of industry ought to be given to the man that works with his hands, and in what degree they are to be given to the capitalist, who is supposed to bring, and does generally bring, as his contribution to the common work the use of his brains and the use of capital already saved. Now, I think it is a matter of the utmost importance to us all to consider whether the balance is fairly adjusted. It is quite plain that this strike indicates some turn of the balance in favor of the laborers. Looking at the condition of the laboring man, an enlightened and impartial observer, casting his eye over the whole field, will be disposed to think that in the common interest of humanity the remarkable instance of this strike, which has tended to strengthen the position of labor in the face of capital, is a record of what we ought to regard with satisfaction as a real social advancement, and that it tends to the more firm establishment of just relations amongst us, and it tends to a fair principle of division of the fruits of industry (hear, hear.) Depend upon it, in that case it is a result that is of the highest importance that we may well congratulate ourselves upon, and one that will ultimately tend to the strengthening of the bond which unites the various portions of society together, and to the increased happiness and prosperity of our country (loud applause).

THE BY-ELECTIONS.
You know by a coincidence of circumstances and some deaths, very much to be lamented, which appeared in every way to our sympathies, no less than five Parliamentary seats have been vacated. I regard them all with very great interest, but in the election in Buckinghamshire, a gentleman, whom I have the honour of knowing, Captain Verney, is the Liberal candidate in our division, who bears the name known for genera-

tions, and highly honored there, and according to all the intelligence I have received, that constituency is likely to do itself honour by retaining Captain Verney as its member (hear, hear). I need not sojourn say that I hope that will be the case elsewhere—in the Peterborough Division and in the Sleaford Division, where I have not the same advantage of personal acquaintance with the candidates; but I believe, there can be no doubt whatever that they are genuine Liberals, and that they are perfectly sound upon that which is the main question of the day—namely, the Irish question (loud applause).

Of the Sleaford Division I wish to say a few words, because Mr. Chaplin is entitled to the preference of attention over the other candidates. I say it is an affair of Mr. Chaplin himself, for I see it stated that Mr. Chaplin's committee have been endeavoring to defeat the intention of the Legislature by inducing the voters to make public the manner in which they intend to give their vote. Well, I am not going to censure the committee, although, if they have done that, they are very highly censurable. But I want to convey to the minds of all those who are concerned in such an attempt, that, if it succeeds in a great degree, or in a small degree, it is the fault of the voter himself. The Legislature has taken such good care of his independence, and of the public interest connected with his vote, because it was for the future interest, and not for any personal interest that the Act was passed—it has taken such good care of his interest that no man's vote can be known except through his own act (applause), and, undoubtedly, it was the desire of the Legislature that he should keep his own counsel wherever there was an endeavour to get at his intentions.

THE VALUE OF SECRET VOTING.
It is not possible to defeat the intention of the Act; and the proof of that is in Ireland. How has this great revolution come about in the Irish representation? I remember the Tories used to return 40 or 50 members in Ireland in those days. I recollect the language of the Tories was then that the Irish voters were the best fellows possible; but there were a good many others who would not vote for their landlords because they were in such dread of the priests. Well, you would have supposed if that had been the case the result of the ballot in Ireland would have been that the landlords' candidates or the landlords themselves would have been everywhere returned, and the priests' candidates nowhere; but you find exactly the reverse. It is the secret voting that has revolutionized the representation of Ireland. Such was the state of the Irish tenant, though he did not dare in most instances to give an independent vote, though he did in some instances to his great honor. Secret voting has taken place, and the Tory members for Ireland from the popular constituencies are reduced to about 16 in the whole country, and the candidates dearer to the hearts of the people have risen to 85. That showed how efficient the weapon is now.

THIS QUESTION OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.
All along, since the announcement of this remarkable declaration I mentioned to you was made, I have been advising my friends to try and find out if it was intended when the words were given in the House of Commons. Rather to my surprise I saw the announcement treated as a grand stroke of statesmanship. Here, they said, is a cunningly-devised plan by which the Liberal Party will be split and will go to logger-heads about the Irish University. The Non-conformists of England—and, perhaps, some of you here present are Non-conformists (hear, hear)—and the Presbyterians of Scotland will not have this Roman Catholic University endowed out of the British fund; but, on the other hand, there will be enlightened Liberal men, with broad opinions, who will say, "It is all right. It does not matter what the opinions are." Well, gentlemen, I must say I do not take that view of it at all. I think it most likely, on the contrary, that the attempt made will entirely fail.

The language which was used was very extreme. The language used was the aspirations ought to be done to satisfy the aspirations of the Roman Catholic people in Ireland. Well, I thought within myself "aspirations," I have heard that word before. It is not altogether new to me. And on consideration, it was the very same word the Tories used in 1835, and I will use a homely phrase, to humbug the Irish nation (applause). Most effectual it was for the purpose. They carried the whole British vote at the poll in consequence of the Tory promises, given no doubt quite honestly by Lord Carnarvon, but given with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister; and, therefore, I must share with the knowledge of the Government, to satisfy the Roman Catholic aspirations. Well, now you see what the word aspiration is. It is a very convenient word when you ought not work it to death; but when "aspirations" had none such splendid service for 1835 it ought to have been left off and turned out to roasts (laughter). It was so effectual in 1835 that they were determined to give it another chance, and so it got another chance in this direction. Well, gentlemen, I admit the promise was totally infinite. Beyond aspiration I could not make anything of it (laughter).

MR. BALFOUR'S LETTER.
However, this curious question of the meaning of the word aspirations has been illustrated. Mr. Balfour, writing on the 12th inst. to Dr. Kerr, now secretary to the Scottish Protestant Alliance, said that though he desired to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland the foundation and endowment of a university for that purpose has never been in contemplation (cries of "ho, ho," and laughter). I distinctly say if that telegram is authentic it is the shabbiest of all the shabby proceedings of which this Government has been guilty. What do the Government desire to do? How did they obtain the eulogies of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton, and others—the disloyal men they are so fond of denouncing. It appears that the case of the Government and their announcement is reduced to this,

that they desire to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population. Do not you desire it? I do in all my heart. I am of opinion that the Roman Catholics have not yet got justice in Ireland, though there is a great National University in Ireland to which they are admitted—into Trinity College—but they have no power over the great University of Dublin, which Trinity College has got in its own hands, and in 1872 the Government in which I was connected proposed to admit them.

THE MAIN QUESTION.
The main point is the Irish question, and why? Because until you settle the Irish question you will never redeem the character of England from the dishonor which attaches to it all over the world for the treatment of Ireland for these seven hundred years. Until you settle the Irish question you will never have a real union between these two countries, which are now united on parchment, but not according to the fleshly tablets of the heart. And, again, you will never, until you settle the Irish question, have the free use of your Parliament. During the present Government, as moderate have been the Irish Nationalists in getting together their own fair claims, yet I do not greatly exaggerate if I say half of our time has been occupied with Ireland. You will never have the use of your own Parliament until that question is settled. And, gentlemen, the use of your own Parliament is a vital matter to you, notwithstanding all that legislation within the last fifty years, and that period on the whole is illustrious for the works, not of the House of Lords but of the House of Commons in that time, and to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Russell, and many other distinguished statesmen have laboured in doing these good works; yet depend upon it the wants of society are not diminishing, but increasing. New views of social demands are coming up, and they will require reasonable satisfaction. Parliament always finds plenty to do, and I hope the time will come when Parliament will not be overworked, as it has been. There will be soon always plenty for it to do, but it never can perform these works with perfect efficiency until you have settled the great Irish question. Settle it on the ground of policy, settle it on the ground of justice, settle it especially on the ground of our honor, hope, and ardent longing for that union and that affection, and that loyalty which we cannot obtain in the present false and artificial system, but which rely upon it, will be attained beyond all reasonable question at once and for ever from the free consent and loyal attachment of the Irish nation (loud and prolonged applause).

The Lyceum and Giordano Bruno

The following is from an article in the September number of The Lyceum, Dublin, Ireland, on the alleged execution of Giordano Bruno:—

In the records of the period preserved in the Vatican Archives, an authentic mention of Bruno's execution has been discovered, though diligent search has been made. In the despatches of the Venetian Ambassador to his Government no mention is made of the burning of Giordano Bruno, and here, if anywhere, the fact had it occurred, would have been noticed. The Ambassador of Henry IV. of France, Cardinal Arnaud d'Osat, makes no report of any such event to his master, though it surely would have been important enough to deserve a place in his correspondence. No historian of the seventeenth century speaks of the execution. Bayle is perplexed that eighty years after the supposed occurrence, it should still be uncertain whether "the monk was burned in the market-place for his blasphemies."

It is possible that the tears which bedewed the brows of the brethren round the monument of Giordano Bruno were shed over a disaster which never occurred, in sympathy with sufferings which were never endured?

Chapter of Canons.

OTTAWA, October 4.—His Grace Archbishop Daunal to-day made out the complete list of the chapter of canons for the archdiocese of Ottawa, the installation of whom will take place on Wednesday morning next. They are as follows: Archbishop Very Rev. Vicar General Routhier; archdeacon, Very Rev. Father Campan; primicerius, Very Rev. Father Bullion, and Very Rev. Father Michel, of Buckingham; Very Rev. D. Foley of Almonte; Very Rev. P. McCarthy, Wakefield; Very Rev. Father Belanger of St. Andre Avellin; Very Rev. Father Phillip, St. Joseph's village; Very Rev. Father Plantin, Basilios chapter. On Wednesday morning at half past nine mass will be celebrated by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. The ceremony of unveiling the statue to the memory of the late Bishop Guize, first bishop of Ottawa, and the installation of the chapter will take place during the celebration of the mass. There will be over twenty archbishops and bishops present, and about two hundred priests from throughout the Dominion. Among those to come will be Bishop Ryan of Buffalo; Bishop Foley of Detroit; Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg; Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, and Archbishop Elect Walsh, of Toronto.

Poisoned Her Husband.

MERLIN, Ont., October 4.—The inquest in the case of the late James Wallace, of the township of Tilbury East, who died on September 9, under suspicious circumstances, was resumed to-day. The evidence given showed that arsenic had been found in considerable quantities in the viscera, and that Wallace and his wife had lived subsqually together. The jury brought in a verdict that James Wallace came to his death by arsenical poisoning, administered to him by or at the instance of his wife, Alice Wallace, and found Alice Wallace guilty of willful murder. At the close of the inquest Mrs. Wallace was arrested and taken to jail.

THE TYRANT CLANRICARDE.

110 Tenants With Their Families, Numbering 600 Persons, Have Been Evicted.

A Legion of hatred—150 Persons Sent to Prison. Several Deaths in Consequence, and a Whole Country-side Made Desolate—A Crime of Unexampled Magnitude.

Father Costello, P. P. of Woodford, Co. Galway, in a letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gives the following terrible account of the doings of the tyrant Marquis of Clanricarde on his estates in the County:—

WOODFORD, CO. GALWAY, Sept. 10, 1889

DEAR MR. LEFEVRE:—On behalf of the Clanricarde tenants allow me to tender to you their hearty thanks for having again recently brought their case before the House of Commons. The more that is known of them the more clear it will be that they have been deeply wronged by their landlord and by the Government. They have felt bitterly disappointed by the callous refusal of Mr. Balfour to my request on their behalf to institute an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the dispute and meanwhile to suspend evictions. Already 110 tenants with families, numbering about 600 persons, have been evicted. Even since the discussion you raised in Parliament ten more families have been evicted in the Portlanna district, and numerous others are immediately threatened both there and in the Woodford district. There are about 800 to 900 tenants still in possession of their holdings who are liable to eviction. They are harassed by the constant fear of it before them. The present intention of Lord Clanricarde and of the authorities who support him appears to be to evict their vast body of tenants in batches, spread over a long period, and not all at once, a course which they think would rouse public opinion in England against him. I desire to point out that the main difficulty in the way of settlement is not so much the amount of abatement of arrears due, as Lord Clanricarde is now at last prepared to make an abatement, which if it had been offered at the commencement of the dispute would have avoided all that has taken place. He hampers his offer, however, with conditions which he knows the tenants cannot comply with. Above all, he absolutely refuses to restate upon the same terms the tenants who have already been evicted. The tenants on their part feel that as honorable men they cannot abandon the evicted tenants, who suffered eviction for the cause of all under the promise that all would stand by them. If Lord Clanricarde refuses to restate them it must be from pure vindictiveness, and from a desire to punish them. Indeed, Sir, it is well known that his lordship is actuated by vindictive feelings to his tenants; he has stated in a letter which was published in the papers, that his father, the late marquis, bequeathed to him a legacy of hatred to his tenants. He is faithfully executing his father's will by these heartless evictions and their woe consequences. Over 800 persons already homeless—over 150 persons sent to prison—several deaths in consequence, and a whole country-side made desolate. But what are we to think of a Government which with woful pertinacity leads its support to such proceedings, and refuses even to suspend its aid while impartial inquiry can be made. I need not assure you that the strain upon the resources of the tenants in building temporary houses and providing for the support of the evicted tenants is very great. The tension in other respects is also great. The landlords of the tenants have done their utmost to induce the people to abstain from violence, but they live in fear lest some individuals should in despair resort to such acts. I have, then to ask you whether you can suggest any course to avert the calamities with which the unfortunate district is threatened. The tenants have exhausted every effort on their part; they have offered their landlord to refer all the questions in dispute to arbitration; they have offered to come to any reasonable terms upon condition of the reinstatement of the evicted tenantry; they have appealed to the Government to institute an impartial inquiry—confident in the justice of their case. All has been in vain. The people feel that they are abandoned and that all the forces of the Government are ranged against them for their destruction.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKING ITSELF AN ACCOMPLICE.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre replies to Father Costello as follows:—

FOSS HOUSE, THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

DEAR FATHER COSTELLO:—I am glad to hear from you that the Clanricarde tenants approved the appeal which I made on their behalf in the House of Commons, even though it failed to induce Mr. Balfour to accede to your most reasonable and imperative request that he should direct an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the dispute with their landlord before lending the forces of the Crown in support of further wholesale evictions. I have never presented in the House of Commons a case of the justice of which I was more satisfied. Indeed, I announced that, in view of the facts I mentioned, and which have again been affirmed by you, the Government is making itself an accomplice to a crime of unexampled magnitude—in the popular sense of the term. You will have observed that the chief if not the only argument which Mr. Balfour was able to adduce against your proposal was that he could draw no distinction between the relation of Lord Clanricarde to his tenants and that of any other landlord to his tenants, and that consequently he was bound to support the evictions with the forces of the Crown. Such an argument showed in my opinion a total misconception of the question. The relations of Lord Clanricarde to his tenants is not that of any English landlord to a body of tenants, or that under a simple contract debt. It is

that of co-owners of property in land where all the improvements have been effected by the labor capital of the tenants. The Legislature has twice already by the acts of 1851 and 1857 recognized this co-ownership, and has endeavored to alter and adjust the relation, showing incontestably that it is not that resulting from an ordinary contract. It is demonstrable, also, that if the Act of 1857 had been originally incorporated in that of 1851, or if it had been enacted when the fall of prices occurred, which gave rise to this and other similar disputes, or if it had been retrospective to the extent of applying the principle of abatement to the arrears of rent which had accumulated since the fall of prices, this dispute would either never have occurred or would have been settled by the Land Commission. I understand from you that the difficulty in the way of a settlement is not the amount of abatement of arrears or rent. Lord Clanricarde is now prepared to concede an abatement which he positively refused at the commencement of the dispute, and for long after. Apart from some minor differences the main difficulty appears to be that he will not agree to the reinstatement of the tenants, 110 in number, already evicted for non-payment of rent, now admitted to be excessive and unjust, and who have suffered for the common cause. Nothing, I am told, prevents this, as the farms are all in the hands of Lord Clanricarde, and no one has been found to run counter to the public opinion of the district by hiring them. It can only therefore be a vindictive feeling on the part of the landlord and a desire to punish those who have resisted him and who have compelled him to yield so far that prevents this measure of justice. In all similar disputes during the last three years where settlements have happily been arrived at the reinstatement of the evicted tenants has been an essential condition, without which no settlement would or could have been achieved. Under all the circumstances I cannot think that the Government is justified in supporting Lord Clanricarde in his wholesale evictions. It is true that as a general rule in individual cases it is the duty of the Government to support processes of law and that it cannot inquire into the morality of such transactions. But when a landlord like Lord Clanricarde proposes to clear of its tenants a vast estate, and to depopulate and ruin a whole district, when for that purpose the forces of the Crown must be used on a great scale and at a great cost to the tax-payer, and when nearly all the world believes that the landlord's action is unjust, it seems to me that other considerations ought to prevail and that at all events a Government ought not to support such proceedings, except upon clear and well-ascertained proof, after public inquiry, that the processes of the law are not being used oppressively and vindictively. You ask me what course I can suggest to the tenants to avert the calamity with which they are threatened. I fear I can only suggest at present an appeal to public opinion in England. I feel great responsibility in advising the tenants still in possession as to what course they should pursue. I cannot advise them to come to separate terms with the landlord and by so doing to abandon the evicted tenants to their fate. I am satisfied that no one who understands the case would advise such a course. I feel no difficulty in expressing admiration of the noble conduct, and even heroism, of those who have already suffered eviction like the five widows recently evicted in the last batch at Woodford, rather than abandon those who had previously suffered eviction for the common cause. I hope, and indeed I believe, the time will come when justice will be done them, and when they will be reinstated in the possession of property of which they have been unjustly deprived. Meanwhile, I can only hope that the landlords of the tenants will continue to exercise their influence and authority to prevent individuals, under a feeling of exasperation and despair, resorting to acts of violence. I have pleasure in sending a contribution of £50 to the fund for the support of the evicted tenants.

G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

Indifference and Toleration.
Two great dangers ahead for Catholics are the growth of indifference, and consequent leakage. Indifference. This is quite different from toleration. To recognize that Protestants and other non-Catholics may have a conscience and be acting up to it—in other words, that being mostly descended from Protestant ancestors through three centuries, they may be excusable on the grounds of ignorance—this is toleration. To say or to act as if it did not matter whether people were Catholic or Protestant, or nothing at all—this is indifference. He was a born Catholic who wrote in the last century:—

For deeds and forms let senseless zealots fight.

He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

But he was one who also sought the society and patronage of Protestants and freethinkers. If these evil communications in his case produced such an un-Catholic tone of mind, the danger is increased now; for the very reason that there has been so much Catholic progress, and that Catholics cannot now very well be ignored or neglected; also because most Protestants have learned just enough about us to know that we are not the monsters they formerly thought; very many of them are inclined to be friendly. By all means let us recognize, only not so as to sacrifice one jot of our faith or practice. But a good many Catholics who associate much with Protestants catch the fashionable tone of indifference. Thus indifference is at the root of most of the leakage from the Church which is always going on.—*Catholic Columbian.*

Parnell's Legal Costs.

LONDON, October 5.—The legal costs on the Irish side of the Parnell commission, including the expenses for witnesses and reporters, are fully covered by the indemnity fund. Sir Charles Russell received £1,000 preparing the briefs, in addition to £60 daily. Messrs. Reid and Lockwood each received one-half of these amounts. The expenses of the Parnell will largely exceed those of the Irish side.

NOTES FROM KINGSTON.

(Special Correspondence of THE TRUE WITNESS.)

As I was renewing my subscription I thought I would send you some of the news concerning Kingston and its surroundings. But at first allow me to congratulate THE TRUE WITNESS on its success in the field of Catholic journalism. As an old subscriber we proudly bear testimony to its ever and always untiring endeavors in the cause of faith and fatherland. Here as elsewhere in Ontario the anti-Jesuit howl has been carried on to the bitter end—meeting after meeting has been held, resolutions by the score have been passed and threats without number have been uttered. It would seem that these fanatics sooner than fall in the accomplishment of their unholy purposes would if they could smash Confederation into its original atoms. From the beginning we are happy to say that Catholics have preserved a calm yet defiant attitude, fully convinced that this agitation so preposterous in its beginning would accomplish its own destruction. In former times our rights were ably defended by THE TRUE WITNESS and other good Catholic papers, but they were at a distance. A Catholic paper in our midst was for many years felt to be an urgent necessity. This want has been supplied by the Canadian Freeman, which is now in its fourth year. The Freeman as a Catholic is a bond to none in the D. minor. Kingston has the name of being the Derry of Canada. I suppose that means that it is a hot bed of Orangemen. This is at least in a great measure true. I mention the fact to show the difficulties that lay in the way of the existence of a Catholic newspaper here. But notwithstanding this the Freeman has proved a success from the beginning, for Kingston and the surrounding districts can boast of a large (though largely in the minority) and respectable Catholic population. The enemies of our holy religion have been incessant and bitter in their attacks upon every thing Catholic, even His Grace Archbishop Cleary, who by the way is greatly beloved by his people, frequently comes in for a large share of abuse. But His Grace is one of those men whom no calumny or slander will put down. His motto seems to be "come what may let duty be done."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Catholic press is so badly needed in our day still we are sorry to say that sometimes Catholics do not patronize the name. This is not as it should be for in unity is strength. If Catholics do not support the Catholic press, who will? Certainly no Catholic house should be without at least one Catholic newspaper.

In consequence of the unprecedented drought with which we were visited last year this section of the province got the name of the burnt district. The drought indeed of last year was severe. Consequently shallow land was a complete, and largely upland land was a practical failure, but low land gave an immense crop. There was a general scarcity in the line of feed for stock. This year it is directly the reverse, for while low land (in consequence of the wet) is a failure, on high land there is an immense crop and on very shallow soil has been raised some of our best crops. Wheat is a partial failure on account of the rust; peas are the same in consequence of the wet. Rye, barley and oats are our best crops; they are above the average. Hay is a splendid crop, the best in years. Corn is a middling crop; taking it all in all this has not been a good year yet. Buckwheat is probably below the average. Beans is a good crop. Potatoes in consequence of the blight which struck them about the middle of August and which had a deadly effect on the tops are not a good crop, probably not more than 1 of last year's crop (which by the way was a great one). In some sections the tubers are rotten; in other places quite safe. Garden stuff generally will not fare much in respect of last year. Times are dull in consequence of prices being low; should prices take a jump we anticipate a lively winter. We quote:—Barley 40¢, rye 45¢, oats 25¢, peas 25¢, wheat 80¢ to 81¢; potatoes don't pay at present prices 80¢ to 90¢ per bag; hay, \$7 to \$9 per ton.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Not Fit to be Citizens.

An example of the utter unreasonableness of some people's "reason" in politics comes from Dorchester, Mass., where it is said that a branch of the British American Association has refused to vote for the Republican nominee for Governor, because, forsooth, he didn't attend a "Queen's Jubilee" banquet, but did at another time attend a Land League meeting.

It would be difficult to imagine a more reprehensible proceeding in politics than for any body of citizens to vote either for or against a candidate for American office because of his failure to attend this, that or the other foreign society's meetings. This is America, not England nor Ireland; and for American citizens to vote for or against candidates for American office on any such grounds as those ascribed to the Boston association is absurd. If they do so, they simply show that some people have been admitted to the rights of American citizenship who are not fit to be trusted with the power and responsibility of that function.—*Ex.*

Mr Conybeare Released.

DUBLIN, October 4.—The sentence of Charles Conybeare, M.P., for the Camborne division of Cornwall, who has been imprisoned for three months at Londonderry for conspiring to oppose the law, expired to-day. While he was undergoing the formalities prior to his discharge he infringed one of the prison rules and was again placed in a cell.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Conybeare was released from custody.

LONDON, October 5.—Mr. Conybeare, M.P., who was released from the Londonderry jail yesterday, was received with great enthusiasm on his arrival in London. A procession of thousands of friends and admirers escorted him to Clarence Hall Green, where speeches of welcome were made.