Dane, in anger. "It was proved beyond doubt that he was guilty; Tiffle proved it; Shad proved it; the piece of letter Shad found

the first night-"The letter is explained," interrupted the detective. "It was not written to any poschor; it was written to a gentleman in the neighborhood, Mr. Wilfred Lester, who must have dropped it out of his pocket in the wood, using part of it prohably for wadding for his

gun."
"Do you remember that, in thus releasing him, that you have set my warrant, my authority at defiance?" resumed Lord Dane. "Have you forgotten who I am?"

"No, certainly, I have not forgotton. But my duty was plain before me, and I could but act upon it. I am only responsible, my lord, to one person, and that is my chief, Sir Richard Muyne. I am prepared to lay my motives before Sir Richard, and I am certain that he will approve them, and say I did right to release Mr. Lydney."

Lord Dane felt staggered. He knew how high in the force Mr. Blair was, and that he was a clever, prudent man.

"What are the circumstances you speak of \_that could induce you thus to act," he

asked, in a less haught, tone. "I am not at liberty to relate them, save to Sir Richard only, but I can assure your lordship they are such as to justify me. Certain private facts have been disclosed to me in my official capacity, and I have acted upon

"How dared Young connive at the escape of the prisoner, while he held my warrant for detaining him?" foamed Lord Dane. "He shall suffer for it."

"Young had no choice, my lord. When I issue orders he has not the power to dis-"I shall go this instant, and order him to

take that thief, Lydney, into custady again,"

cried Lord Dane. "I must submit—with all due respect to your lordship-that it will be waste of time for you to do so. So long as I am here, I am chief of the police force, and Young is as my

servaut." Lord Dane felt beaten on all sides. Never since he became Lord Dane had he been so bearded. Hastily defermining to pour out the full grievance before Squire Lester, whom he looked upon as more injured than himself in the proceeding, and quite as much insulted he turned on his heel to retrace his steps, rouching no futher word to Mr. Blair—and then his eyes lighted on a sight which did not tend to restore his temper to equanimity. Bending down till his face was nearly on a level with hers, and her hand retained in this, stood Lydney, talking to Maria Lester.

Away strode Lord Dane in his fury. Scarcey knowing what he did, he would have pulled Maria from her companion, with words of cutting insult to Lydney, and of reproach to Maria for "degrading herself."

"I beg your pardon," William said, calmly, putting him aside and shielding Maria. "Allow me, Miss Lester; I am quite capable of taking care of you."

"What would your father sav ?- to see you thus lower vont elf to his level. Maria ?" asked Lord Dane, controlling his vo ce to her. " An associate of dark villians, a midnight housebreaker! It is indeed fitting society for Miss Lester."

Maria was exceedingly agitated, but she looked up at Lord Dane, and spoke words of denial. "He is not that; you cannot know what

rou are saying." "I heard he was cajoling Miss Lester to some purpose," retorted Lord Dane, in his anger; that he had nearly prevailed on her to forget social ties and decency, and unite her

fate to his! I shall begin to believe it." "As your lordship has entered upon the topic, I may as well avow that the first hope of my life is that Miss Lester shall some time unite her fate to mine," he cooly said, while Maria fell iuto pitiable embarassment. "Should she entrust her life's future to me, she shall find happiness, so far as I can make it. I may be able to effect that better than your lordship would. Maria," he added, turning to her and clasping her bands in his emotion, "I cannot yet explain; but you will

trust me still." "Yes," she answered, in the impulse of her heart's affection, "I repeat that I will trust you still, and forever. Let the whole world forsake you and speak ill of you, I will not. Lord Dane, you have provoked me to say this; you do not know what you are doing when you accuse him of housebreaking."

"Do you know, young lady," began Lord Dane, his lips turning rather livid, "that this style of conversation, of heroic avowal, is very like a taint on the future Lady Dane? Do not fancy I shall give up my bride to a criminal adventurer; although she may have been duped into a passing fancy for him.'

(To be Continued.)

The Ottawn "Herald" and the Irish Catholics.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Free Press.

The persons whose names are appended to the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. W. H. Nagle, proprietor of the Ottawa Herald, will be much obliged if the editor of the Free Press will kindly give it space in his paper.

It was sent to the Herald at 9.30 yesterday morning, but it appears we are not to be allowed to set ourselves right in the columns in which we have been misrepresented. Comment is unnecessary.

Ottawa, 10th November, 1879.

OTTAWA, 10th November, 1879. To W. H. Nagle, Esq., Proprietor of the Herald,

Sir,-In recent editions of your paper some editorial articles have appeared in which you have presumed, not only to lecture His Lordship the Bishop of this diocese, but to denounce as "debasing folly" some of the most ancient and cherished ceremonies and devo-

tions of the Church. With your individual opinions upon Church or other matters we have neither the right nor the desire to quarrel, but when, in reference to these articles, you untruly say "it must not be supposed you have provoked the ill-will of your Irish Catholic fellow-citizens, or that you have done that of which they disapprove," it becomes not alone our privilege, but our duty as Catholics and hitherto supporters of your journal, to "quietly disagree" with you and to say that at least as regard us you were not warranted in making that assertion, as we utterly repudiate and condemn the statements and opinions set forth in the articles referred to.

We are, Sir, Your obedient servants. Martin Buttle, T P French, P Baskerville. P E Ryan, C Neville, John Heney,
J A MacCabe, Maurice Bennett, Wm Kehoe, P & Egleson, J B Brannen, Peter Dunn, P Conway, Mark Wim McClaffrey, M. Starre, Ch. John O'Reilly, the sent

## IRELAND'S DICTATOR

Interview with Parnell, the Tribune of the People-Freeing the Soil-Landlords and Landishbers.

1New York Herald.1

Dualin, Oct. 28, 1879.

Having met the Leader of the new Irish land agitation at one of the monster demonstrations, Mr. Parnell expressed to a correspondent of the New York Herald his gratification at the interest which "The greatest paper published in the Euglish language," as he called it, manifested in the condition of the Irish people at home and their social and political future. On an intimation from the Herald's correspondent of a desire to learn from the line of the member for Meath the motive, position and prospects of the antirent agitation, as it is termed by the English Journals, Mr. Parnell at once invited your representative to visit him at Avondale or to meet him the following week in Dublin for the purpose of expounding for the benefit of the readers of the Herald his views on the proposed land revolution in Ireland. In accordance with the arrangement the representative of the Herald met Mr. Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow. Mr. Parnell is a tall, thin young man, of fair complexion and fair beard, a pale, firm face and a mouth speaking volumes of determinations. It is the fashion to say that he looks like an English gentleman. He looks like rather what he is-a union of the American and the Hibernian man of the world. He expressed himself glad to meet the representative of the Herald again, and after a few complimentary preliminaries he entered on the subject of the Herald representative's visit.

Mr. Parnell-I understand that the Herald takes a strong interest in our proceedings over here, but I dare say, in New York, men are as ill-informed as to our objects as they seem to be in London.

Herald representative-That may be, sir, but the Herald takes a strong interest in every great question affecting any portion of the human race. It only wants correct informstion on this great question of yours in Ireland. What do you aim at?

Mr. Parnell-Just now we aim at keeping the people from starvation and emigration, at keeping them at home at all hazards. Ultimately we aim at establishing the actual tillers of the Irish soil on the land as its

owners, not as tenants. Merald representative-That is to say, you mean to abolish landlordism outright, as speedily as possible. But you know the British Government will not permit the landlords to be evicted. The landlords are its friends.

Mr. Parnell—That may be one reason for their removal, but it is not the reason at the bottom of this agitation. They are an in-cubus on agricultural development in Ireland, and form an unnatural institution interfering with the natural progress of the country.

Herald representative-They have landlords in England, and the same charges would apply against them; but the English people do not make it.

Mr. Parnell-That does not alter our right to make our own question, even if the circumstances under which landlordism exists were not different here.

ENGLISH AND IRISH TENURE.

Herald representative-How do the circumstances differ?

Mr. Parnell-The majority of the people in Ireland live by the land. In England they do not, and therefore do not feel the pressure of landlordism so keenly, though they are beginning to feel it now. In Eugland the landlord holds quite a different relation towards his tenants. He makes all improvements at his own cost, and thereby has a direct interest in the profits. In Ireland the landlord is merely a rent receiver, and does nothing to earn anything from the land, but takes the result of the tenants' capital in the shape of rent. When he buys, he buys the right to the occupier's earning, for without the occupier the land would earn nothing The Irish occupier builds and makes his own improvements; he makes a business for the andlord, without any aid from the laudlord. A number of tenants spend their capital and the labor of their lives, and while they continue merely to make out a decent existence in prosperous times they between them supply the landlord with a large income, which enables him to live luxuriously without any labor of any kind. When they leave the land they leave the landlord all the results of their capital and their labor, for which he has done nothing but accept and spend the rents they have paid him. They stand in altogether a different position from the English farmer. who takes a going concern, with all the fixtures necessary for the business, from the landlord—the land ready prepared, in fact, to vield its products-at a fixed remuneration. The cases are altogether different.

Herald representative-Then you look upon the Irish landlord as an unnecessary in-

stitution? Mr. Parnell-Not only unnecessary, but injurious. He is the creature of a bad system, and that system must be got rid of for the sake of the people. The landlord will go with the system and be all the better for the change. He will be a useful member of society and be able to add something to the we are ever-populated now, they only show wealth and happiness of the country. Landlordism does neither and cannot do either.

Herald representative—Then I may take it that the ultimate end of the movement of tion than even England itself in a condition which you, Mr. Parnell, are accepted as the leader in Ireland, is to get rid of the system of Irish landlordism?

Mr. Parnell-You may. Herald representative-You are denounced

in the English journals on another countfor advising the people to pay no rents.

Mr. Parneli—I never advised the people to pay no rents. What I did and do advise them to do is not to pay the landlord more in bad times than they can really afford. The past over-population fallacy. But we must bring three seasons have been bad; the profits of our answer home tangibly-bring it home to the good years have been partially eaten up by the landlord, while the tenant has been enabled to live somewhat better than before; and I say to the tenants: Ask your landlord to reduce his share of the result of the yeares farming, as you have been compelled to reduce yours. If he says no, then I advise the tenant to offer arbitration as to the amount. that ought to be paid under the circumstances. If the landlord refuses that, I simply advise the tenant to keep whatever money he may have in his pocket and to stick to the land at the same time. He has as great a right to live

and to retain his means of living as the landlord has to his rents. THE LANDLORDS' RIGHTS.

Herald representative—But, according to notions over this side of the world, the landlord has a claim to the possession of the land

is the sort of law we complain of. It makes the landlord the authority to grant the tenant | can you put an end to that? Does it not the landlord the authority to grant the tenant | can you put an end to that a local local

yearly rent. If we admitted the legal theory it would mean that we admitted the right of the Irish landlords to evict from the land the greater portion of the farming population ability to pay rent. That would be monstrous, and that is the first idea we resist in this agitation. The idea is immoral and tyrannical. on which the relations between landlord and to accept it. They have known of no other The first thing this agitation has theory. done is to open their eyes and to give them courage, to make them feel that they have rights, and that there is another side to the question, and a strong one, in their lavor. To which I hope we have accomplished. The tenants now know that there is a public opinion with them, and that they are the authors of a serious problem for English statesmen and Irish landlordism. They know they have raised the greatest question of the hour in British politics. Herald representative-But suppose the

landlords as a body maintain their legal rights and do evict their non-paying tenants? Mr. Parnell-They will not attempt it, that is my belief; not, at all events, on any large scale. If they did then the crisis of the question would come all the sooner, and we should be so much nearer the solution. There is one class is fully made up. The people will not and must not be turned off the land, and they have the feelings of the towns with them. There will be no crowbar brigade business in reland. You may depend on that, unless, inleed, the English Government should openly undertake to make war on the people in the interest of the landlords, and that I deem to to be too improbable an event to be seriously thought of.

Herald representative-There are public signs of any such action by the landords. On the contrary, there are many of

them offering reductions in their rents. Mr. Parnell-That is a direct result of this ngitation. Before it obtained public support of rents to the State? the landlords did not reduce their rents. When I told the people to pay no rents without a reduction the landlords began to reduce, and not till then. But I wish to point out that, though a reduction of rent is a temporary alleviation of the evil. it is not a cure for the disease, one of the causes of which is landlordism itself. We must get rid of the cause of the system before the cure can come. What we want is to put the people in such a position as will save them from the peroidic appearance of famine and enable them, from their own accumulated business. to bear the strain which may arise from the occasional depression in the business of farming. That we can only have by a peasant proprietary, by which we mean a transfer of the ownership of the land from the class called landlords to the tillers of the soil themselves. To accomplish this we want organization, for which we have the material in the people themselves, and we want money, which we in Ireland have not, but the Irish outside of Ireland will, I hope, help us in that direction.

THE APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Herald representative-That, I may take race" which you and your colleagues have issued, and which was telegraphed, to the Herald.

ddress—to obtain the financial aid of the Irish in America and elsewhere. Herald representative-But the Irish at home cannot expect the Irish abroad to provide of the Irish soil owners without recourse to

the money to buy the whole of the land of revolution or without "robbing" the land-Ireland. They could not subscribe the mil- lords or interfering with the rights of prolions required, even if they would be enormous.

Mr. Parnell—We don't ask them to subscribe for any such purpose. It would be a very wild already at work in the operation of the Bright scheme indeed if we proposed to effect the settlement of the land question in that way. I am told there is a notion abroad that we want by a general subscription by Irishmen all the world over to raise the capital ourselves to buy out the landlords. Now, we are not lunatics over here. We mean to have the land, but we have a practical method of getting possession of it.

Herald representative-For what, then, do you appeal to the Irish Americans? Mr. Parnell-For money to organize and sustain the movement over Lere. We won't get rid of landlordism by merely asking for its removal. We must press the subject home and keep at it until it becomes the interest of the landlords themselves to compel the British Government to take them out of their false position. The farmers in Ireland have not had such an opportunity, with the ability they now possess to utilize it. The Euglish cannot say now-they never could tairly say it-that with a little over five millions the country is over-populated. They said that in 1847, you know, but we are two and a half millions less now. If we were over-populated then it was because the conditions under which the land was held were such as to prevent the proper development of its products by the industry of the people so as to provide suffithat those conditions are more indefensible than ever, and are altogether unnatural. Belgium can support a much denser populaof more equally distributed comfort. France, portions of Austria, portions of Flanders and Prussia, can support their populations and accummulate capital, but they are enabled to do so because the soil is owned as well as worked by the occupiers-because they have got rid of landlordism, in fact. We say we can do the same thing in our degree under the same conditions, and we mean to obtain those conditions. That is our answer to the every landlord in the country. For that purpose we must keep up the movement in every county, in every town, and in Par-liament and out of it, in the press and on the platform. We must be prepared to resist the demand for exorbitant rents, generally and in individual cases, and we must resist the demand by sustaining the victim in refusing to pay them and still keeping him on his land. Conducted vigorously, we will thus teach the landlords that they are not the only class entitled to obtain a living out of the land; and persevered in, the landlords must learn that they can only remain landlords by consenting to a very material reduction of their in-

before matters become worse for them. Herald Representative—It is generally complained that even with the rants at prewhen the renant cannot pay.

"Mr. Parnell—Legally that is so; but that sent charged, men are siways found to give increased rentals for vacant holdings. How

comes—in fact, such a reduction as will make

it to their interest to sell out to the tenants

Mr. Parnell-You are referring to another curse generated by the land system—the land jobbers. We must ostracize them socially, and we can do it by public opinion. We canwhenever hard times interfered with their not blame the landlord for dealing with the land jobber, who is generally the small tradesman of the town, who has made money in business and has no other outlet for it, and No country could prosper in which it is put looks upon the occupation of land as the only into practical operation. But it is the notion other calling to which he can take. It gives him interest for his money—the money which tenant have been conducted in this country. The | he has made in other business from which he serfs of the soil-for in the mest cases the retires. Or the jobber is a farmer starting with be half a dollar a family in all, and it would previous price. The sale of English maltfarmers are nothing else—have been taught | capital who requires additional and adjoining land to complete his business. But his very existence is a reversal of the natural order of here would, I suppose, do something financithings. The land should be the manufacturer of ally capital, not an abyss swallowing it up. What the retired tradesman or the capitalist is able to do with land by the money made in give them a sense of independence and hope the town, the occupier of the land should, kind. which may place them above fear and induce | under equitable conditions, be able to do by them to preserve with the movement for a the profits of his labor. But, instead, the change of owners in the land is another step | profits have gone in improving the land for the landlord, who sells the capital of the tenant sunk in the improved land to the land jobber, thus developing another evil of a radically evil system. The landlord robs the tenant and sells the plunder to the land jobber. Is not that an immoral transaction, condemning by the very fact landlordism in Ireland altogether? The land jobber will go when we get rid of the system which has produced him.

LANDLORDISM MUST GO.

Herald representative - Well, having ripened the question for solution as far as making the condition of things existthing upon which the mind of the tenant ing longer unbearable, how do you propose to get rid of landlordism? Will you ask the State to evict the landlords?

Mr. Parnell-It practically comes to that and they may be very glad to be evicted from a bad business. It may be done in various ways, not one of them smelling even faintly of injustic or revolution. Stein did it in Russia, and the French people required a revolution to accomplish it.

Herald representative-You would, I suppose, ask the State to turn the landlords into rentiers, to give them the purchase value of their lands in consols, and then sell to the tenants, extending the instalments of the purchase money over a long period in the shape

Mr. Parnell-No; I would not ask the State to do even that much. It is not necessary. A much simpler plan would be to pay the landlords two-thirds of the purchase money down and allow them to draw the other third by instalments from the estate over a number of years. Why should they receive all their capital at once?

Herald representative-How would you get the State to produce the purchasing capi-

Mr. Parnell-The British Government can borrow to any extent at four per cent. Taking the present purchase value as twenty-two years' rental, the tenants would pay for thirtyfive years in thirty-five instalments at the rate of two-thirds to the Government and paying ope-third rental to the landlord, either through the Government or directly. This would not only pay back the capital to the Government, but pay also interest and the working expenses of the same. At the end of thirty-five years the tenant or his lineal representative would become owner in fee forever, and all paying of rent would cease. The landlord would lose nothing, he would obtain the full value it, is the object of the address to the "Irish of his land interest in the bond, and would be forever freed from dependence on the prosperity or the non-prosperity of his tenant for his income. He would have two-thirds of Mr. Parnell-That is the object of the his capital at once realized to invest in any security he liked, and probably he would invest in Government securities. It would take just a generation to make the occupiers dreadful things the English papers or the public men charge us with intending to do. The principle is clauses; but then the tenant has to provide purchase money, and to borrow. With the plan I suggest the land would revert to the occupier in process of time, and revert without any hardship to the landlord Herall representative-Well, Mr. Parnell,

the man seems feasible, but the British government might not feel disposed to horrow capital to buy up all Ireland at once, and

the landlords might object to selling. Mr. Parnell-The government could provide the whole capital if Parliament decreed it, and the landlords must obey the State. It Parliament decreed their disestablishment they would be reduced to Hobson's choice. At all events, Parliament could easily take the £5,000,000 surplus of the Irish Church, add £10,000,000 more to it, and start the process with £15,000,000 in hand. There are landlords enough in Ireland now who would gladly sell out. As long as the agitation continues the value of their rights will go down. It has gone down at least two years in purchase value during the last six months, and in time they would get no one to purchase

Herald representative-Would you take the purchase valuation at the present rentals? Mr. Parnell—Decidedly not. In some case the rentals may be fair enough; in many they are not. There are and have been rack rents. The proper way would be to assess the fair valuation of the lands through a duly constituted public tribunal, whose award should be final and the basis of the amount of purchase But there are, as you see, matters of detail, and there are various modes in which the end can be accomplished. What we want immediately is to demonstrate that a settlement on some process involving the extinction of landlordism in Ireland is a necessity, and the only sort of settlement which can be final, and that the people are not willing to suffer for ages while the result is heing arrived at by gradual and easy stages. That is why we want help from America, to enable us to keep on demonstrating this-to protect any victims whom the landlords may attempt to sacrifice, and to give the people the courage which will come from the knowledge that they are not unfriended.

Herald representative—There are many sections of Irishmen in America, Mr. Parnell who think that the best way is to get rid of the British Government altogether.

Mr. Parnell-Well, even they are agreed that the one great thing, if we are to have a self-governed Irish people, is to keep the people at home and to make them the owners of the Irish land. It is the first great step toward nationhood.

Herald representative—It is said you intend going to the United States to address your countrymen, and ask their aid to the movement, and their active sympathy, too.

Mr. Parnell-Yes; I mean to leave this side for America about the middle of Novemberical will spend two months among my countrymen, addressing them at public meetings; and I hope to return in time for the meeting of Parliament.

EXPECTATIONS OF AID.

dare say they will receive me in a friendly foreign wheat into London have been fair, what extent they can help me. If they believe that we are right in desiring to place have held sloof, and confidence is somewhat the Irish people in the possession of the Irish shaken by an increase in the visible supply in soil then they will help us generously if they see that our method of doing it is practicable. There are computed to be ten millions of Irish in the States and Canada. If they could send On the whole there has been only a retail us \$100,000 a year for five years, it would not consumptive demand which was satisfied at go a long way in enabling us to win. Herald representative-But your people

Mr. Parnell-Of course; but they are poor and cannot do ail. It will be a big struggle

Herald representative-But it has been said that the Irish would do better by helping to bring out your Irish farmers. We have lands for them and no landlords.

Mr. Parnell-True; but the Irish farmers don't want to go, and won't go if they can last week amounted to 36,553 quarters at 50s help it. One thing we have made up our minds to here, and that is, there will never be 308 8d per quarter for the same week last another exodus, never another famine. Be- year. The imports into the United Kingdom sides, it is not the interest of the Irish in America or of the laboring classes to invite 1.085,766 cwts of wheat and 279,696 cwts of another half million or so of Irishmen to settle in the States, increasing the labor supply and reducing thereby the pay for labor. It is said you have thousands of idle men in your cities. Send them to till the untilled lands. It is plainly the interest of the Irish in America to enable the Irish at home to stay in Ireland. But they do not desire to look at the question of interest. Their desire is to see a prosperous Ireland ruled by Irishmen, and all the movements in which they have been enthusiastic have had that object.

Herald Representative-How would the settling of the occupier on the soil of Ireland as owner do away with American competition, which is admitted as one of the causes of the present crisis?

Mr. Parnell-By taking away the drain of landlordism the occupier could produce more cheaply, and sell to the home consumer at as low a rate as the American can. Of course Americans might say they don't want to lose our market or to aid in producing Irish competition against them in England, but America has other markets to sell her produce in, and the profits of our land system with peasant proprietary would go into our towns to create manufactures and commerce and means of exchange with the States. In any case, with the use of the wealth produced from her own soil, Ireland would, with her own capital, be enabled to make herself the great transit station for the commerce between America and Europe, and vice versa. Ultimately the States would gain more from us we from the States than by another exodus.

Herald representative-Rumors are affect that troops are coming on here to meet disturbances and protect the landlords in clearing their estates. Will the people resist?

where they are. There is no idea of using the country will continue to sink gradually, force. If any disturbance comes the Government or the landlords must begin it. I don't believe they will provoke bloodshed. If they do it will be their crime, not ours. The movement will go on peacefully, but determinedly and unfalteringly.

This closed the interview between the

Herald representative and the member for Meath, who expressed his gratification again and again at the interest which America takes in the condition of Ireland.

COME TO TERMS.

Hantan and Courtney Agree to Row on December 9th for \$6,000-Conditions,

dec. ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soule. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start Mr. Blaikie is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any wood cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go ' is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner: but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distincly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the referee a certificate for \$6,000, deposited in the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsements of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go, hut will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or income of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithica. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtnev's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three week's training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Analostan Club, and Court ney of the Potomacs.

The British Grain Trade. The Mark Lane Fxpress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week,

says :-- " A decided improvement in the weather during the past week has facilitated wheat sowing, which is fairly forward in the Southern and some of the Midland Counties. In the higher districts of Scotland the commencement of snow and white frosts has necessitated the resping of much grain in an imperfecily ripened condition. The root crop is only expected to be half of the average yield. It is stated that the prospect is the most serious ever encountered by the present generation of Scotch farmers. Irish. reports are less unfavorable, the weather having been very fine. At Mark Lane, English wheat was rather more freely offered, but the supply was undoubtedly small for this time of the year. The condition is somewhat improved owing to more favorable westher for thrashing. At the majority of the provincial markets business has been quite impracticable, as a large proportion of the grain offered has been useless to millers:

Mr. Parnell-I can't say what I expect. I rels were quite neglected. The imports of way, at all events, and I can only tell them but not excessive. There was a slight reviwhat we are trying to do, and how and to val in business on Monday, but since then some reaction has taken place. Speculators America. Holders, however, have been up-held by the rise in prices in New York, and there has been no disposition to force sales. ing barley was checked by liberal imports of French and German barley. Maize was ne-glected, and prices were slightly easier despite the comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Wheat is in a state of suspension, buyers -the biggest Ireland has yet seen of its holding off pending further arrivals, and prices are fully is per quarter lower on the week. Ma'ze was in fair demand at about 3d per quarter decline. Business in wheat for shipment was very limited at about 2s per quarter decline. Maize and barley were easier. The sales of English wheat during 5d per quarter, against 52,867 quarters at for the week ending November 1, were

## TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

ured.

Abdel Kader has died at Damascus. Prince Gortschakoff's resignation is as-

90,345 Catholics are resident in the Ottawa

district. Prince Labanoff will succeed Schouvaloff at

London . Military preparations are making in the

Caucasus. The French Ambassador is visiting Bis-

narck at Varzin. 2771 The Chaudiere Steam Fire Engine Company offers its engine for sale preparatory to . zaibaadsil

The British Consul at Philadelphia will nstitute an enquiry into the cause of the collision of the Champion and Octavia. Mrs. Jas. Adams, of Lancaster, N. C., deli-

erately murdered her five children and killed serself through marital infelicity. Chief Shavinau, of the Utes, says, with re-

erence to Gen. Crooks, "He no tell lie; me ike him," and wants him as peace mediator. An unusual number of recruits are offering to join the "B" Battery, which is now stated to be considerably in excess of its strength.

The new Internal Economy Committee of he Quebec Legislative Assembly is composed of Hon. Messrs. Loranger, Lynch, Hynn, and the Speaker.

There is reason to fear the resistance which hitherto builled all the efforts of the British Mr. Parnell-The people will simply stay Ambassador to Turkey will be prolonged, and until some catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation.

THURSDAY.

Rosa D'Erina is in Winnipeg.

The Czar has postponed his visit to Cannes. Bishop Walsh, of London, celebrated his ilver jubilee yesterday.

A. W. Gordon a, Scotch delegate, has purchased 200 acres in Manitoba.

A Hamilton man named Dincen fell from third storey window, and was uninjured. A new railway is to be organized to extend the Nipissing Railway to the Snowdor mines. Dantzic harbor is to be enlarged and converted into a naval station for the German

fleet. Prince Bismarck and Count Schozvaloff meet before the latter returns to St. Peters-

Quebec is to have a new boot and shoe factory which will afford employment to 700 hands.

Recently the Roman Catholic church at Belleville has been three times broken into

FRIDAY. Wheat is 75 cents in Winnipeg. Sydney coal mines are in full blast.

at night.

Ottawa.

Russia is soliciting Italian support. Sir Leonard Tilley goes to Quebec next

The British fleet await sailing orders at Malta. The last tows of the season have left

The Czarowich and Czarina have arrived at Vlenna Lefebvre, a lunatic, has escaped from

Lingaton. Musquodobolt lumber mills are running day

ind night. Brooklyn longshoremen want an increase of five cents per hour.

Quebec carters are receiving fares at the same prices as horse cars.

Russia reinforced Bokhara on learning of the reoccupation of Cubul. Sparks from a passing locomotive burned Bigouette's barn, St. Sauveur.

SATUROAY. Grosse Isle quarantine station will soon

The Czar has abandoned his proposed visit Cannes. Servia does not intend to enter the rumored

Balkan league. Evidence of Yakoob Khan's complicity is accumulating. Quebec is haunted with rumors of a mys-

terious double murder. It is believed there will be a compromise on the Amnesty question.

Mohammed Jan is at the head of a fresh force in the Khyber Pass.

Inundations have destroyed the cochinesI crop in the Capary Islands. Denmark yesterday celebrated the centenary

of the post Ochlensehlager. A deficit of 53,000 tons is apparent in the

French beet root augar crops. Ballasting operations on the Canada Pacific have been suspended until spring.

A combined Russian and Persian force has been defeated by the Turcomans at Sirake. Gibbon, sentenced for manslaughter, bas escaped from Winnipeg Penitentiary::yester-

Canadian vessels, will be allowed to assist American wrecked craft only where loss of

1,000 Safes attacked the 67th regiment at Junction of Pansher and Cabul rivers. They were routed with great loss on helwall cannot milt, is reported that the Russians are daily striving, but ineffectually, to come to special

Wm Finley's contract to some off with the line of the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains for it? | much aid from Ital. Americans? | bandscon former terms, while inferior particularly of the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains for it? | bandscon former terms, while inferior particularly off the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains for it? | bandscon former terms, while inferior particularly of the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains the landlo seconds antimoders will arise the Bernette stort on of that to portain suffert called the being dones,