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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

IRISH AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND ACT.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

A Vote of Thanks to Canada

FROM THE IRISH MEMBERS

Mr. Parnell is Master of the Situation.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

PARNELL, DILLON & O'KELLY Released

MR. FORSTER HAS RESIGNED.

LONDON, April 25.—The statement that Parnell had a conference with leading Home Rulers while en route to Kilmalham is authoritatively contradicted.

DUBLIN, April 25.—It is reported that John Dillon will be unconditionally released from prison in a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Cabinet to-day considered the question of American suspects in Irish prisons and the steps taken looking to their relief.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cox (N. Y.) offered the following as a substitute for Robinson's resolution:—"That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House any additional correspondence with the British Government on file in the State Department in reference to the alleged imprisonment of citizens of the United States in Ireland, and that the President be requested to continue his efforts for the prompt release or prompt trial of any citizen who may now remain unjustly imprisoned in Ireland by the Government of Great Britain." Robinson withdrew his resolution, and Cox's was adopted without division.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, replying to Earl Milltown, quoted precedents where the English Government made representations similar to those of the United States in the Lamson case. The United States, he said, did not interfere with the English administration of justice, but merely intimated that there might be cause for clemency. Generally a fortnight was allowed for the consideration of such cases, but as the evidence in this case came from the United States the time was somewhat extended. Had the United States interfered with British municipal law, no language would have been so severe to resent the indignity, but no Minister would undertake the responsibility of declining to listen to the statement that important information was forthcoming in the case of a man condemned to death.

The Marquis of Salisbury spoke in a similar strain, but deprecated any expression of opinion until the papers were seen.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Redmond, in moving the second reading of the Land Law of Ireland Act Amendment Bill, drafted by Mr. Healy and Mr. Parnell to the Irish Land Act of 1881, said he believed the necessity for amendment to the Act was recognized by everybody.

The following is a summary of some of the principal provisions of the Amendments Bill—

It is provided by the first clause that where under the existing act an application has been made to fix a fair rent, the judicial rent shall be deemed to be payable by the tenant from the rent day next succeeding the application made to the Court, and that the statutory term shall run and be computed from the same rent day. But this clause is not to apply to cases where the application or the order has been made at the first sitting of the Land Courts, or the order takes effect from the first day of the operation of the Act of 1881.

The question of proceedings for the recovery of arrears of rent pending the settlement of a judicial rent, is dealt with by a proposal that the Court may order the suspension of such proceedings pending the fixing of a judicial rent, and that rents becoming due while application to the Land Court are awaiting hearing, or settlement shall be paid on the annual value of the holding, "as valued under the acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland"—that is to say, Griffith's valuation.

Improvements are to be defined to mean "any work or agricultural operation executed

on a holding which, being executed, adds to the letting value of the holding, or any expenditure of labor or capital on a holding which adds to the letting value thereof." The Court is also to ascertain what predecessors in title for which he or they have not been paid or compensated: otherwise by the landlord or his predecessors in title; it shall estimate the increase of the letting value resulting from such improvements, and such increase shall be deemed to be allowed or made payable on account or in consequence thereof. Unless proved to the contrary, improvements are to be deemed to have been made by the tenant.

The future judicial rents for statutory terms are not to exceed the judicial rents for the preceding statutory terms, except in respect of capital expended by the landlord on the holding since the commencement of the next preceding term, or increase of value from other circumstances than tenant's improvements.

In the case of tenants in arrears and occupying holdings under £30, Griffith's valuation, the Land Commissioners may, if the tenant can pay Griffith's valuation for the year's rent due on the next day succeeding the 22nd day of August next, grant to the landlord one year's arrears of rent of the holding if it does not exceed one-half the arrears due. The payment or tender of the amount so granted shall be deemed payment of all arrears. Whenever the landlord agrees to relet a tenant evicted since the 1st of May, 1880, this proposal is to apply as if the tenant had not been affected.

In extension of the purchase system it is proposed to give the Land Commissioners power to advance the whole of the principal sum required to the purchasing occupier on satisfactory security, and the same power in the case of estates purchased by the Commissioners and resold to tenants.

Landlords who are limited owners are provided for by enabling them to apply to the Court of Chancery to have their interest settled and the amount thereof paid over.

Mr. Redmond said the bill was a crushing answer to the accusation that the Irish party desired to deprive tenants of the benefits of the Land Act.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government could not support the second reading of the bill. The Land Act might not be disturbed, but the opinion did not apply to the purchase and arrears clauses of it. The latter clause certainly fell far short of its object, and should be legislated upon early in the present session. The Government would approach the question impartially, listening to suggestions of all qualified persons, and settling the question effectually. He praised the system for settling arrears introduced in the Irish bill, and said he knew many landlords thought that settlement should be compulsory. He considered that relief should take the form of a gift and not of a loan. He saw in the Irish bill the first gleam of a hope on the dark subject, for although he was confident of the power of the Empire, compulsion was completely alien to the spirit of the constitution. He approved of the application of the Irish Church surplus fund for aiding tenants in arrears, but feared the fund was not large enough for the purpose.

Messrs. Healy, O'Shea and McFarlane expressed satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's statement.

Mr. Forster announced that the Land Commission would issue a circular stating it was ready to send a valuator to farms where landlords and tenants agree to adopt his decision.

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Home Rule members of Parliament, the vote of thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for adopting the resolution in favor of the address to the Queen praying for autonomy for Ireland, was passed on motion of Mr. Dawson, member for Corlow.

LONDON, April 28.—The police of County Cork have been ordered not to leave their barracks except for duty, and to be always in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to quell disturbances.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cowen asked whether the imprisoned members of Parliament who were arrested because they obstructed the Land Act would now be released, as Mr. Gladstone approved the bill drafted by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Forster would soon fully enter into the subject as the question could not be answered in the scope of a simple reply to a question.

A preliminary report of the Lords Committee on the Land Act takes exception to the manner in which the decisions of Sub-Commissioners regarding fair rent are given. It declares the purchase clauses are a failure, and specially recommends that purchase money be advanced by the State at 3 per cent interest, repayment to be made by instalments of 3 1/2 per cent for sixty-six years, or of 4 per cent for forty-six years. Also, that the cost of the scheme be defrayed by the Church surplus fund; that a special department be created to carry out the scheme, and all arrears accrued before 1878 be cancelled and added to the purchase money.

DUBLIN, April 28.—It is believed that if imprisoned Irish members of Parliament are released, "no rent" manifesto will be withdrawn.

It is stated that the release of Dillon and Parnell will be one of the first acts of Earl Cowper's successor.

The Cabinet to-morrow will decide upon the detention or liberation of members of Parliament confined in Kilmalham Jail.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times says it is understood that the Government is considering the scheme of Mr. Shaw, member for Cork county, for dealing with arrears of rent in Ireland. The Times also says it has reason to believe that the House of Lords Committee on the Land Act will recommend large and liberal terms, including the advance of the whole purchase money to tenants purchasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on the amount to be paid and the number of years purchase to be given—the settlement

to be left to the parties interested, and the exactions of a fixed rate of interest by the State, subject to the condition that the annual payment on account of interest and sinking fund and the number of years over which the payments are to extend shall be so regulated that the tenant shall not have to pay a larger yearly sum than the amount of his original rent.

DUBLIN, April 30.—The report that Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly will be immediately released is false. The brother of Redmond, M.P., and two others have been released from Kilmalham.

The fact that gentlemen were allowed the unusual privilege of twice visiting Kilmalham jail on Friday strengthened the belief that diplomatic negotiations are proceeding between the Parnellites and the Government.

The Parnellites regard Earl Cowper's retirement following Mr. Gladstone's speech, as an emphatic indication of an entire change of the Ministerial programme.

LONDON, April 30.—It is believed, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the draft of a bill dealing with rent arrears in Ireland was submitted; also, that it was decided steps should forthwith be taken for the release of all suspects except those arrested on suspicion of being personally concerned in outrages.

New York, April 30.—The political interest of the week is languidly centred in Mr. Gladstone's budget and the Government's change of front regarding Ireland. There is much disappointment about the Premier's fiscal developments. No true Englishman of course even dreams of paying off the national debt. For is it not a national blessing? But all were inclined to cherish the hope, as usual blighted, of a reduction of the income tax. Instead of this the Premier caused consternation to the country squires and to a society generally by taxing wheels. It is a matter of regret that perambulators were exempt. The Tories are very irate over the Premier's "volteface" policy in Ireland.

They consider that the Government is truckling to the Irish party in promising legislation on arrears of rent. It is admitted that an important change of policy in Ireland is indicated by the appointment of Earl Spencer. The new viceroy comes of a race of statesmen. His previous experience of the viceroyalty, his personal popularity in Ireland, and his known aversion to coercion are advantages in every one of which Lord Cowper was wanting, and which will doubtless cause Lord Spencer's influence to be felt for good in the administration of Irish affairs. It is doubtful whether Mr. Forster will retain the Chief Secretaryship, but even if he does he will no longer be the head of the Government of Ireland as under Lord Cowper, nor will the change of policy be less marked. Mr. Shaw is mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. Forster. Tuesday's debate, when the Government will declare its policy, is anticipated with much interest.

The World's cable from London says:—"The rank absurdity of keeping Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon in prison, now that the opposition to the Land Act for which they were incarcerated is admitted by the leaders of the Liberals to be just, is perfectly obvious at last to all sections of both parties. The Government probably had hopes that Mr. Parnell would not surrender himself on the expiration of his parole; indeed, it was within his legal right to compel them to rearrest him, and now it has no other alternative but to release him with flying colors. The Conservative party's policy on the Irish land question leaves the Liberals quite adrift from their moorings and has made a great impression upon the country. The Premier this week has confined all his efforts to gaining a little more time for considering what is to be his next move. It is almost inevitable that there must soon be a general jail delivery of the suspects or at least of those not resting under the imputation of being concerned in murder and similar grave offences, with the implied confession that they should never have been imprisoned. The report of the Lords' committee gives the most conclusive evidence that Mr. Gladstone's much-vaunted panacea for the wrongs of Ireland is the most wretched failure in modern times."

LONDON, May 2.—The Standard this morning says there can be no longer any doubt that we are in the midst of a ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council yesterday, decisions were arrived at whereof the first consequence will be Mr. Forster's resignation.

LONDON, May 2.—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released unconditionally. Mr. Forster has resigned.

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS
CAUSE GREAT JOY TO IRELAND AND SOMETHING LIKE DIXON TO ENGLAND.

[By Cable to the Mail]
LONDON, April 25.—I visited the House of Commons to-night. Great excitement prevailed amongst the Irish members over the meeting to-morrow, when a vote of thanks will be passed to Canada for her sympathies. Mr. Philip Callan's notice in the House of Commons of a question to the Ministry about the Canadian resolution is the talk of the clubs.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
The Daily News says:—"The Canadian House of Commons seems to labor under a slight misconception as to its duty towards the Mother Country. America has already given us gratuitous advice, and Canada follows the precedent and helps improve upon it. The singular motion carried by the Canadian House of Commons is an eccentric proceeding. We prefer to manage our own affairs, and will not be dictated to by Canada. Perhaps the Canadian Legislature will recognize the fact that the administration of Ireland does not lie within its jurisdiction."

A SCOTCH VIEW.
The Glasgow News says:—"Canada contemplates throwing off the British yoke, and lectures us as to how to

manage the kingdom. The declaration of Canadian independence is a serious affair, showing that the separatist idea is floating in Canadian minds. We are glad the motion was rejected, as it shows that the majority of the Canadians are loyal to the British Crown. The possession of Canada is a vital necessity to the British Empire. Canada belonging to Great Britain keeps others from touching her frontiers, negotiated by her under the British Crown, and therefore respected. If separated she would be the vassal of the United States. Canada cannot do without us, but we should shape our policy to strengthen the mutual sympathy that exists between us."

AN IRISH UTTERANCE.
The Irish Times says:—"The action of the Dominion House of Commons is sure to cause a stir. The incident shows the attention bestowed on Irish affairs in the colonies."

IRISH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
The resolutions are regarded by Irish moderates as the most significant and influential pronouncement ever made in any quarter for Home Rule. Both wings of the Irish party are jubilant, and a graceful acknowledgment of the Canadian Parliament is on foot by the Irish members of the House of Commons.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.
As an example of what can be accomplished in the direction of temperance when sensibly and reasonably managed, and its beneficial results, it may be mentioned that the population of this county of Victoria is 32,000, of this number 6,000 are members of the Catholic Church, forming the parishes of Lindsay, Carden and Fenelon Falls. The official list of convictions for the last quarter ending 1st of March contains the names of twenty-four offenders, not one of whom is a Catholic. This happy condition of affairs may be attributed mainly to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Stafford, who by personal example and calm and dispassionate argument has induced his parishioners to form strict habits of temperance. To enforce sobriety by Act of Parliament is an impossibility; it would be the tyrannical act of a majority to which the minority would not submit. Spasmodic raving about prohibition by advocates who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and by people who are total abstainers during the spasm, and when the spasm is over revert to the old "Tonio," "purely vegetable," is next to useless. The course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, that of a reasonable and persistent moral suasion, is the proper one, and were it more generally adopted by our pastors the results would be incalculably beneficial.—Beecheyan Independent.

Attempts on the Lives of Field and Vanderbilt.

INFERNAL MACHINES SENT TO THE GREAT RAILWAY MAGNATES—THE PERPETRATORS OF THE OUTRAGE UNKNOWN.

New York, April 30.—A dastardly attempt was made on the lives of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field by sending them explosives through the mails. The dangerous character of the packages was discovered en route to the post office station, where they were to be delivered at the residences of these gentlemen, and it is probable loss of life was prevented. The package for Field was posted in the general office and the one for Vanderbilt was brought in by a collector. The packages were placed in the mail bag with other matter for the uptown district, taken to the elevated railroad station and deposited on the front platform of a car. The train started, but before reaching Ninth street an explosion was heard, and fire and smoke were observed to issue from the mail bag. When the train stopped the bag was removed to the post office on 23rd street and opened. The package addressed Vanderbilt had exploded, and the one addressed to Field was plunged in a bucket of water and then examined. It consisted of a pasteboard box covered with flowers and pictures, and had a small drawer in it from which depended a string, as is supposed, for the purpose of drawing it open and causing the explosion. Inside was found a tin canister, containing half a pound of powder and a glass jar containing white powder and a liquid, believed to be some kind of explosive. A scrap of newspaper was enclosed, which was recognized as part of the Volks-Zeitung. Upon opening the wrapper several folios came apart, and on one was found in lead pencil "G. W. Walling, 311 East 19th street." The probability is the machine was originally directed to Walling. The fact that Walling forbade the procession of Socialists is regarded as the reason why it might have been intended for him, and gives color to the theory that the Socialists are at the bottom of the affair.

Prof. Doremus pronounces the fluid in the glass globe taken from the machine intended for Vanderbilt to be sulphuric acid. No clue as yet to the perpetrators.

Walling had 800 policemen on hand early this morning to prevent the Socialists parading to Williamsburg. A hundred officers were stationed at the ferry, and the policemen at the Germania Assembly rooms refused admittance to any one. At half-past nine Walling received a delegation of Socialists, who stated they had abandoned the idea of parading, but wanted a permit for a general procession to proceed to Williamsburg. They desired to bury Frederick Baehle, a member of their organization. As the law requires six hours' notice, the request was refused. The Superintendent, also believing it to be a subterfuge, sent a platoon of men to guard the undertakers, where the remains lay. At 1 o'clock a large crowd gathered at the Germania Room, but it was not disorderly, and finally proceeded in small parties to the ferry. Baehle's remains were followed by

two carriages only. The authorities were freely censured, and a secret meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by prominent Socialists.

Early this morning, John A. Davenport, of Nineteenth street, took to the police headquarters an infernal machine similar to those sent to Vanderbilt and Field, evidently prepared by the same person. It was placed in his hall way last night and exploded, doing little damage. The box was probably intended for the Police Supt. Walling, who lives a few doors from Davenport.

THE QUEEN'S LIFE AGAIN THREATENED.

DONCASTER, April 29.—A Railway employee, named Albert Young, was arrested to-day for threatening the life of the Queen. It is believed the threat was mere bravado.

ARRIVAL OF DANENHOWER AT MOSCOW.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs this morning announcing his arrival in Moscow, and his kind reception by the American Consul. He will proceed to-morrow, and arrive at St. Petersburg on Monday morning. His stay there will depend on the condition of his eyes and the health of the boatswain.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

Middlesboro' iron workers are out on strike.

Danenhower and party have reached St. Petersburg.

The reduction of the U. S. public debt during April was \$14,415,823.

Civil war has broken out between the native tribes on the West African coast.

Another serious fire occurred in Winnipeg on Sunday morning, doing some \$80,000 worth of damage.

Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained as to who sent the infernal machines to Vanderbilt and Field.

The officers concerned in the conspiracy against Arabi Bey have been degraded to the ranks and exiled to Soudan.

Five Turkish ironclads are in readiness to proceed to Egypt on a sign from the Powers that Turkish intervention is necessary.

It is reported that Ward & Co. grain commission merchants of Chicago, have absconded with \$5,000 belonging to customers.

It is reported that a farmer in the County Cork named Skuffe has been murdered. Two arrests. The crime is supposed to be agrarian.

The American Consul visited Brophy in Nass Jail and offered him £40 provided he would leave the country. Brophy would accept only unconditional release.

The Grand Trunk Railway has completed arrangements for two through trains each way daily, between Chicago and New York, connecting with Erie, beginning on May 14.

The annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce says it is apparent that the United States is entering a critical period of its progress, when economic and financial questions require the most careful examination.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE IN THE PRAIRIE CITY.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—Winnipeg has been visited with another serious fire, resulting in the entire destruction of Dundee Block, a fine brick structure near the corner of Main street and Portage avenue. The fire broke out at 1 a. m. Sunday, and although the brigade responded promptly and worked vigorously, defective appliances resulted in the block soon becoming a heap of ruin.

The occupants of the block were W. G. Scott, grocery storehouse; Alexander McIntyre, liquor storehouse; J. B. McKilligan, real estate. On the ground floor were Jerry Robinson's dry goods store; A. W. Ross's extensive real estate office; Drummond Bros. & Co.; office of the Bank of Nova Scotia. On the first floor were Ross, Killam & Haggart, law office; Vaughan, Dennis & Co., real estate, and Colby, architect. The upper flats were occupied by the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Railroad office, McLary Manufacturing Company office, L. M. Lewis, insurance office; Frank King & Co., real estate, and J. H. Gilmore, real estate. These were all losers, although some were fortunate enough to save many valuable documents. The building was valued at \$31,000. There was an insurance of \$8,000 in the Northern, \$5,000 in the North British & Mercantile, and \$5,000 in Imperial. W. G. Scott, loss \$5,000, insured in the Queen's for \$2,500. Alex. McIntyre, loss \$5,000, but salvage in liquor will reduce the loss; no insurance. Jerry Robinson's loss \$25,000, insurance \$10,000 in the Commercial Union, \$4,000 in Liverpool & London & Globe, \$3,000 in Canada Fire & Marine, \$2,000 in Northern. The Bank of Nova Scotia loses nothing, neither does the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Railway. Ross, Killam & Haggart lose up to \$5,000, inclusive of Mr. Ross's library and other private effects in the real estate office. They had no insurance. Vaughan, Dennis & Co. occupied five apartments in the building, and are heavy losers. They had no insurance and estimate their loss at fully \$10,000. Their loss includes besides contents of offices, field instruments for six parties, eleven sets of draughting instruments, besides plans, books and valuable papers. Drummond Bros. also saved nearly everything of value in their office. Frank King, loss \$1,500. J. B. McKilligan succeeded in getting out all his deeds and valuable documents. The total loss is estimated at about \$80,000, which is partially covered by insurance of about \$50,000.

Latest Irish News by Mail

[Freeman's Journal, April 15th]

A bulletin states that the Marquis Conyngham passed a fair night, and his strength has slightly improved, but his condition is still one to cause much anxiety.

The Central News states that Sir John Ennis has been called on at a public meeting in Athlone to resign his seat in consequence of his recent Parliamentary votes.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P., were present on Wednesday night at a Land League demonstration in Stockport. Mr. Redmond spoke at some length on coercion.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions a sub-constable was found guilty of assaulting a little girl with his sword, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment from the date of his committal.

Speaking at a Conservative demonstration at Torquay on Wednesday night, Sir John Conyngham, M.P., said as to Ireland the Government had made a mistake in refusing a Home Rule inquiry.

At a meeting of the bishop and clergy of Meath on Wednesday it was resolved to recommend Mr. Edward Shiel to the electors of Meath to fill the vacancy in the representation of the county.

The hearing of the charge against Capt. Dugmore was resumed and concluded at Brix on Wednesday. He was ordered to find bail "for his future good behavior" or go to jail for six months. He accepted the latter alternative.

A desperate encounter has taken place in Irishtown, Limerick, between some factions resident in the locality. Iron bars, stones and other missiles were freely used, and a number of persons more or less wounded. The police have arrested three persons, two men and a woman.

At Ennis, on Wednesday, two men were sent to prison for two months, in default of bail, for having taken part in firing shots into houses at Croshen, and a man named Thomas Moran, of Milltown-Malby, was sent to jail for three months, in default of bail, for having taken part in an "unlawful assembly."

The men, Colgan and Byrne, were on Wednesday, before Mr. O'Donel, in the Northern Police Court, charged on remand with having firearms in their possession without a license in a proclaimed district. Byrne was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and bail for Colgan for the amount of £10 for his good behaviour for twelve months was accepted.

The Archbishop of Cashel has been urgently requested by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, to preside at the opening of St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, on the 8th of September next, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He has also, we understand, just received a very flattering and beautifully illuminated address from the Leicester Branch of the National Land League of Great Britain.

The Chief Secretary has replied to the letter addressed to him by Mr. Barlow Smythe in the following terms:—"I have to express my deep sympathy with you in the dreadful affliction brought upon you by a murder so unparalleled in its reckless and cruel wickedness. I can assure you that from the moment of hearing of the crime, the authorities have been straining every nerve to discover the perpetrators. You express surprise that no reward has been advertised. This arises from the fact that persons are in custody charged with the murder—three arrested on the day of the murder and four on Sunday."

The arrest of a man named Franklin Moses in New York for forgery and swindling has incidentally cast a good deal of light upon the origin of the late stories of Fenian designs against British steamers. Moses was Governor of South Carolina in the reconstruction days following the Civil War, and he was charged with the grossest dishonesty while in office. The latest charge against him for which he has been arrested is for passing various worthless cheques on New York merchants while posing as a southern merchant well known by repute. The police recognized him as a man whose address had not long before been given to them by officers of a British steamship line, from whom Moses had obtained money by taking advantage of the stories about Fenian plots to blow up English vessels. Moses had pretended that he had overheard several Fenians discussing their dynamite designs and offered for a consideration to act the part of a spy in the interests of the British Government. Hearing nothing further from him, the steamship officers concluded they had been deceived, and so notified Inspector Byrnes, but the matter had been allowed to drop, as the officers of the steamship wished to concede the fact that they had been swindled. Ex-Governor Moses was recognized by the police as a professional swindler, and within the past year or two has been arrested at least half a score of times, but in some way or other has escaped punishment.

THE HANLAN-TRICKETT RACE.

LONDON, May 1.—The accounts of the number of lengths by which Hanlan won vacy. Hanlan rowed in his Phelps & Peters boat which weighed 29 pounds. The tow path was lined by people, many ladies being present. Trickett used a "Warin boat and was stripped, Hanlan being in his usual costume. Both had short preparatory spins, a comparison of the styles being incomparably in favor of Hanlan. Hanlan had the Middlesex favor. The start was made at 12:28. The start was good, Hanlan having slightly the best. Trickett led immediately afterward. Hanlan played with Trickett. Hanlan promptly rowed Trickett down at Craven Cottage. Hanlan was a quarter of a length clear at Crick; took Trickett's water, and led at Barnes by fifteen seconds. Hanlan's time was 27 m. 58 sec, Trickett's 29 m. 28 sec.

FAITH AND UNFAITH.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

"Do not," says Ruth, shrinking from her grasp; "I am not fit for you to touch. Remember all that has passed."

"Do you think I shall ever forget?" says Clarissa, slowly. "But for your father's sake, he is ill—perhaps dying. Come. For his sake you will surely return."

"It is too late," says the girl, in a melancholy voice. "And then, again, 'It is impossible.' Yet it is apparent that a terrible struggle is taking place within her breast, how it might have ended, whether the good or bad angel would have gained the day, can never now be said; a sigh, a broken accent, decided her."

"My head!" murmurs the sick man, feebly drawing his breath wearily, and as if with pain. "Ruth, Ruth, are you there?" The querulous dependent tones rouse into instant life all the passionate tenderness that is in Ruth's heart. Having soothed him by a touch, she turns once more to Clarissa.

"He is sick—perhaps dying," she says, feverishly. "I cannot leave him! I have sacrificed all for him, and I shall be faithful unto the end. Leave me; I have done you the greatest wrong one woman can do another. Why should you care for my salvation? Through all the defiance there is bitter misery in her tone."

"I don't know why; yet I do," says poor Clarissa, earnestly.

"You are a saint," says Ruth, with white lips. "And then she falls upon her knees. 'Oh, if it be in your heart,' she cries, 'grant me your forgiveness!'"

Clarissa bursts into tears.

"I do grant it," she says. "But I would that my tongue possessed such eloquence as could induce you to leave this house. She tries to raise Ruth from her kneeling position."

"Let me remain where I am," says Ruth, timidly. "It is my right position. I tell you again to go; this is no place for you. Yet stay, you sweet woman!"—she cries, with sudden fervor, catching hold of the hem of Clarissa's gown and pressing it to her lips—"let me look at you once again! It is my final farewell to all that is pure; and I would keep your face fresh within my heart."

She gazes at her long and earnestly.

"What I fear?" she says; "and for me? Oh, believe me, though I shall never see you again, the recollection of those tears will soothe my dying hours, and perhaps wash out a portion of my sins!"

Her head drops upon her hands. So might the sad Magdalen have knelt. Her whole body trembles with the intensity of her emotion, yet no sound escapes her.

"Ruth, for the last time I implore you to come with me," says Clarissa, brokenly. "And once more the parched lips of the crouching woman frame the words, 'It is too late!'"

A moment after, the door is opened, and closed again, and Clarissa has looked her last upon Ruth Annersley.

How she makes her way down to the room where Sir James sits awaiting her, Clarissa never afterward remembers.

"It is all over; take me away!" she says, quietly, but somewhat incoherently.

"He isn't dead?" says Sir James, who naturally conceives the worst from her agitation.

"No; it is even worse," she says. "And then she covers her face with her hands, and sinks into a chair. 'Ruth Annersley is here!' When she has said this, she feels that life has almost come to an end. How shall she make this wretched revelation to her father, to George, to all the rest of the world?"

As for Sir James, he stands at some distance from her, literally stunned by the news. Words seem to fall from him. He goes up to her and takes one of her small toy cold hands in his.

"Did you see her?"

"Yes."

"The accident!" says Sir James, in a low tone. "Then, 'It is very ill!' There is unmistakable meaning in his tone."

"Very." And here she falls to bitter weeping again.

It is a cruel moment; Sir James still holds her hand, but can find no words to say to comfort her; indeed, where can comfort lie? At this instant a heavy footfall resounds along the passage outside. It warns them of the egyptic-like approach of Mrs. Goodbody. Sir James, going quickly to the door, intercepts her.

"My sister is quite upset," he says, nervously. "Mr. Branscombe was worse than expected to find him."

"Upset—and no wonder, too," says Mrs. Goodbody, with heavy sympathy, gazing approvingly at Miss Peyton. "There's no denying that he's worn out, the poor dear, as it's quite despicable to see him, what with his general appearance and the fear of a bad turn at any minute. For myself, I take my meals quite promiscuous like, since he fell ill—just a bit here and a bit there, it may be, but nothing regular like. I ain't got the heart. However, 'Hope on, hope ever,' is my motto, miss; and we must always hope for the best, as the saying is."

"Just so," says Sir James, who doesn't know, in the very least, what to say.

"A good wife, sir, I always say, is half the battle; and that lady up-stairs, she is a regular trump, she is, and so devoted, as it's quite affecting to witness. Good-morning, sir—thank you, sir. I'll see to him, you be bound; and, with his good lady above, there ain't the smallest—"

Sir James, opening the hall door in despair, literally pushes Clarissa out and into the cab that is awaiting them. For a long time she says nothing; and just as he is beginning to get really anxious at her determined silence, she says, with some difficulty—

"Jim, promise me something?"

"Anything," says Jim.

"Then never again allude to this day, or to anything connected with it; and never again mention—his name to me, unless I first speak to you."

"Never!" returns he, fervently. "Be sure of it."

"Thank you," she says, like a tired child; and then, standing back in her corner of the cab, she cries long and bitterly.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win."

"The day goeth down red darkling, The moaning waves dash out the light, And there is not a star of hope sparkling On the threshold of my night."

This morning after her unfortunate visit to town, Clarissa sends for Mrs. Branscombe, asking her to come to her without delay. The secret that is within her heart weighs heavily, and George must be told. Yet, now, when the door opens, and George stands before her, she is dumb, and cold, and almost without power to move.

"What's that?" said Mrs. Branscombe, suddenly, "the smile that late has been peculiar to her, fades at sight of Clarissa's gleaming eyes. She advances, and lays a hand upon her arm. 'You look positively ill, Clarissa; something dreadful has happened. I can see it in your eyes. It is bad news. Dorian—'

"Dorian—"

"She pushes her hand to her throat, and leans against a chair."

"It is no bad news for you," says Clarissa, faintly, "but for me." She pauses.

"Are you in trouble, dear?" says Mrs. Branscombe, sadly. "What is it that has happened to our dear girl? Is there nothing but misery in this wretched world?"

"I was in town yesterday," Clarissa begins, with an effort, and then stops. "How is she to betray her lover's treason?"

"And you saw Horace, and he is ill?" says George, anxiously. "Tell me all, Clarissa."

"It is so hard to tell," says poor Clarissa; and then she turns her face to the wall, and wishes honestly that all things for her might now be at an end;

"Love, art thou bitter? Sweet is death to me."

At this moment she would have gladly welcomed death.

"There are many things," she says, "but this worst of all. He does not love me; he has never loved me. And there is some one else; and—"

"Who is it?" asks George, breathlessly, though the truth as yet is far from her.

"Ruth Annersley! She was there—in his room?" says Clarissa; and, after this, there is a silence that lasts for several minutes.

The unhappy truth is told. Clarissa, shamed and heart-broken, moves away, that her companion may not see her face. As for Mrs. Branscombe, at first intense wonder renders her motionless; and then, as the exact meaning of this terrible story breaks in upon her, a great and glorious gleam of unmistakable rapture lights all her face, and, sinking upon a prieu-dieu near her, she presses her hands tightly together. That Dorian is exonerated, is her first thought; and that he will never forgive her, is her second; and this drives all the blood from her cheeks, and the gladness from her heart and banishes her back again to the emptiness and barrenness that have made life a wilderness to her for so many months.

Going over to Clarissa, she lays her arms gently round her neck. There seems to be a new bond, born of grief, between them now.

"Do not pity me," says Clarissa, entreatingly.

"Pity you? No! There is no occasion for it. You are fortunate in having escaped such a fate as was in store for you. In time you will forget all this, and be happy in some other way."

"Shall I?" says Clarissa, drearily. "But, in the mean time, what shall I do? How shall I fill the blank here?" She lays her hand upon her heart.

"He is a wretch," says George, with sudden fire. "If I were a man, I should kill him."

"You should rather be thankful to him," says Clarissa, with some bitterness. "My misery has proved your joy. The shadow has been raised from Dorian."

"Clarissa, if you speak to me like that you will break my heart," says George, deeply grieved. "How could I know you when you are unhappy? And—besides, there is no joy for me anywhere. Dorian will never forgive me. How could he? I, his wife, was the one who most heartily condemned him and believed in his guilt."

"When you see him, all will be well. But he should be told; you will see to that."

"Of course, darling. He is coming home next week. But how shall I meet him and say all this to him? The very thought of it is terrible."

"Next week?—so soon?"

"Yes; I had to write me, since his departure—the only one he will own fault. I am all most sorry that he is coming now," says Mrs. Branscombe, nervously. "I shall dread the look in his eyes when I confess to him how readily I believed in that false rumor."

"You hardly deserve pity," says Clarissa, suddenly turning upon her with some just anger. "You undervalued him all through. Instead of going 'down on your knees to thank heaven, fasting, for a good man's love,' you deliberately flung it away. How different it has been with me! I trusted blindly, and see my reward! Even yet I cannot realize it. It seems like some strange horrible nightmare, from which I must awake. Yesterday I was so happy;—"

She kneels down, and bursts into bitter weeping.

George throws herself on her knees before her.

"Is this your luggage, sir? Glad to see you back again, sir."

"Thank you, Jeffers. Yes, that is mine. All right at home, I hope? Your mistress is quite well?"

"Quite well, sir. She is at home, awaiting you."

Dorian turns away, with a bitter smile. "At home, awaiting him!" What a wretched fool he once was, when he used to really picture to himself a fair fond woman waiting and longing for his return, whenever Fate had called him from her side!

Arriving at Sartoris he runs up the stairs to his own room, meeting no one on his way. He smiles again—the same unlovely smile—as he tells himself that Jeffers exaggerated the case a little—as, plainly, George has taken special pains to be out of the way to avoid meeting him on his first arrival.

Opening his door, he goes in, closing it firmly behind him. Everything in the room is as he had left it. Nothing has been changed; the very book he had been reading is lying now open at the page he had last looked into. A glorious fire is burning in the grate. A delicate Bohemian vase is filled with some rare sweet flowers.

Whose hand had gathered them? If it was one of the servants, it was very thoughtful. He is very fond of flowers. He moves listlessly about, wondering vaguely how everything can look, after some months' absence, so exactly as if he had seen it only yesterday, when a small object lying on a side table attracts his notice.

It is a little gray glove, soiled, finger-pressed, warm as if its owner but just a minute since had drawn it from her hand. It is yet almost a part of the white, soft flesh it had covered. His brow contracts, and a pained expression crosses his face. Taking it up, he lays it in his open palm, and regards it earnestly; he hesitates, and then, as though unable to prevent himself, he raises it and presses it passionately to his lips. An instant later, with a contemptuous gesture and an inward anathema upon his own weakness, he flings it far from him through the open window down on the balcony beneath—where it flutters to Mrs. Branscombe's feet.

Mechanically she stoops and picks it up. She has been hurrying toward the house, having only just heard of her husband's arrival, she not having expected him for some time later at Pullingham being none of the most punctual. Gazing at the luckless glove, her whole expression changes. She is beneath his window; was it his hand flung it so dis-

trustfully to the ground—the glove she had worn such a short time before she gathered the flowers that are now making his room so noisy? Clinging the offending bit of silk closely to her hand, she enters the house by a wide French window, and goes straight into Dorian's room.

At the door she hesitates, and then knocks somewhat nervously.

"Come in," his voice has been so long a stranger to her that she almost starts on hearing it, and the last remnant of her courage vanishes. She opens the door, and goes slowly in.

"Dorian's back is turned to her. His coat is on, and he is brushing his hair before a glass in the furious fashion men, as a rule affect. As she enters, he turns, and, putting down the brushes, regards her with undisguised surprise. Plainly, he has not expected her."

"How do you do?" he says, presently. It is perfectly absurd; yet neither of them laughs. It is the most ridiculous greeting he could possibly have made her, considering all things; yet no sense of ridicule touches them. They are too near to tragedy to harbor a thought of comedy.

"I did not expect you until five," says George in a constrained voice. "If I had known, I should have been ready to receive you."

"Pray do not apologize," he says, coldly. "It is very good of you to come here now. I am more than I expected."

"I came," says George, with an effort, "because I have something to tell you, that should be told without delay."

"What is it?" he asks, quickly. "Is my uncle well?"

"Quite well. I saw him yesterday. It has nothing to do with him; though of course, it must touch him very nearly."

"You will be tired," he says, with grave but distant politeness. "Sit down while you tell me your news."

"No; I prefer standing." She clasps one hand tightly over the other, and leans against the wall, as she cannot, try as she will, remove her eyes from his face. "What I want to say is this; I have heard of Ruth Annersley."

"Have you?" with an ominous calm in look and tone. "Where is she?"

"With—your brother."

Dorian walks abruptly to the window, and stands there so that his face cannot be seen. He is distressed beyond measure. So his old suspicions have proved true, after all, and Horace's protestations were as baseless lies. He feels sick at heart for his brother's honor—that miserable remnant of a once fair thing, that costly garment, now reduced to rags. After a while he forces himself to speak again.

"Who found her there?" he asks huskily.

"Clarissa."

"Clarissa?" He is now thoroughly shocked. "What cruel fate had made her the discoverer?"

"Chance. He was ill, and she went to see him, out of pure love for him. She was rewarded by a sight of Ruth Annersley!"

"Poor girl!" says Branscombe, sadly. "So true—so trusting."

George draws her breath quickly. Are not his words a reflection upon her?—she, who has fallen in faith and love?

"I suppose that is all you have to tell me," says Dorian, presently, in an absent, weary way.

"Not quite all," she says, with a trembling voice. She forces herself to come nearer to him, and now stands before him like a small pale culprit, unable to lift her eyes to his. "I want to tell you how deeply I regret the injustice," she says, impatiently. "Let nothing be said about that. It would be worse than useless. Why waste words over what can never be undone?"

Still she perseveres bravely, although her breath is coming quicker, and her lips are trembling.

"I must tell you how sorry I am," she says, with a suppressed sob. "I want to ask you, 'Believe me, it will be better to leave all this unsaid,' he interrupts her, gravely."

"Then you do not care to hear how I have regretted the wrong I did you, and—"

"As you ask me the question, I will answer you. No, I do not. Had you, at any time, felt one particle of affection for me, you could never have so misunderstood me. Let things now remain as they are. Though I think that perhaps, for the short time I shall remain at home, it will be better for your sake that we should appear before the world, at least as friends."

"You are leaving home again?" he asks, timidly. Now, as he stands before her, so tall, and strong, and unforgiving, with this newborn dignity upon him, she fully realizes, for the first time, all she has recklessly resigned. He had loved her at one time, surely, and she had trampled on that love, until she had crushed out of it all life and sweetness!

"For it so falls out that we will prize not to the worth while we enjoy it; but, being lacked and lost, why, then, we rack the value; then we find the virtues that possession would not show us while it was ours."

"Yes, as soon as I can finish the business that has brought me back. I fear that will keep me two months at least. I wish I could hasten it, but it would be impossible. I could have slightly delayed, but after a moment's pause myself with a start, and looks at her. 'Am I keeping you?' he asks, courteously. 'To her the courtesy is a positive cruelty.' 'Do not let me detain you any longer. Is there anything more you wish to say to me?'"

"Nothing." His last words have frozen within her all desire for reconciliation. Is he indeed, in such great haste to be gone?

Without another word, she goes to the door, but, as she puts out her hand to open it, something within her grasp becomes known to her. It is the glove she had picked up on the balcony half an hour ago, and has held ever since almost unconsciously.

"Was it—was it you that threw this from the window?" she says, suddenly; for the last time raising her beautiful eyes to her husband's face.

"Yes. This was no place for it," returns he, sternly.

Going down the staircase, full of grief and wounded pride, she encounters Lord Sartoris.

"He has come?" asks the old man, in an agitated manner, laying his hand on her arm.

"He has. If you wish to see him, he is in his own room," replies she, in a singularly hard tone.

"Have you told him everything?" asks Sartoris, nervously. "It was a fatal mistake. Do you think he will forgive me?"

"How can I say?" says Mrs. Branscombe, with a bitter smile. "I can only tell you he has not forgiven me."

"Bless me!" says Lord Sartoris; "then, I suppose, I haven't a chance."

He is disheartened by her words, and goes very slowly on his way toward his nephew's room. When they are once more face to face, they pause and look with uncertainty upon each other. Then the other man holds out his hands beseechingly.

"I have come to demand your forgiveness," he says, with deep entreaty. "Dorian—grant it!—I am very old—"

In an instant Dorian's arm is round his neck, as if he had been in the days long ago, before the dark cloud had rolled between them.

"Not another word," says Branscombe, sternly, "but I will manage so much. Stopping involuntarily he presses his lips to the hand that rests upon her knee."

"That wasn't the hand at all," says Miss Peyton, feeling inexpressibly consoled by his tone and manner.

"Wasn't it? Then I shall kiss the right one now," says Sir James, and caresses the other hand right warmly.

"I can't go on to Sartoris to-day," says Clarissa, in a troubled tone, checking her horse in the middle of the avenue.

"No; come home instead," says Scrope; and turning, they go slowly, and almost silently, back to Gowran.

Horace, rousing himself after his encounter with Clarissa, pits his hand impulsively to his face, the sting of the blow still remaining. His hands had left him somewhat prostrate, and weak so that he feels more intensely than he otherwise would the pain that has arisen from the sudden stroke. A bitter execration rises to his lips; and then, feeling that all hope of reconciliation with Clarissa is at an end, he returns to Langham Station, and with a mind full of evil thoughts and bitter revenge, goes back to town.

Wild and disturbed in appearance, he breaks in upon Ruth as she sits reading alone in the very room where she had last seen Clarissa. As he enters, she utters a glad little cry of welcome, and, springing to her feet, goes over to him.

"So soon returned?" she says, joyfully;

"Quite well. I saw him yesterday. It has nothing to do with him; though of course, it must touch him very nearly."

"You will be tired," he says, with grave but distant politeness. "Sit down while you tell me your news."

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and then something she sees in his face presses within her all darkest expressions of pleasure; his eyes are dark, but his face is lit with a smile.

"So you betrayed me?" he says, pushing her away from him. "Now, no more! I have betrayed you to-day, and I know everything."

"You have been to Pullingham!" exclaims she with a little gasp. "Horace, do not blame me. What was I to do? When she came in here, and saw me—"

"Clarissa, here?"

"Yes, here. I was afraid to tell you of before, you seemed so weak, so fretful. Last Tuesday week—the day you had the sleeping-draught from Dr. Gregson—she came; she entered the room, she came near you, she touched you, she would—faintly—have kissed you. But how could I bear that? I stepped forward just in time to prevent her lips from meeting yours."

"And so," he says, with slow vindictiveness, taking no notice of her

THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS GREAT SPEECH OF THE Hon. EDWARD BLAKE ON THE RESOLUTIONS!

Mr. BLAKE—If no other hon. member proposes to address the House on this subject, I do not for my part feel disposed to give a silent vote upon it. It is now ten years ago since, in the course of a very important discussion here, I ventured to suggest in my place in Parliament that the accession to power, which had then recently taken place, of the Liberal Administration in England, would tend very shortly to the concession of some measure of Home Rule to the Irish people. I believed, as I said, that such a concession as could be obtained of the land question—such a solution as had been from time to time reached of other questions—would after all not settle the Irish question, and that unless the dictates of Providence and of justice alike were observed and fulfilled by the granting of some measure of control over their local affairs, we would see that what has been the disgrace and the humiliation of the British Empire for many years still continued. I also observed, as the hon. gentleman in his speech and in his motion has observed, that we had one amongst many material interests here in Canada in the solution of that question, and the change which might be expected from it in the attitude of the great bulk of the Irish people towards the Empire. That we had a material—although I regard that as a much lesser interest than the interest which has been mainly discussed—interest of a serious character with reference to the chances and the opportunity of immigration to our soil so long as the present state of feeling continued. Now I propose to justify the attitude which I took upon that occasion, and which did not meet with any very animated response in the House or in the country. I propose to justify it by a reference to

SOME OBVIOUS HISTORICAL FACTS which it appears to me can lead to only one suitable conclusion. In order that we may understand the grounds upon which, as I conceive, some action in this direction is demonstrably necessary, it is by no means needful to go further back than to the time of the Union. It is not needful here to recur in detail to the more ancient events in connection with Irish history—to the history of the conquest, to the history of the confederation, to the history of the proscriptions, to the history of the penal laws, directed at one time against Protestants and at another time against Catholics, to the history of these penal laws of the most serious and terrible description, laws and events to which I have briefly alluded, but which ought to make us all, when we recur to them, blush with shame, and which had left the marks of human error and of human crime almost indelible, and enhancing, there can be no doubt, even to-day, the difficulties of the situation. I say it is needless for the purposes of this discussion that we should revert to them in detail, for I am willing that this question should be tried out upon the history of the past eighty years—upon the history of the Government of Ireland under the present constitution of the United Kingdom, of the history of Ireland since the Union. We all know the means of the basest corruption by which the Act of Union was passed. However beneficial the public man who carried that measure may have believed it to be, I do not suppose it will be to-day urged that the ends justified the means, and I have myself a strong belief that the nervous means by which that measure was carried operated very largely to increase the difficulties of its working, and produced a state of feeling which gave, perhaps, a poor chance of being satisfactory to the people of the country which was by such means brought into more intimate connection

But, sir, since that period, for a little more than eighty years has Ireland been managed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and I do not hesitate to say that the result of that management has been a dreadful failure. There has been time enough to try the question out. Eighty years in the history of a country—and such eighty years as Ireland has experienced—is surely time enough to try the question out. Now, let us apply some obvious, plain, and plausible tests as to whether there has been a good and a successful administration of Irish affairs under the existing system. The population of Ireland in 1726 was 2,300,000; in 1805 it was 5,400,000, and that increase, nearly doubling, occurred during a time of difficulty, of religious proscription, and of emigration. In 1841 the population had abnormally increased under circumstances which it is not necessary to discuss, but which had increased to the number of 8,200,000. But since 1841 the history of Ireland has been a history of periodical distress, of famine, and of emigration, and the result is that the population, which at the time I have stated, stood 8,200,000, stands to-day at 5,160,000 only, or 235,000 less than 800 years ago at the time of the union, and 3,000,000 less than it was forty years ago. In the last thirty years—from 1851 to 1881—there has been an emigration from that country of no less than two and three-quarter millions of souls. Now, it may be said that Ireland is overcrowded. I deny that Ireland as a whole is overcrowded. There are parts of Ireland in which the distribution of the population is probably too dense; but I maintain that judging by all the tests which we can reasonably apply to it, Ireland as a country is not an overcrowded country. The number of inhabitants to the square mile in France is 180; Italy, 225; Belgium, 221; Flanders, 718; England and Wales, 442; the whole of Great Britain, 333; in Ireland, 181. The acreage of Ireland is 20,235,000 acres, of which there is at present arable 13,485,000 acres, and an additional acreage easily made available for tillage of 4,000,000 acres, making a total of land actually arable and available for tillage of 17,485,000 acres. How many acres are cultivated at this time? Only 5,200,000; and this is the case with respect to a country of which the soil is indubitably very fertile, which has raised in times past enormous crops, comparing favorably in past times with crops at the same time raised in England, of wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, and no one doubts the capacity of Ireland for raising cattle. It has very great advantages. It has great quantities of bog land, from which is produced a very cheap

fuel, and which lands when reclaimed are inferior to none in the world, whether as wheat or as pasture lands. It has splendid coal fields, although these are hardly used at all. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled, fisheries, in regard to the quantities of fish caught, and harbour and other facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gypsum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. It has besides great facilities for manufacturing, both as regards the facilities for the transport of manufactured goods, for the supply of raw material, and for the cheapness of the labor to be employed. It has, moreover, great water-power, economizing the manufacture of the raw material with the perfected article. It has a population confessedly very free from crime of the ordinary kind; a population which, whatever its prospects and chances and capabilities may have been demonstrated to be in its own country, in every other country than Ireland it possesses the capacity to rise; and by its industry, its ability, its capacity to take its own place in the world, wherever it is to be cast. That population is also a population confessedly affectionate, grateful, and possessing in a large degree the organ of veneration, and easily impressed by any act of kindness shown towards it. With such a population, with such a soil, with such natural advantages how does it come that we have such a result with respect to population as I have mentioned? How does it come to pass that the population of Ireland should have diminished instead of increased? That the emigration should have been so great and that the condition of the country should be and as we know it to be, the whole is due to the chronically wretched state of Ireland, its miseries—social, material, and political. That is the reason why, although there may be, although there has been, as we all rejoice to know, some improvement in the physical condition of some portions of the population during the last few years, this is to-day a pressing question, and no man can hold that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory when viewed in those aspects to which I have referred. The condition of the people materially, as well as in other respects, is one which ought to create in all of us who call ourselves British subjects, a feeling of shame.

THE CAUSES OF DISTRESS AND DISCONTENT. I say that the condition of Ireland to-day is due largely to the want of security and contentment, to the want of identification with the soil and attachment to the Constitution, to the want of hope of improvement and of bettering their condition, which is really the most essential thing to induce men to labor. I say that it is due to a feeling that their grievances are not in reason redressed, to the lack of a feeling that their Government is conducted according to their needs and wishes, and to the lack of machinery for the management in the locality of their local affairs. There can be no doubt that Ireland at and before the time of the Union was subject to some great political grievances. There can be no doubt that those grievances were not of a sentimental character, but were such as to a large extent are to-day acknowledged to be grievances which demand the attention of legislators and should be redressed by legislation. If you go back over the history of the parliamentary government of Ireland for the last eighty years, and if you begin your enquiry by a reference to those great and important landmarks of grievances, and should enquire as to the time when, and the circumstances under which, those grievances have been, so far as they have been redressed, you will find a very good reason there, if you sought for a further, for a deep seated and justifiable dissatisfaction with the parliamentary government of Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. There was the question—was that time as much a question of justice and of right as it was at any later time—of Roman Catholic emancipation. There was the question—at that time as much a question of justice and of right as it was at any later time—of the disestablishment of the nominal church of the minority. There was the question, what was called here the lamentable question, but still in the condition of that country none the less a pressing question, of a proper measure for the relief of the poor, required because of the unnatural conditions that ruled distribution. There was the question of reform of the land laws, by the creation of proper interest in the soil by those who occupied the soil. There was the question of the creation of local institutions to manage local affairs, and rendered very important because of the abrogation of the rights of the Parliament of Ireland and the transfer to Westminster of the management of those minute affairs which, up to that time, were under the control of the Legislature which sat in the capital city of Ireland. These leading questions to which I have referred have been in part—all but the last one, and that one has never been substantially dealt with—disposed of, and it may be asked, since such is the fact, why do I refer to them? I refer to them because I see that the circumstances under which and the time under which those questions were dealt with demonstrate more clearly than anything else can do the unsatisfactory character of the government of Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION—HOW BROUGHT ABOUT. When was the question of Roman Catholic emancipation dealt with? It was not dealt with until nearly thirty years after the time of the Union. Thirty years is about a generation, and it required about a generation for the Parliament of the United Kingdom to nerve itself to the task of dealing with that question. And how was it then granted? Was it granted then as the boon of a cheerful gift? No, sir. It was granted grudgingly and of necessity. It was granted, avowedly granted by the Ministry, because they were forced to do it. Not because it was just, because it was right, because they had been proclaiming that it was wrong. It was granted because, as they themselves stated in Parliament, the question was between granting that concession and civil war—not an ordinary outbreak, but the condition of things had come to that pass that there was to be an immediate outbreak, a civil war, unless Roman Catholic emancipation was granted. Well, sir, did that do good? Of course you could not remove even under such circumstances a monstrous injustice of that description without some good being done, but I say the good was minimized by the delay, which took place and by the attitude which was assumed by those who received and by those who gave that Act. The Irish people were taught that dreadful lesson, so far as the administration of the Parliament of the United Kingdom could teach them it, that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. They were taught this by the delay and by the disposition with which those Ministers proceeded to the grant. They were taught not to rely upon that constitutional agitation which is the proud basis of our system, and which every one is free to engage in, but upon other and worse methods of accom-

plishing by unconstitutional revolt. I say that no doubt something was done by the removal even under those circumstances of that great blemish, yet nothing was done towards relieving or conciliating the feeling of the Irish people, towards leading them to believe that they had a right to expect from the unconstrained sense of justice of the British Parliament the relief which they had a right to have, or towards obtaining those golden fruits which might have been reaped from a great act of justice cheerfully performed, in sufficient season. The next great measure of relief for Ireland—and I am dealing now only with remedial legislation; I am dealing with those measures to which the English Parliament may point with the greatest pride as marks of its parliamentary government with reference to Ireland—the next great measure of remedial legislation occurred how long after? Nearly twenty years after. It was not until nearly twenty years had elapsed that we had the measure for the relief of the poor to which I have referred, followed shortly by, and intended at the time to be followed as soon as possible by an Act for the sale of encumbered estates. The years 1846 and 1849 are, I think, the years in which those two measures were passed—one fully twenty years after the Emancipation Bill and the other a few years earlier. These Acts, as I have said, were not of a late date. They were not the offspring of fresh institutions lately developed. They were the approach by the English Parliament—the Parliament of the United Kingdom—to dealing with old difficulties; and how again was it that they were brought about? How was it that the public opinion of the British people and the opinion of the Parliament of the United Kingdom was aroused to action, such action as was then taken in these two particulars? Sir, it was not the hand of the insurgent upon that occasion. It was not the hand of the agitator so much as the hand of famine and of pestilence. It was not until the direst calamity which has beset the modern Christian world came upon us, and until a famine took place in which more human lives were lost than in all the wars with which England has reddened the soil of Europe or the world. It was not until that had happened that the public opinion to which I have referred was sufficiently aroused to deal with this question. Such was the unhappy condition of Ireland, and the measure passed for the relief of the poor was a great boon to her. The Encumbered Estates Act, too, was greatly needed. It was hoped, however, that it would have had an indirect effect very beneficial to the tenants, but that hope failed. The condition of the tenants as a whole, from the practical operation of the Act, was not mitigated, because it happened that the sales of many of the lands that were sold under the Encumbered Estates Act were made to persons entirely new to the country, and who in a great many instances were wholly neglectful and deficient of those customary—I do not call them rights—but those customary favours which were granted by the former proprietors to the tenants; and the system of rack-renting and the other difficulties which might be expected to grow from such an unnatural system as existed were aggravated and intensified by the new proprietors; and so it happened that the demand for tenant right—pressing as it was before—became still more pressing by reason of the practical operation of the Encumbered Estates Act. Well, sir, about twenty years more elapsed before the next great remedial measure for Ireland was carried through the British Parliament. It was, I think, in 1868 that the law for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church was passed, nearly fifty years after the Union took place. Now, who can pretend that that act of justice was not so much an act of justice at the time of the union as it was at the date it became law. The principles upon which the disestablishment was carried is immutable and eternal, and the question had been raised, as we all know, generations before. Public men in advance of public opinion of the United Kingdom and of Parliament—intelligent men, statesmen of high rank, it had pointed out that it was impossible that that establishment could be defended and maintained, had proposed that an act of justice should be performed, but it was utterly impossible to make progress in that direction, an old grievance, a grievance so old as to be almost out of date, a grievance of a most pressing character. How, I ask, was redress for that grievance obtained?

Now, sir, I shall give you an authentic account of how it came that Parliament and the people of the United Kingdom decided to remove that ancient grievance, and I shall give you the account which the author of that great measure for Ireland himself gave in 1878 in the Midlothian campaign. After referring to Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speech, delivered in 1878, upon the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, he went on to explain the reason in this great measure of legislation, by which the people and politicians of the United Kingdom were led to the belief that the question was within the range of practical politics, and led to see what was their duty to the people of Ireland. Once again there was the same moving cause to the remedy. Once again there was the same long heart-breaking delay, and once again English and Scotch opinion would not act until compelled to do so. Once again, therefore, there was no deed of grace in the measure so obtained. It was forced from the British Parliament and was so acknowledged, and therefore, if it did remove the grievance it did not as timely and cheerful legislation would have done, as any consideration of justice would have done, and did not excite a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those to whom the benefit was granted. Sir, that measure was a great measure in two distinct aspects. First of all it destroyed the pre-eminence of the Church; it changed a condition which had combined the religion of the majority with the patriotism, a patriotism which, so long as it was the policy of the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom to maintain the church of the minority was necessarily an anti-national patriotism. Besides that, there was the material gain that Irish funds to the amount of many millions were set free for legitimate and proper Irish purposes—not for the minority, not for the majority, but for the whole people. Besides all this, the practical results of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it had an indirect effect hardly less important. It was the first effective measure for giving to the occupiers of the Irish soil a real and tangible interest in the soil and for increasing the number of Irish proprietors. The just provision which gave to the tenants on Church lands the pre-emptive right to purchase those lands on moderate terms, a very small sum being payable down, and the residue being spread over instalments for 32 years, compounding principle and interest at a low rate, which made the annual payment not materially more than the accustomed

rent, and so gave the tenants of Church lands an opportunity, of which they gladly availed themselves, of becoming the owners of the lands they occupied. And thus it added no less than five thousand to the number of Irish proprietors of the soil. With our notions, having regard to the figures I have given as to the population, you may say that five thousand Irish proprietors is a trifle. What is the use of saying so much about five thousand Irish proprietors? I admit that it is a drop in the bucket, but then the bucket had very little more than a drop in it at the time. The total number of Irish proprietors at that time was but 16,000; so that this measure in its operation added no less than 5,000, or very nearly one-third, to the number of Irish proprietors, and a measure which has such an effect cannot be regarded as a very important measure of relief. Now, sir, Ireland is a country of small agricultural buildings, and in considering this question, you must not forget that circumstance. There are in Ireland no less than 533,000 distinct farm tenancies, of which no less than 450,000 are under 50 acres, and no less than 60,000 are under 50 and 100 acres, showing that the great bulk are under 50 acres, and no less than 500,000 out of the total 533,000 are under 100 acres. Although there are exceptions, as we know, principally in one of the provinces of Ireland, but also in the case of many estates scattered through other parts of that country, yet, speaking in the large, the bulk of these 533,000 holdings are yearly—and they are yearly in a country in which the custom has been that the tenant shall make the improvements, a country which combines what would be regarded in practical countries in which there is a practical freedom of contract as wholly incompatible conditions of yearly tenancy, while the tenant does the substantial improvements on the land. Now, sir, while that is the number of Irish farm tenancies, let us see to what extent the ownership of farm lands prevails. In Ireland one in every 257 persons owns farm lands, while in France one in every eight persons owns farm lands; in central and northern Europe, the tenure of land is widely diffused; and while we have seen a very gradual growth and a very imperfect development in the continental countries of Europe of the principles of popular and responsible Government, while in that regard they are far behind the United Kingdom, yet we have seen, since the days of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic age, large advances made—much larger advances than have been even dreamed of in England—towards diffusion of the tenure of land and the abolition of the most objectionable portion of the feudal system. In the Rhine provinces, including Westphalia, there are 11,000,000 acres of cultivable land—and how many proprietors?—1,157,000 proprietors, or one to every ten acres of land, and if you read the history of the contentment and comfort, the work and labor, the energy and industry—the indomitable industry—that is displayed in many of these countries by the proprietors of these small areas, you must be convinced that the only thing that enables the Governments of these countries to be carried on at all, burdened as they are with enormous expenses, with an imperfect development of constitutional government, with great military armaments, and with an oppressive system of conscription and military service—the only thing that gives the people heart and hope, and enables them to struggle on at all, is that wide diffusion of the ownership of land, which there is nothing better calculated to promote the stability of the people to whom the land belongs. Take the State of New York, in which there are 22,000,000 acres of farm lands, and in which the holdings are large, as is natural in a new country, where there is so much land undisposed of as there is in this continent. There the owners of the land in 1870 were 216,000, against 21,000 in Ireland, including the owners of Church lands, which may be selected as examples; take the agricultural counties of West Meath and Cavan, which comprise 130,000, and in which there are 612 owners of less than 50 acres in that whole district; in the counties of Galway and Mayo there are 2,760 acres, and there are only 215 owners of less than 50 acres. The number of small owners is insignificant in England, but that number is computed to be about ten times as large in proportion as the number is in Ireland, and that in a country of which I believe the greatest practical blemish to-day is its own land laws. I believe there can be no doubt that the greatest blemish in England and Scotland to-day is the condition of the ownership of the land; but even there that difficulty has diminished relatively to the condition of things in Ireland. Now, sir, there can be no doubt that the old penal laws, which among other relics of barbarity prohibited for a long time Roman Catholics either from owning or inheriting lands, had much to do with the creation of the present state of things as to the landholding in Ireland, and that state of things being once created and marked deeply upon the country, it became of course proportionately difficult to obliterate it. The result was a practical serfdom; the people who cultivated the lands were only left with enough to subsist on in a miserable manner.

THE TREATMENT OF THE TENANT-FARMERS. All concede that there were many landlords in Ireland who granted proper leases, and behaved with propriety towards their tenants; yet in the large, the practical result was that the whole profit of the lands, with the exception of a poor, miserable subsistence to the tenant who worked them, went to the landlord; and also that where improvements were made, an early opportunity was taken to increase the rental of the lands to the extent to which they had become capable of producing by virtue of the improvements which the tenant and his family had made. This was a state of things which of course did not merely diminish, but destroyed, that hope of bettering himself, which is the spur by which you can expect men to rise, and under the influence of which you can expect happiness and contentment to be diffused. The first or one of the earliest writers on the subject of landholding—Young, I think—says: "Give a man but nine years' lease of a garden and he will turn it into a desert; give him the freehold of the native rock and he will turn it into a garden." And I believe that not a natry represents the relative condition of things between the short holder under the customs that prevail in Ireland and the proprietor. Now, that situation would have been bad enough, if the rents so exacted from the tenant were rent in any proper sense of the term; but the whole produce of the soil goes, not to enable the unfortunate people to clothe themselves, but to live in rage; not to feed themselves, but to keep starvation from them, and above that the whole of the produce of the soil is taken by landlords who do not live in the country. A certain measure of improvement and property would necessarily have arisen from the expenditure of the soil of those enormous rents. But to make a condition—miserable enough, God knows, without it—still more miserable the bulk of those who received those rents were absentee landlords;

and so it happened that, speaking once again in the large, not merely a fair share and increment of the proprietor of the soil from it, but the whole produce of the soil of Ireland also, with but wretched livings for those who raised it, went away from Ireland—was rather a tribute paid by Ireland to foreign countries than legitimately supplied within the land itself and which would have occasioned the development of trade and manufactures which would have given more employment to the agriculturist as well as otherwise and produced some mitigating circumstances at any rate to relieve the darkness of the picture to which I have referred. I say it happened there was luxury for the absentee landlord, misery for the resident tenant, as the rule, and that in a country of which it has been said, not rhetorically, but in sober truth, that if you wiped out the tenants' improvements you would convert nine-tenths of Ireland into a desert again. I have said enough to show that the question of the land is at the core of the Irish question, and to show how great was the importance of any measure, such as the Irish Church Act, which should have tended even in a moderate degree to give the tenant an opportunity to create a land proprietary in Ireland. That measure was followed within a year or two by the Land Act of 1870, an Act which was, no doubt, a useful Act, and which was, probably, in effect, I have no doubt, quite as strong and sweeping a measure as the public opinion to which I have referred of the people of the United Kingdom would suffer to be passed at that day, but which, in consequence of that public opinion not being sufficiently appreciative of the situation was far behind what the necessities of the situation called for; and both the Church and Land Acts were brought within the domain of practical politics, not because interested or selfish landlords or wealthy tenants had come to the conclusion, from some new turn of reasoning, that the condition of Ireland was one of injustice that required amelioration, but because a great goal in the heart of London was broken open and some politicians in Manchester were killed. That it was this that aroused England's attention to Irish affairs and rendered possible those measures of reform is beyond doubt; and again the same fatal error, and again justice and measures of propriety and prudence too long delayed; and again those measures obtained by acts deplorable, by acts which we cannot defend, not by constitutional agitation, for constitutional agitation had been proved powerless; and again those lessons taught the Irish people which have borne so many years such fatal fruits as those to which Mr. Gladstone referred.

OPERATION OF THE LAND ACT. The Land Act was useful in its way, but it was not wide enough. The land clauses, most hopeful in theory, which struck largely at the root of the question, turned out in practice not so useful as the land clauses with reference to the Irish Church, owing to a difference of conditions. The truth was that in other respects the land laws of Ireland, as of England and Scotland, were grievously defective, and the exposure of a voluntary transfer of land in small parcels was almost prohibitory. The search for titles and copies and conveyancing itself were such that whatever price you might fix for those moderate portions of land which were the utmost aspiration of the occupant would in many cases fail to meet the expenses of conveyancing. That was one difficulty with which legislation was unable to grapple. There was another in the want of sympathy on the part of the Treasury and other Departments of the Government with those classes, which savoured a little too much, in the then public opinion of the country, with a feeling of interfering with the sacred property and land, which looked a little too much towards a denial of the divine right of landlordism, which looked a little too much like a practical recognition of the motto that property has its duties as well as its rights. And so it happened in practice that they were out 100 sales a year on the average, or a total of 800, by the last return. I have been able to obtain under the provisions of the land clauses of the Act of 1870. So, therefore, you will observe that the Act was wholly defective as a remedy for the evils complained of, and by experience was proved to be wholly inadequate. Then in 1880 the last Land Act was passed under continual pressure; under the same pressure increased and aggravated by events—a great measure, but in itself not likely to settle the great question. I will not discuss the complicated details of that measure; but I will say that a principle, and, in the practical application of it, a measure which is based upon the ground and founded upon the reason upon which that measure de-peeds, and which makes no provision at all for dealing with cases of arrears of rents, cannot be regarded as a final or satisfactory measure if there were no other defect. If you look at the history of the ill which preceded that measure, and at the circumstances of the country as stated by others, you will see that a measure must be to a large extent wholly inadequate and entirely beyond practical application towards many, or most, of the grievous cases that can be supposed to exist under it, unless it deals with arrears. The most grievous cases will be those of parties unable to pay their rents. However, nobody can doubt but that the measure was an immense, active relief—that it was a measure that gave more than was expected by many, or thought possible to be obtained from the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and nobody can doubt that it was obtained also from Parliament only by continued difficulties. The state of Ireland, as it had been, was becoming more aggravated still. Things were growing worse and worse before the adoption of the last remedial measure, and the conviction that something more must be done to remedy those evils. But the same fatal errors which attended the agitation for the introduction of the previous remedial measures attended this. It came so late that a large portion of the benefit, so far as restoration of a better feeling, so far as the conviction that Ireland could depend on the justice of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, so far as the expectations of Irishmen themselves that there were any prospects of an ending of their suffering was concerned, that this last remedial measure had wholly lost its grace. So far as all these considerations are concerned I say it is as plain as the day that true statesmanship pointed to earlier action; to action under other and different circumstances, when a measure even less thorough-going than the one would have procured an amelioration in the condition and temper of the people of the country much greater than could be expected from the measure brought in and carried into time and under the circumstances and under the pressure which attended its being carried. This is the record of 80 years of remedial legislation for Ireland. These are the important landmarks of the Acts for the remedy of wrongs and the day of justice that have distinguished British legislation in the

past 80 years. There are others, no doubt, subsidiary Acts. It did not take quite so long, I forget whether more or less, a couple of parliaments, to induce the members of the United Kingdom to pass a Succession Duty Act, which was demanded by the unanimous voice of the Irish people, and was applicable to them only, but which did not agree with the sentiments of the British public, and which therefore it was thought wrong to give to the Irish people. But it came at last, and minor measures of this description have come to Ireland from time to time, but the large and important measures of statesmanship which had agitated the public mind are those to which I have referred, and which have been accomplished only after the delays and under the circumstances I have briefly stated. Can anybody wonder, then, that there should have grown up early, and that there should continue with an ever-increasing volume and urgency, a cry for a measure of Home Rule? Put the question to ourselves. If we had been for eighty years in the position that these people have been in for that time; if we had to act for one generation for one measure of justice, for three-quarters of a generation for the next measure, and two-thirds of a generation for the third; if, as each of these measures had been obtained, it was due not to the recognition of the justice of our cause, but to the recognition of the danger of further delay, what would have been our feelings and how earnestly we would have demanded some portion of control over our affairs? But there is

A DARKER SIDE TO THE PICTURE than that. While remedies were raised justice, force was at the same time constantly applied. While you have the miserable record of remedial Acts to which I have referred, you have the record of Arms Acts, Coercion Acts, Restraint of Frauds Acts, Suspension of Habeas Corpus Acts, and all those legislative means of coercing the people passed from time to time with the utmost freedom by the same Parliament which was denying and delaying what is now admitted to have been only justice to the people. I do not mean to say that the conduct of the Irish people—a large portion of it—under these circumstances was justifiable far from it. I do not mean to say that it might not have been necessary sometimes to pass these Acts. The friends of Ireland have from time to time concurred in this passage, but I do mean to say that the condition of things lasting for eighty years, with such a record on its brighter side of remedial legislation, and such a record on its darker side of coercive legislation, is a record which proves that the experiment of local government for Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom has been a disastrous failure. Besides legislative coercion, there were other methods of coercion employed. There is an army, under the guise of a constabulary, of 12,000 or 13,000. I suppose, the best troops in the world—the Irish Constabulary; and we have had from time to time large portions of the military forces of the Empire quartered in Ireland—from time to time not less than 60,000 men. I believe to-day 50,000 men of the British army are stationed in Ireland to keep the people down, and large detachments of the British fleet frequent Irish harbors for the same purpose. Whether right or wrong in this controversy, it cannot be contended that the Government of Ireland for 80 years has been a Government by constitutional means, but it must be admitted that it is a Government of force. That is the large result of the whole business. Now it is acknowledged—as the hon. member for Victoria has said, freely and frankly acknowledged—that Ireland was being mismanaged all these years. What a humiliating condition is that which the father of Parliament, the mother of constitutional freedom throughout the world, occupies on this question. Who of us did not feel with a pang of humiliation the keen shaft of the satirist who forged, so to speak, the letter from the Sultan of Turkey not long since calling, in response to some call that had been made by England on him to remedy some grievances of his subjects, on the British Government to remedy the conditions of the Irish people? Who did not feel that such a letter might have been fairly written, that such a complaint might have been fairly made, and that the argument sometimes urged in this House of us quoque might have been fairly used. Of the resolutions I think it is needless to speak. No doubt Ireland is largely in a state of anarchy—ruled, as far as the Kingdom is concerned, mainly by force; mainly, so far as a large portion of the people is concerned, by an organization without and beyond the control of the laws; and I maintain that it is the delays which have taken place in their passage, and the circumstances under which these measures of primary justice and importance have been at length granted, which are responsible for the distressed condition of that country.

THERE WERE for these delays two reasons. Reformers—and I do not use the word in a party sense or as defining wholesale the Reform party of England as compared with the Conservative party, though I might so use it; but still there have been honorable exceptions in the latter sense of the term have from time pressed upon the public and upon Parliament long before these reforms were granted their justice and necessity; but the great body of public opinion was unquestionably hostile to Ireland, and the Parliament being a Parliament of the United Kingdom in which the opinion of the majority must rule, it was impossible under the constitutional system that the justice or expediency to which the majority were not alive could be pushed forward. I believe that long ago many of these measures would have been carried by far-sighted statesmen except that they felt it was impossible to carry them—except that they were as Mr. Gladstone put it, beyond the realm of practical politics, because the aristocratic, the large landholding interest, the Conservative interest, and many other interests were entirely too strong to enable the relatively small band of advanced reformers from carrying them as all. In a word, the public opinion of the United Kingdom did not recognize the importance of, and was not sufficiently advanced to discharge the duties of efficiently managing Irish affairs. The second difficulty was the want of time. Parliament was overwhelmed with its concerns. It had to deal with large Imperial concerns, it had to deal with local concerns which were supposed to be more pressing, and it was unequal to its task. We know that for a great many years Parliament has been unequal to its task in that regard. We know that measures have been brought in by strong Governments session after session and have been just crushed out by the pressure of other affairs, have not been reached. It takes years, as a rule, before that which is deemed sufficiently ripe for legislation to be actually brought into Parliament by a Government; on its responsibility; can reach that stage of discussion; unless there be some extraordinary reason of urgency; such as lately attended the discussion of the Irish question. It has so happened that men have been too apt to say with reference to the large

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

LETTER FROM QUEBEC

REPORT OF HON. E. J. FLYNN, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The annual report of the Minister of Crown Lands is now being distributed. It is a very carefully compiled and interesting document, which reflects the highest credit on Hon. Mr. Flynn and his department, which is the most efficient in the public service. The honorable Minister of Crown Lands has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the working of his department, and to acquire such knowledge has devoted all his time to the duties of his office. He commands the respect of both sides of the House, and the public in general, the latter for his cosmopolitan actions in every sense. Mr. Flynn has made himself master of the situation, and in the report this fact is clearly revealed; it is not a voluminous document, but it is a very interesting and instructive one, and deals fully with the affairs for the year ending 30th June, 1881. Three large and excellent maps accompany the report, which are well worth being examined. The report commences with reference to the sales of Crown Lands. From the figures presented we find that 173,392 acres of Crown Lands were sold during 1880 for the sum of \$69,870.23, and on account of these sales, and others previously effected, the sum of \$44,035.12, was collected. The latter figures, the Commissioner states, require explanation. The total amount received by the Department for lands was \$87,485.31. In this amount are the proceeds of the sale and appropriations of agricultural lands amounting to \$54,852.46 and those of mining lands \$12,933.85; a portion of this money is still on deposit awaiting the completion of the sales. Included in the sum of \$54,852.46 are \$12,000 paid by the Dominion of Canada Land and Colonization Company, on account of the price of the land reserved for them by the Government, which sum has been placed to the credit of any lots contained in the reserve, according to the custom of the department, inasmuch as the department is not in possession of the names of settlers to whom these lots may have been appropriated.

In the sale of 173,392 acres the 90,000 acres apportioned to this land company are not included. Eighty-six lots, comprising 7,040 acres, were also located as free grants along certain colonization roads during the year. The extent of land surveyed and subdivided into farm lots amounted on the 1st of July, 1881, to 6,399,975 acres.

CLERGY RESERVES. The clergy reserves are next dealt with. Of these lands, 6,170 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$2,652.01, the receipts for the lands being \$4,166.85. The extent of the clergy lands remaining disposable 30th June, 1881, was 161,363. The seigniories and properties known as the Jesuits' estate yielded \$28,914.26; the cost of collection was \$4,056.17. The revenue derived from beech and deep water lots was \$2,409.86, and that of the Crown domain property amounted to \$176.78. The expenses incurred in the collection of these amounts reached the sum of \$385.65. The sum of \$17,487.21 was realized from rents, etc., in the Seigniorie of Lauzon, the cost of collection \$1,655.22.

MINING INTERESTS. The mining interests of the Province show some very interesting statistics. During the year 1880-81, the total amount received from these sources was \$15,687.15, which included, first, licenses for working of gold and silver mines, \$2,908; fines in connection with the working of said mines, \$145.30, giving a total of \$3,053.30. Secondly, mining locations, \$12,633.85; but of the last named sum \$7,905.85 were, according to the report of the department, credited to lots of which sales were completed. The balance \$4,728, remain on deposit awaiting final adjudication. The sum of \$7,905.85 is included in the amount on account of sales mentioned above among the Crown Lands returns. It cost \$3,133.57, to administer the mining laws during the year. The following is returns of gold collected by the different mining parties for the year 1881, supplied by Mr. H. J. Duchesney, mining inspector for Chaudiere division.

Table with 2 columns: Name of company and Amount. Includes Canada Gold Co. (Limited), McArthur Brothers, Beauce Mining and Milling Company, etc.

Several firms did some work but collected no gold, their workings having been only preparatory. With regard to Woods and Forests the report states that the various amounts received through the Crown Timber Agents, or directly by the officers of the department, for stumpage dues, ground rent, and the premiums for transfers, form a total of \$543,518.76.

The total amount received by the department during the fiscal year, including certain fees and deposits amounting to \$26,526.12, was \$69,870.23. In concluding his report for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the Hon. Mr. Flynn promised that the amount of the revenue for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, would exceed the sum of \$504,000; his returns show that his anticipations have been more than verified.

In comparing the receipts of the present year with those of former years, a considerable increase is shown in all branches of his department, which speaks volumes for the honorable Commissioner's administrative capacity, and goes to prove that the writer was correct when he stated in a former letter that the Hon. E. J. Flynn is one of the best legislators in the House of Assembly, and if he remains in politics, a bright future as a public man awaits him. I cannot close this letter without saying a few words in behalf of the employment of the important department, who from the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. E. E. Tache, and the heads of the different branches, down to their assistants, are most competent and practical men. The department in all its branches is worked with the best system and no confusion ever witnessed by any persons seeking information. It is admitted by all who have business with the department that the Hon. E. J. Flynn is the most practical Commissioner they ever had dealings with, and could not be better satisfied.

killed a marshal, who was trying to arrest him for drunkenness, and he is now under sentence of death. His only purpose now is to die without being discovered by his relatives and friends.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 4.—St. Monica, Widow. Cons. Apy. Corrigan, N. Y., 1873. FRIDAY, 5.—St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1872. SATURDAY, 6.—St. John before the Latin Gate. SUNDAY, 7.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr. Less. Wied. v. 1-5; Gosp. John xv. 1-7; Last Gosp. John xvi. 5-14. MONDAY, 8.—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. Cons. Bp. Neraz, San Antonio, 1881. TUESDAY, 9.—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor.

We have mailed to such of our subscribers as are in arrears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such indebtedness, as besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in the aggregate is of very great importance to us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our subscribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recommend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a difficulty easily overcome if it is understood that money can be safely transmitted to this office either in P. O. orders, or registered letter.

The chronicling of Hanlan's victories is becoming monotonous. His triumph over Trickett was of the usual easy description. Canada First—every time.

The Boboaygeon Independent learns that Sir John will succeed the Marquis de Lorne as Governor-General, and thinks after that it would not be surprising if Sir John effected a coup d'etat and proclaimed himself King of Canada.

The Chinese question continues to agitate the minds of the people in the United States. We shall have a Chinese difficulty of our own ere long if it be true that 3,000 of the Celestials arrived in British Columbia during one week in March.

They are arresting people in Russia if possible faster than in Ireland, but they are not arresting them on suspicion. To give the Nihilists their due they leave nothing to suspect. They either blow up the Czar or they do not. Parnell was arrested for blowing up Gladstone, but not with dynamite.

ROBERTIC McLEAN, the would-be assassin of the Queen, comes of a pretty good family and is a man of education. His father, now dead, was once proprietor of the comic paper Fun, and his sisters are said to possess rare beauty and accomplishments. One of them used to be a great favorite with the Duke of Connaught at the military balls at Woolwich.

There is great uncertainty in Ireland as to the intentions of the Government. One day the suspects are to be released and a peace policy inaugurated; next morning the news is published that more rigorous rule is to be meted out to Ireland. Perhaps the Government themselves are divided in their opinions; perhaps the Whigs go in for stringency and the Radicals for leniency.

Ms. COSTIGAN'S Irish resolutions have been sent to the Senate for their sanction, and, as the telegraph despatch from Ottawa says, it is possible, seeing they have no constituencies to remind them they are mortal, they may withhold their sanction. If they do such a thing every one will know what to think and on whose shoulder should rest the responsibility. For who is really the master of the Senate?

Public opinion is evidently divided on the question, as to whether lotteries are immoral or not. The question, however, will in a few days be settled for a purpose by a vote in the Local Legislature. The bill to incorporate the Grand National Lottery at Quebec has been introduced, and there is every prospect of its being adopted.

SOME of our French contemporaries, who imagined that a little coercion might be beneficial to Ireland, are beginning to imagine otherwise since Goldwin Smith has shouted into Gladstone and Forster's ears "Lay on McDuff," etc. They say "the Professor had no love for us French Canadians, but held us in contempt, and perhaps his trothy writings against the Irish are inspired by similar passions." It takes but little to estrange sympathy, but it would seem in this case to take much less to win it back.

The Court party in Russia is making an effort to conciliate Germany, as is evidenced by the appointment of the Count de Giers, minister to entertain a liking for Germany, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Prince Gortschakoff. But anti-German demonstrations continue all the same. The dangerous illness of General Scobeleff, the German hater, is a matter of regret to the National party just now, and if he dies it may be a serious loss to them, though only a postponement of the inevitable war. Perhaps Scobeleff has been poisoned by order of the Czar; it is a way they have of disposing of parties dangerous or hostile to the Czar in Russia.

The American House of Representatives seem to be in dead earnest about their citizens in British prisons, for although there is undoubtedly much screaming done by the sublime bird of freedom, there is also a good deal of deep feeling manifested. Nor is there as much yielding on the part of the British as was at first supposed. The blood of John Bull is rising rapidly, and Gladstone wishes sincerely that Forster had not imprisoned any American citizens. It is possible a war may yet arise from this high-handed action of the Irish Secretary. The cause which led to the Franco-German war was not half as just. The London Times exulted too soon when it said "the Celts are gone, gone with a vengeance."

Mr. GLADSTONE sees another rift in the cloud which hangs like a pall over Ireland. It was his son who saw the last rift; but it has since disappeared, giving place to a palpable darkness like that of Egypt. The amendment to the Land Bill, framed by Messrs. Parnell and Healy, will not be accepted in its completeness by the Premier, but he will offer a compromise. He is the greatest man of the century for compromises. The Standard, which is generally a well informed paper, says that the Liberal policy is the gradual release of the suspects and the speedy trial of those against whom evidence can be produced; the substitution for the Coercion Act of trial by magistrates entrusted with large powers; the amendment of the arrears and purchase clauses of the Land Act. We shall learn in time what the Lords have to say to this little programme.

Our esteemed and interesting contemporary, the Montreal Herald, must have its wings clipped if it continues to soar upwards into the realms of—bathos. We cannot stand it. We like Ireland very much, indeed, but we cannot go as far as the Herald in wishing it all sorts of freedom and happiness. The treason of the Herald shocks us. Why it approves of Mr. Blake's speech censuring Mr. Gladstone's policy. What next? And we hear no more of the pins and needles those wretched Land Leaguers put in the sheep's breakfast. Whither, Oub, whither, are we all drifting—if not into a general election?

The Americans are a little angry over the execution of Dr. Lamson, but they have no occasion; he richly deserved his fate. In our days, for some reason or other—perhaps a reason strictly logical—the medical profession has become very popular, and we hear of its members coming prominently to the front in all countries. It was a Dr. Falk who enacted those laws in Germany bearing his name, two medical gentlemen take leading parts in Australian politics, and we have in Canada a Doctor, Sir Charles Tupper. It is in France, however, that they crowd most to the front. Seeing the distinctions they gain politically and scientifically, it is no wonder they should feel grieved over the acts of such a villain as Lamson who was a disgrace to the profession. Next to the confidence reposed in a priest that reposed in a doctor is the most sacred, and to the honor of the profession be it said, the confidence is seldom abused. There was a traitor among the twelve Apostles.

It will surprise a good many to learn that there are less than 9,000 Canadians in New York, according to the last census. From the N. Y. Sun we learn that while the general fact that New York city had a population of 1,206,299 in the year 1880 is familiar, probably few persons have carefully noted the tables, recently prepared, in which this population is arranged according to nativites. The main division is that of 727,629 native born and 478,670 foreign born. Of the latter more than two out of every five are Irish, the number being 198,595, or not quite a sixth of the population of the city. The Germans rally next strongest with 153,482. There is a great falling off when we reach the next group, that of the English, with 29,767, followed by the Italians with 12,223; the French with 9,910, the Poles with 9,020, and the Scotch with 8,882. If we combine Austrians and Hungarians they number 8,844, the Austrians being a little in excess. The Bohemians give us 8,093, and the Canadians 7,024. Another step brings us to the Russians, most of whom are doubtless Israelites, with 4,551; the Swedes with 4,545, and the Swedes 3,194, or combined

with the Norwegians, 4,087. These figures give a good idea of the larger elements of our composite population, since of no other nation were there two thousand when the census was taken; and if we add Holland's 1,860 and Cuba's 1,644, of no other nation do we find a thousand.

The Government have at length submitted their scheme for redistribution of seats to the House, and, as might have been expected, it does not please the Liberals, as it is—they assert—simply a gerrymandering of the constituencies in favor of Conservative interests. Whatever credit must be given the leader of the Government in other matters, no one will accuse him of losing an opportunity of looking to the good of his party, and hence the redistribution has been made on a Conservative basis. According to its provisions Mr. Plumb's little constituency of Niagara disappears from off the earth's surface, and the swan of the great cataraet shall sing no more as a poet in the Lower House, though it is highly probable his charming notes will be heard in the Senate. Cornwall, Mr. Bargin's constituency, also goes by the board, but it is said, he also will be compensated with a Senatorship. Poor Montreal is overlooked in the redistribution, and, notwithstanding it has a population of over 150,000, it will have to content itself with three members as of old, while half-a-dozen rural constituencies, not equal in population, will return ten or twelve. But then such is political life in the colonies, and Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and Liverpool fare no better in old England.

The rift in the cloud over Ireland is widening. Earl Cowper, the wooden-headed old nobleman who has ruled Ireland the past two years, has resigned and the right honorable inventor of the latest cure for Ireland's ills by a process of buckshot is to follow suit. These resignations portend a change in the policy of the Government, and we shall soon hear of the release of the suspects in large batches, commencing with the members of Parliament. We would like to ascribe this change of policy to the disposition of the English people to do justice at last, but unfortunately we cannot do so truthfully. The English papers are just as truculent and unfair as ever, and English orators are as clamorous for more coercion, for martial law and all the terrible names it implies, if necessary. The real causes of the change of policy are four, namely, the calm but determined attitude of the Irish people, the starved condition of the unfortunate landlords which compels them to sue in forma pauperis, the demands of the American Government, and last, but not least, the resolutions passed in the Canadian House of Commons. England is powerful, but not as powerful as was ancient Rome, that is to say, not powerful enough to reject the counsel of outsiders who stand to her in the light of rivals, though, perhaps, blood relations. As a matter of course, Irish agitation is now bound to go on to its legitimate conclusion, and there must be local government and a radical settlement of the land question, for that is the meaning of the resignation of Cowper and Forster. Lord Spencer succeeds Cowper, and it is not unlikely Mr. Charles Russell, member for Dundalk, will be the new Chief Secretary for Ireland. One thing we are glad of is that the cessation of agrarian murders gave the Government a graceful excuse for swallowing the leek.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the support of temperance held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, when the report of the Vigilance Committee was read and adopted. From the report we learn that the Committee was hard at work, and had been busy opposing the granting of licenses to improper persons, as also that they had secured the co-operation, in a measure, of the Catholic temperance people of this city. While it is something to be regretted that the Committee has been obliged to work on narrow grounds it is a matter for congratulation that it is not so narrow as it has been, and that such eminent persons as Archbishop Taschereau and Pere Roussellet have given their sanction and their time to the good work. As regards the granting of licenses, much may be said. Whiskey is whiskey no matter who sells it, and has precisely the same effect when doled out by a strictly virtuous as by a bad man. The vigilance committee have not applied their axe to the root of the Apas tree, they are only pruning the branches, as it were. Perhaps they cannot be blamed for this. A child has to crawl before it can walk, and the smallest and most isolated effort in any cause will have its results. While of the opinion that even the smallest attempt in the cause of temperance must have beneficial results, we believe the Dominion Alliance has not yet taken the best way of securing its object. We believe, also, that it is a mistake to concentrate its strength against the invasion by the saloons of what are known as respectable localities. On the contrary, the resources of the Alliance should be used in checking the spread of the saloons in other quarters, as it is to be presumed the educated districts are able to take care of themselves. At all events they should. If saloons became common among them the fact might rouse the residents in those localities to healthy action, while at present the evil being far off does not frighten them. But vigilance committees of Dominion Alliance are no more perfect than organizations of a similar nature, and so we must be grateful to them for what they actually do as well as for their good intentions.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

We are inclined to think the Senate of Canada will fall into line with the Commons and sanction the Irish resolutions of Mr. Costigan; but if they do not it will not matter very materially, as it is not a law which is being framed or repealed, but merely a recommendation sent from one country to another, to speak in the very plainest language. The Commons have passed the resolutions, and, as they are the representatives of the people, they will be considered as having spoken in the name of Canada. The resolutions are having a vast effect already, as we sincerely believe. It is all very well for the Daily News, the Government organ, to tell us that England does not want Canada's interference in her domestic relations. England does, and at all events, Canada will insist, that if England deals persistently with Ireland as with a conquered country, then Canada will take such steps as will exonerate herself; and not only that, but will see to it that this injustice will not re-act upon her, which would be double injustice. What caused the Fenian raids? Was it any wrong Canada ever did to Ireland? The question is absurd—Canada has, in so far as it lay in a dependency, always sympathized with, and acted generously towards Ireland. She helped her in the repeal agitation, in the famine that came after, and even if the Fenians could have paused to think what the Province of Quebec did for Ireland's famine-stricken children in 1848, they would think twice before crossing the frontier with arms in their hands. But hate is stronger than love, and those rash men attempted to carry fire and sword to our hearths and homes because their hatred of England was fiercer than their memory of beneficent Canadian action was strong. All the blood and expenditure of 1866 and 1870 were on account of England's conduct towards Ireland, and in order to prevent it in future Canada asks England to comply with Ireland's just demands. Is there anything absurd in that? If imperial connection is to affect Canada only in so far as it restricts her trade and commerce, then is connection a very transparent fraud. If we belong to the Empire, why not have a say in Imperial affairs? Or, if connection means inferiority and superiority, it is also a fraud, for Canada is able to protect herself.

But there is another reason why Canada should desire to see Ireland content. She wants her North-West settled, and as the Irish are unfortunately an emigrating people who would come here and develop our resources, if they did not detest the English flag which yet remains with us, it is the wish of Canadians that the flag should either be withdrawn or else be no longer the symbol of oppression to one of the branches of the Caucasian race. We speak not here of the natural and national and racial love and affection which exist between the Irish in Canada and the Irish in Ireland, we speak only on selfish considerations, and these considerations impelled our representatives to pass a certain set of resolutions which may not be acceptable to the Daily News, but which are, nevertheless, become historical papers of the first importance.

THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

Whether we like it or not the question of independence is coming—is forcing itself—on the front in one shape or the other. If politicians were honest, if voters were less timid, if every one spoke his mind, the question would be settled without any difficulty. And perhaps it is just as well there should be obstacles in the way of independence. Perhaps it is as well we should feel our way step by step before plunging right into the deep and cold water. And, in fact, that is what we have been doing the past twenty years. Consideration was a step in that direction, so was the tariff of 1879, which no matter how nicely it was spoken of, and what loyalty tissue paper wrapped it round, was still a stroke at connection with what the Herald plaintively terms our "Motherland." Dear Motherland, how tender she is, and how self-sacrificing. But within the past month still more decided pronouncements in favor of independence have been made. There was first the Club Nationale banquet, next the lecturing by the Canadian Parliament of England in her relations towards Ireland, and last, Mr. Blake's resolution in favor of direct trade relations. It is true Mr. Blake declaimed against the independence idea it conveyed in his sincerest manner, just as Sir John did when he was passing the tariff discriminating against the dear Motherland; but we all have come to understand that kind of thing now. We know how it is ourselves. We know that a strong public opinion is being formed in Canada in favor of Canadian independence, and that although leading statesmen may succeed in turning the current aside they cannot stem it; by and by it will bear them straight along down to the sea. Judging from current events one must believe that none really desire a continuance of the connection except the people who obtain special invitations to the Governor-General's balls, and as we happen to know how the thing is managed by a clique, we hardly think it will live long or die prosperously. What harm can independence do Canada? What good will it do? These are the questions to be asked and answered. No country but one is powerful enough to come along and gobble us up, and that country could do it despite our bold protector. And it would not be so frightful a calamity if we were gobbled up. Instead of being subjects of a country three thousand miles away, in which the English language is spoken, we should be come citizens on terms of equality with

another English-speaking country at our doors, between whom and ourselves there is no real dividing line. We are all willing to admit now that the colonists were right in revolting a hundred years ago, and if that be so the Canadians of the period were wrong in giving aid and comfort to the minions of King George. It was the French peopled Canada then; it is their descendants of to-day who are most pronounced in their independence principles. Still the people do not desire annexation and they are not even in a heat over independence. But we must make our own commercial treaties or else—

OBITUARY.

Harry Crisp, the well known actor, died in Chicago on April 27th. A despatch from London, Eng., announces the death of Bice the well known novelist. Mr. Thomas McCrae, Postmaster of Chatham, Ont., died on April 28th in that town. Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtemberg, and sister of the Duchess of Albany, is dead. Count Franz de Champagny, the celebrated author and member of the French Academy, is dead. Joseph Giroux, for 20 years employed on the royal mail line of steamers running out of Hamilton, and lately mate of the steamer "Passport," is dead. Dr. Phillip Charest was found dead in his bed at his residence in Charlesbourg, Quebec, on May 1st. It is said death accelerated by an overdose of chloral. The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Rymson were taken from the vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon and interred in their last resting place. The obsequies of Prof. Darwin took place in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers. The procession was merely within the precincts of the Abbey. Mrs. Calloway, a former resident of Montreal, and mother of Mr. Samuel E. Calloway of the Grand Trunk Railway, died in Chicago on April 23rd. The funeral of deceased took place in Toronto. Mr. Alfred Holman, agent of the Holman Opera Company, who was stricken with apoplexy on Friday evening last, died at his residence London, Ont., on the evening of May 1st, aged 52 years. The death is announced at Brandon, Man., of Wm. F. England, well-known in Ottawa, and connected with Wolfe's survey party en route West on the outline survey. Deceased died of inflammation of the lungs. Rev. James Chaw was to have preached educational sermons at Lowellville on Sunday, April 30th. While standing talking to a gentleman shortly before the hour for service he suddenly sank to the floor and died almost instantly. The cause of death is at present unknown. Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at Concord, Mass., at nine o'clock on the evening of April 27th. It is probable the funeral services will be held in the Unitarian Church at Concord on Sunday afternoon, and the remains will be placed in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery near Emerson's home.

REMARKABLE SALES.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday afternoon, stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled lately. Another said that so popular has the Oil become that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we have spoken but gave it a high recommendation, and said that it must be effecting scores of cures, or there would not be such a demand for it. The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil fever bad and no mistake, and confidence in its curing qualities is still growing stronger. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

SPORTING NEWS.

A London despatch says, apropos of the Hanlan-Trickett race: So hollow a race has seldom been witnessed even with Hanlan. There was sixty-three seconds difference in the time of the men when off Barnes, even though Hanlan stopped sixteen seconds. The champion fairly made a show of Trickett, and won with ridiculous ease by too many lengths to count. After the finish Hanlan turned around and met Trickett. He then turned again and rowed to the winning-post, reaching it one length ahead. At the annual meeting of the G. T. R. Boating Club, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: James Anthony, President (re-elected); Robert Penk, 1st Vice-President; John Laing, Jr, 2nd Vice-President; John Lewis, Treasurer (re-elected); E. W. Summerskill, Secretary, with a Managing Committee consisting of Messrs A Turnbull, W. McLean, J. Underwood, R. Thompson, J. Brighton, and J. Ogilvie. Messrs William Moffatt and F. H. Wildgoose were appointed auditors. The reports were also read and proved highly satisfactory. The Club intend putting on a "sprint" this season. In addition to holding the amateur championship of Canada, they intend competing for that of America, and have already arranged preliminaries for that purpose. In addition to the ordinary season's work, the committee purpose holding weekly regattas, in which members of the club will compete for two club champion flags to be held by the winners of successive races.

McGILL COLLEGE GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the McGill College Graduates' Society was held last night in the Natural History Society's rooms. Dr. Osler, President of the Society, occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the reports of the Executive Committee, Treasurer and Representative Fellows were handed in and accepted. On motion of Mr. Brysons it was decided to appoint a chaplain for the society. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The following was the result: President, J. S. McLennan, B.A.; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Hall, B.A.; B. O. L.; J. McLeod, M.A.; W. Molson, M.D.; Secretary, W. McLennan, B.O.L.; Treasurer, R. H. Lyman, M.A.; Non-resident Counsellors—Rev. J. Taylor, B.A.; Quebec; G. G. Stuart, B.A.; Quebec; Brown Chamberlain, D.O.L.; D. Grant, Otago; Dr. Stewart, Brockfield, Ont.; Chas. Gibb, B.A.; Abbotsford; Resident Counsellors—R. N. McDonnell, M.D.; A. McGowan, B.O.L.; J. R. Dougan, M.A.; F. N. Kelly, Ph.D.; Rev. E. J. Bexford, B.A.; G. H. Chandler, M.A. The meeting then adjourned.

Small text at the bottom of the page, likely containing publication details or corrections.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

It is said the C. P. B. conductors will be increased wages. The coopers in the employ of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery are striking for increased pay.

There were 24 interments in the Protestant and 58 in the Catholic cemeteries during the past week.

The Rev. Abbe Frederic Caron, who died on the 28th of April last at St. John, Port Joly, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The go-as-you-please match between Irvine and Gallagher will take place on Friday and Saturday next at the Crystal Rink as at first arranged.

Mr. William Knowles, the well known Point St. Charles merchant tailor, has obtained the contract for supplying summer clothing to the St. Gabriel village police.

A man named Derr, who is believed to be at present in Montreal, is wanted at present in Pittsburg, Pa., where a rich relation is said to have lately died, leaving him a considerable fortune.

Flavien Laparriere, residing at No. 7 Moreau street, Hochelaga, fell off a shed some twenty feet to the ground yesterday afternoon, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

At the Church of the Messiah yesterday afternoon, Miss Adelaide Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. F. L. Wilson of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. Fred. Bartholomew of Boston. There was a large and fashionable audience present to witness the ceremony.

Major L. A. Hignet-Letour, of this city, has received a communication from Tokio, Japan, in which it is stated that the Emperor of that Kingdom would most likely visit Canada and Montreal during the summer.

Chief Patton has appointed Fireman James Gilbert, of No. 2 Fire Station, St. Gabriel street, to a position on the Salvage Corps. Mr. Gilbert has been connected for some time with the reel of No. 2 Station. Mr. Cloran has been appointed to take Mr. Gilbert's position on the reel.

The arbitration between the Government of the Province of Quebec and Duncan Macdonald, rejecting the claims made by Mr. Macdonald for the construction of the Western part of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, opens before Messrs. Shandy, Odell and Fleming at Ottawa to-day. Mr. Church, Q. C., represents Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Maslinot the Province of Quebec.

The Reverend John F. Kelly, brother of a well known resident of this city, was ordained priest at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday last. He is an accomplished scholar, and has drawn his learning from a Canadian Alma Mater, being well known as having carried off numerous prizes in Canadian colleges. He is a polished rhetorician.

YOUNG DOMINION LACROSSE CLUB. The Young Dominion Lacrosse Club of Point St. Charles held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected:—H. Lomas, President; T. Miller, Vice-President; A. Dixon, Secretary; G. Brown, Treasurer; Committee, J. Blackie, A. Hesse, J. Brown, G. Page, A. Duncan, T. Donohue, E. Thompson and F. Pratt.

CATHOLIC PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION. The adjourned meeting of the above Association was held last evening in St. Patrick's Hall. There was a large attendance, and Mr. G. Murphy occupied the chair. The Committee reported that a constitution presented them, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted without amendments. It was at first proposed to call the society by the name of St. Patrick's Mutual Benefit Society, but the meeting resolved to adopt the name of the Catholic Provident Association. The object of the Association is praiseworthy, and will, no doubt, be largely encouraged. The families of members after death will be adequately provided for, and at an expense which will be much less than that incurred in any insurance company. It was decided that the Constitution Committee should act as a directorate for the present, and that the names of Messrs. W. P. Nolan, B. Connaughton and J. B. Lane, be added thereto. It is the intention of the Association, after awhile, to add a sick benefit and accident department.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR CONCERT PRESENTED TO THE REV. FATHER DOWD. On Friday evening the members of the St. Patrick's Choir assembled in the long room of the St. Patrick's House for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Father Dowd with the proceeds of their successful concert, which was given in the Nordheim's Hall for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. An impressive musical entertainment was given in honor of the occasion. There were present quite a number of the clergy, who enjoyed the singing very well, and complimented the choir on the progress which it had made. The proceeds, which amounted to \$202, were presented by Prof. Fowler and Mr. W. J. O'Hara conveyed in some well chosen remarks the esteem and respect in which the choir held their Reverend Pastor, and the pleasure it gave them to be able to contribute, in their humble way, to the support and welfare of an institution which the Rev. Father cherished so dearly. Rev. Father Dowd expressed his warmest appreciation of their efforts, and congratulated the members on the success of the concert, which yielded such a handsome sum. The Rev. Father then handed Prof. Fowler the following acknowledgment of the donation:—

"I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the handsome amount of \$202, realized by the concert of the St. Patrick's Choir for the benefit of the orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum. The charitable object is no less creditable to the St. Patrick's Choir than the very marked success that rewarded their musical effort."

"P. Dowd, Priest."

BIGAMY. A NEW GLASGOW MAN IN JAIL FOR MARRYING TWO WIVES. John A. Hamilton, of New Glasgow, in the County of Terrebonne, left his native place some ten years ago, and went to live in Chicago. In July last he married a young lady of that city named Kate Dorra Griffiths. Their period of domestic bliss must have been very short, for two months afterwards saw him back in New Glasgow apparently as single as when he had left it. He began shortly after his arrival to pay assiduous court to Miss Jane Black, a very wealthy young lady of that village. Things progressed as smoothly as could be desired, for in November Hamilton was joined to Miss Black in the bonds of matrimony. Hamilton and his second wife

seemed to agree much better than the former did with the first. This state of things continued until last week, when the stern hand of the law stepped in and stopped his felicity again. It happened in this wise. On his return from Chicago Hamilton had given himself out as being still a bachelor. The story was accepted by his fellow-villagers until a visitor from that city, who had known Hamilton there, brought intelligence that there was another wife waiting for him across the line. The news of the discovery was not communicated to Hamilton, but the Chief of the Montreal Police was informed, who at once entered into correspondence with the Chicago police. The result was the obtaining of information sufficient to warrant Hamilton's arrest, which was accomplished this morning by Deputy High Constable Contant. Wife No. 1 arrived in Montreal on Saturday last, and is determined to prosecute. However, at present the police have put both her and wife No. 2 aside, and are bringing the charges themselves, retaining the two injured ladies as witnesses. Wife No. 1 is a very pretty woman of twenty-two, a little above the medium height, and very independent in appearance. Her attractions are much superior to those of Miss Black, who seems to feel her position very keenly. Hamilton himself is as fine and tall a specimen of manhood as can be found anywhere. This morning when brought before the Police Magistrate he pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

FOUR CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY. WALKING AWAY IN THE TERTH OF THE JAIL GUARDS. Yesterday afternoon the village of St. Vincent de Paul was startled with the report that a large gang of convicts had escaped from custody. Investigation, however, brought the number down to four, all desperate criminals. The story of the escape is as follows:—Yesterday afternoon a gang of convicts were sent to the brickyards near the depot to make brick. All went well until the 4 o'clock train appeared on the track. As soon as the signal whistle was heard, by preconcerted agreement, four of the convicts threw down their tools and started in a rapid run across the ploughed fields in the direction of St. Martin Junction. For a moment the guards showed confusion, but they speedily recovered and sent a volley of bullets after the fleeing convicts, however, without success. A large number of guards and citizens followed in pursuit, but the convicts had a good start and kept it. After putting about four hundred yards between themselves and the guards, they stopped running and fell into a rapid walk. As soon as the guards came close to them they commenced running again and were off like the wind. The guards one after another gave out and were compelled to give up the pursuit. Meanwhile the convicts passed St. Martin Junction and gained the bush, which at this place extends for upwards of seven miles. Once in this they can defy capture, at least for a while.

On the news of the occurrence being brought to the jail men were despatched after the convicts on horseback, but up to a late hour last night only one had been captured. It is suspected that the convicts have friends outside, who were waiting to receive them on their escape.

Yesterday afternoon four convicts were sent to St. Vincent de Paul from the Montreal Jail. It seems that the older convicts had information of these new arrivals, and four of their number were kind enough to depart to make room for them.

ALL ABOARD FOR QUEBEC. A TRAIN OF DEAD BEATS MADE TO FORK OUT TRAMBOLES—THE Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY DOING A BISHING BUSINESS ON SUNDAY. To see the Sunday afternoon trains leave the Hochelaga Depot for Quebec one would imagine that the Q. M. O. & O. Railway carried more passengers for the ancient Capital on that particular train than on all the other trains of the week put together. The cars are crowded to suffocation, but they are crowded with dead beats, not M.P.P.'s or other Provincial officials, but people who steal a ride from Hochelaga to the Mile End. Their object is all the more facilitated as there is no collecting of tickets between the two points. It has finally struck the officials that this kind of thing had been carried on long enough, and that a ride from Hochelaga to Mile End was worth *treize sous*. As usual yesterday business seemed to be brisk with the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, and even looked as if more cars would have to be added. The cry of "all aboard for Quebec" fetched many more than the train could comfortably hold. What never happened before, the train stopped short when about half way and in the middle of the woods. Innumerable heads went out of every window to see what was up. Conjectures were many, for that track seemed to be clear, and no obstacles in the way. Bear, and no other animal, was on the train when it became evident for what purpose it was stopped, as if there was a regular smash up. Protests were of no avail with the officials, it was "quarter down or get out." *Trente sous c'est trop cher* was the general chorus; but the officials kept on collecting the fare, and when they got through found that they made a haul as good as it was unexpected. The train afterwards proceeded leisurely on its way to the Mile End. This will, undoubtedly, prove a severe blow to the Sunday traffic of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

THE GREYHOUND OF THE ATLANTIC. The Galion line flag-ship, the steamship "Anaska," on her last voyage from Liverpool to New York, cut off anything previously accomplished by any steamer afloat. Her log from Queenstown to Sandy Hook shows an average speed of 40.4-10 nautical miles per day for the entire voyage, or an average of 17-10 knots per hour for the trip, and on one day 17 1/2 knots per hour were averaged for the twenty-four hours—a feat never accomplished by any other steamer. She sailed for Queenstown at 4.45 a. m. on April 9th.

April 10th, lat. 50 02, long. 19 30, distance run 415 miles; April 11th, lat. 48.00, long. 28.36, distance run 378 miles; April 12th, lat. 45.34, long. 37.36, distance run, 396 miles; April 13th, lat. 43.15, long. 46.42, distance run 415 miles; April 14th, lat. 41.55, long. 55.51, distance run 409 miles; April 15th, lat. 41.00, long. 64.30, distance run 397 miles; April 16th, lat. 40.29, long. 73.52, distance run 419 miles; arrived at Sandy Hook 12.39 p. m. April 16th.

We were on board shortly after her arrival on Sunday, and her passengers were loud in their praises of the gallant ship that had sailed from an Irish harbour on Sunday and landed them in New York the following Sunday.

BAR OF MONTREAL. The annual meeting of the members of the bar of Montreal was held in the advocates' room in the Court House, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robertson, Q. C., Bannister, president, and there was a good attendance. The Secretary read the report, which showed that during the past year 38 new members had been admitted to practice; 25 were allowed to commence to study, and 14 were refused this permission. Two complaints had been made against members of the bar, one of these had been withdrawn and action in the other was pending. Two petitions for the remittance of arrears had been refused. There had been nine general meetings three of these were for the consideration of the bills pending legislation, and which affected judicial procedure, and were for the object of the more satisfactory administration of justice. The remaining six had been called to express their sympathy with the friends of the six *confreres* who had been removed by death. There had been ten meetings of Council; \$3,000 had been donated to the purchase of 300 volumes for the library, which was now composed of 10,167 volumes.

The financial statement of the Society was very satisfactory, there being a balance of \$4,835.49 to their credit. The election of officers was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being elected officers-bearers for the ensuing year:—Bannister, Mr. W. W. Robertson (re-elected); Treasurer, Mr. F. Forget (re-elected); Secretary, Mr. G. A. Geotrin; Counsellors, Hon. R. Laflamme, Q. C., J. M. LeBlanc, Q. C., F. L. Beique, A. Lacoste, Q. C., S. Bethune, Q. C., E. Carter, Q. C., A. H. Lunn, M. M. Tait, Q. C.

The announcement of the ballot was received with acclamation. A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Robertson for his conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

BRICK LABORERS' TROUBLES. During the past few weeks we have had to chronicle the departure of several hundred brick laborers for the Western States. It would appear that no warm reception awaited them at their destination, for the brick laborers of that section of the country are on a strike, which the Canadians are warned not to mix themselves up with.

The following manifesto, issued by the Brick Laborers' Union and published all over the country, will convey an idea of what the Canadians have to face:

ATTENTION, BRICK LABORERS! Keep away from the yards in the south and west sides of Chicago until the men have a settlement with the bosses!

All brick-yard laborers are hereby instructed to keep away from the yards in the south and west sides of Chicago until such time as an agreement is come to about wages. The men ask the same wages they had when they quit last fall, but the bosses want them to work 25 cents a day less, although the cost of living is much higher for everything now than then. Is this reasonable or just? No, it is wrong, and our demand will be sustained by all right-minded and honorable men.

Mr. Pullman claims that bricks can be brought from Ohio and sold here cheaper than they can be made at our prices. That may be the case with him, because he has a lot of high-salaried bosses to provide for, and wants to do this at the expense of the laborers.

We have figures to prove that each machine used in the yard clears \$30 a day, at our prices, for the owner, and allows bricks to be sold at \$3 a thousand.

We therefore want all brick laborers to keep away until the present difficulty is settled, and the bosses offer to pay just wages. That is all we ask, and we are sure to succeed.

Many men are brought here under contract from Canada, only to be deceived. The treatment they receive is bad, and they should take care what they are about. By order of the Committee, BRICK LABORERS' UNION, Chicago, April 24, 1882.

THE CHANGES IN THE POLICE FORCE. The fifty men selected by Chief Paradis to serve in the police force commenced duty at five o'clock last evening. The three new officers, Detectives Lapointe, Robinson and Naegele also commenced duty yesterday. The Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants at the different stations have been changed about and placed in different districts, being now detailed as follows:—

No. 1 Station (Central) Sergeant Dreffuss in charge; Acting Sergeants, Richard and St. Pierre.

No. 2 Station, Gain street, Sergeant Lafon; Acting Sergeants Berard and Hilton.

No. 3 Station, Beaudry street, Sergeant Bouchard in charge; Acting Sergeants, Angers and Egan.

No. 4 Station, Ontario street, Sergeant Gauthier; Acting Sergeants, Reeves and Hughes.

No. 5 Station, St. George street, Sergeant Loyer; Acting Sergeants, Miller and Charbonneau.

No. 6 Station, Chaboulliez Square, Sergeant Burke; Acting Sergeants Kehoe and Liggott.

No. 7 Station, Young street, Sergeant Hynes; Acting Sergeants, Dibeen and Oros.

No. 8 Station, Canning street, Sergeant Niquett; Acting Sergeants, DeKonick and Parker.

No. 9 Station, Selgneurs street, Sergeant Glynn; Acting Sergeants, Cambridge and Therien.

No. 10 Station, St. Catherine street, Sergeant Carson; Acting Sergeants, Dupuis and Clarke.

No. 11 Station, DuRoisne street, Acting Sergeant Beaudry; Acting Sergeants, Desjardins and Baignet.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE. ANOTHER PHASE OF THE SKELETON ROBBERY. It seems that Soprani, his family, and young Verity are not the only parties who are likely to come to grief in connection with the lately-discovered frauds of which the Messrs. Skelton were the victims. Soprani has been, according to Detective Fahey, a long time engaged in the receiving of stolen goods, and during his career as a "fence" has sold large quantities all over the country to merchants. It is now proposed to subpoena these merchants as witnesses against Soprani, and if they prove obstinate, to have them indicted for receiving stolen goods, as it was a moral impossibility for any business man not to know that the goods were stolen, so low did the pedlar put the prices. Men have been sent all over the country in different directions to find out the places where Soprani sold the goods, and seize them wherever found. The Messrs. Skelton Brothers have put a seizure on all the property belonging to Soprani, taking the ground that it was acquired with the proceeds of the goods stolen from them. Meanwhile Hodgson & Sumner, with whom Soprani had legitimate dealings, have also seized, and the lawyers of the two firms are fighting over the spoils.

SAMBO SMILES.—It made our coloured gentleman smile when the doctor told him that getting vaccinated was simply taking matter from one calf to put into another.

TELEGRAMS.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE LEIGH SMITH ARTIC EXPEDITION. HAGUE, May 1.—The "William Bar" will leave Amsterdam in May in search of the Leigh Smith Arctic expedition.

ALPINE SNOW STORMS. GENOVA, May 1.—Tremendous snow storms have occurred in the Alps. The Simpton route is impassable and the mail service is suspended. There was a shock of earthquake in Canton Vallais on Friday.

THE LIBERATION OF THE AMERICAN SUSPECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION. LONDON, May 2.—The Times says: It will be formally decided to-day whether the suspects will be liberated. The correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to the suspects will show that there has been no weak acknowledgement of the pretensions inconsistent with international law and common sense. Great Britain has firmly maintained the position that American Irishmen in Ireland must submit, like other Irishmen to the laws deemed necessary by Parliament. It is in defence to the comity of nations and not to any claim of right that prisoners of American nationality were offered their liberty if they left the country. If some foolishly and insolently refused to give such a pledge they must take their chances of remaining in jail as long as the Executive deems necessary. It is, however, no longer doubtful that the Cabinet is considering whether the prisoners may not be liberated, except those arrested on suspicion of being personally concerned in outrages.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the Government had concluded to stop work on the channel tunnel until further action was taken by Parliament.

CANADIAN NEWS. FROM OTTAWA. OTTAWA, May 2.—W. J. A. Lumsden, of Hamilton, has been appointed to the *Dansard* in place of Mr. Isaac Watson, who retires at the close of the present session. The salaries have been increased to \$1,100 per year, with a yearly increase of \$100 until it reaches \$1,500.

The House will go into Committee of Supply this afternoon. It is said the Opposition have yet another amendment to move.

FROM QUEBEC. QUEBEC, April 27.—Great progress is being made all along the line of the Quebec Central Railway. At the new village of Weldon Station there are in course of erection five stores, two blacksmith shops, one saddler's store, one steam sawmill and one cheese factory; sixteen dwelling houses will be erected in a short time. The new village is located on the railroad, near St. Francis River, which flows through the middle of the township. A large extent of untouched forest and fine farm lands are opened up at this point. Several lumber firms are aiding in developing this hitherto neglected section of country, and much fire-class sawn lumber and timber well before long come to market from this place, which is only a few hours' distance from the port of Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 2.—Geo. Langlois, who was severely burned by the late explosion at Chaudiere, is still in a very precarious condition, his hands and face, in particular, being very much burned. The doctors fear that cerebral congestion may set in. The young man Philippe Ouellet is also in a critical condition, and the doctors are unable to speak with certainty as to his prospects of recovery.

The Allan "Popplers" "Matawal" and "Nipigon" have come out of Russell's dock, where they have undergone extensive repairs.

FROM ARTHUR, ONT. ARTHUR, Ont., May 1.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the residence of Andrew Murray, residing about a mile from Arthur village. The house and contents were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp left burning in the kitchen. Mr. Murray, who was awakened by the heat and smoke, jumped out of bed, seized the two eldest children who slept in a separate bed in the same room, and there being no window he was obliged to make his way through the furnace of ills with which the kitchen was filled. He succeeded in placing the children in safety and then returned to the burning premises. His wife had remained behind to bring away the two youngest children, aged one and three years, but having lost them in the excitement and confusion, they perished in the flames. A few handfuls of charred bones only remained. Mrs. Murray would certainly have perished also were it not that the husband, although dreadfully injured, boldly rushed through the flood of flame and rescued her. The sufferers are attended by Drs. Allan and Henderson of Arthur. The two surviving children are not fatally burned, but it is feared the case of Mr. and Mrs. Murray is doubtful.

FROM OTTAWA. OTTAWA, April 27.—This afternoon's Free Press says:—Prorogation is expected to take place about the 13th May. Dissolution will follow by a proclamation on the next Saturday. The elections will take place towards the end of June. We have excellent reasons for believing that the above programme will be carried out by the Government should nothing extraordinary occur in the meantime.

The Senate Committee this morning passed the Presbyterian Temporalities Fund bill by a vote of 16 to 9.

Dr. Orton's Committee on agricultural protection met this morning and examined Mr. Burpee, M. P. for Sunbury, and Mr. King, M. P. for Queen's, New Brunswick. Their testimony was, in effect, that the National Policy was a great hardship to the Maritime Provinces; that it taxed the farmers heavily on every thing they purchased and gave them nothing in return, besides shutting them out from the United States market, which they had always found profitable.

Several of the Chaudieres saw mills have commenced running. Before the end of next week it is expected that all the mills will be in operation. The chances are that the out this season will be unusually large, there being a good demand.

Fall wheat has been slightly injured by the recent cold weather.

There is considerable jubilation among the Unionists over the fact that the Temporalities fund bill passed unamended in the Senate Committee. The vote stood 16 to 9.

UNITED STATES.

August Halmgrin, aged 45, was cut in two by a locomotive at Troy yesterday.

It is stated that the amount of scrip sent by Shipboard to Blair as a retainer was \$250,000.

Lawrence Cardy, fell from a 6th storey to the 1st in an elevator, at Wall Mills' building, New York, yesterday, and soon died.

The steamer "Glamorgan" from Liverpool on her voyage to Boston, passed 109 large icebergs, on which were seen many Polar bears.

Louis Vogel, on the verge of delirium tremens, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a broken glass lamp at Hornellsville on Sunday night.

Luigi Coraiti, insane, jumped from the roof of a three storey building yesterday in New York as a policeman was about to capture him. He was fatally injured.

Laskey's brush factory and the Washington street Baptist Church were burned to-day at Dover, N. H. Loss, \$27,000; numerous houses in the vicinity were damaged.

A strike began at the National Stone Works, McKeesport, Pa., yesterday, against the employment of non-union helpers at puddling furnaces. The works are idle; 1,000 men are affected.

The syndicate who purchased Booth's Theatre, New York, for \$550,000, paying \$250,000 down, failed to meet the second payment of \$125,000 due yesterday. The present lessee of the theatre will continue to occupy it.

The New York Board of Emigration had in the treasury last night over all liabilities 20 cents. A proposition was made yesterday by a number of keepers of immigrant boarding houses to contribute a stipulated sum weekly toward maintaining the board.

The German brig "Ceres" was struck by lightning 120 miles from Galveston. The fire was not extinguished till she arrived there, and was sunk in 14 feet of water. The vessel's cargo of cotton is valued at \$55,000. The vessel is damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

A duel with pistols was fought yesterday at St. Bernard's Parish, near New Orleans, between Joseph Levesay and a son of Attorney-General Egan. Several shots were fired without effect. The affair grew out of certain charges against the Attorney-General printed in Levesay's paper.

In the suit of the Receiver of the First National Bank of Newark against the Directors, charging them with criminal negligence, and holding them responsible to the stockholders for losses by failure, the defendants yesterday filed an answer denying the charges and pleading statute limitations.

At the Christian Church in Louisville, on Sunday night, Gen. Abe Buford, the veteran turfman, who was converted some time ago, delivered an address in which he argued that church members could conscientiously visit horse races. He said the Church should strive to have the evils connected with sport remedied.

Senator Beck expresses the opinion that the evils over certification cheques by officers of the national banks are greater now than at the time of the Black Friday in New York. It is stated that on Dec. 31st, eleven prominent New York City banks at which stock brokers do business had an aggregate capital of \$13,200,000, with \$50,000,000 due to depositors, and \$100,000,000 outstanding in certified cheques. The amount of outstanding certified cheques reported by the New York national banks increased from \$29,000,000 in 1877 to \$137,000,000 in 1880, and \$130,000,000 in 1881.

Comptroller Knox reports that losses caused by over certifying are very small, and bank officials' claim the practice is justified by its immense convenience.

WIT AND HUMOR. Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.

Never judge a man by his clothes. His tailor may have a suit against him.

"Another weather profit," said Biffers, as he pocketed a crown that he won on a wager upon atmospheric changes.

"I see this has a little dashed your spirits," is what the man said when he put too much water in his friend's goblet.

"What is love?" asks an exchange. Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.

The latest aesthetic slang the ladies use when reproving their admiring gentlemen friends is: "You flatter too awfully perfectly much."

A cat when pursued by a ferocious dog may not be feeling quite as well as usual, but nevertheless, she presents a fur-straight appearance.

A Texas jurymen snored so loud in the jury box that he woke the judge from a sound nap, and was promptly fined for contempt of court.

Even the wisest is sometimes a fool. For example, the philosopher who wore his spectacles when asleep that he might recognize the friends he might see in his dreams.

A MISSING BABY. A woman was wheeling a baby-wagon carelessly across the Campus Martii yesterday, when several men screamed to her to "look out!" and a span of horses, driven wildly, came tearing across, as if about to demolish everybody. With the persistency of her sex, however, the woman looked the other way, and in a moment the baby-wagon was overturned and lay turned over in a heap, while the carriage kept on up Woodward avenue without even slackening speed. One man in a spring overcoat and sunflower gloves ran and turned the buggy up, and a number of ladies shrieked and begged him to get the "dear little thing out." Several gentlemen who had been leaning in a musing mood against the Detroit opera-house essayed to help him, but though they righted the buggy, no baby was seen.

"It's smothered in the mud!" shrieked one of the ladies.

"It must have clung to the horse and been carried off," suggested another.

"How did it get away?" they all asked.

"No doubt the poor little thing is dead by this time," said another kindly matron.

"Have you looked all through the things?"

"At this moment it occurred to some of them that the mother would be the right person to appeal to, and they turned to her. She was standing coolly on the crossing, arms akimbo, watching the proceedings.

"The baby is all right," she said airily. "I left her at home while I took the buggy to bring the washing. May you get all the pieces picked up? cos if you have I might as well be going on."

To see the disgust impressed on the countenances of all interested was a study in human nature. Not one of the crowd was glad that baby was safe at home. They would much rather have picked it out of the mud. But each one recalled the fact that a man was hung once for not attending to his own business, and sneaked off.—Detroit Post.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A Swiss experimenter is reported to have manufactured artificial mother of pearl which cannot be distinguished from the genuine.

Dr. Tanner played with a lion cub in a circus at Covington, Ky., to demonstrate his mesmeric control of the beast. He lost his hand.

Girard College is to have a complete machine shop, with a workshop, forge, and gas engine for each of the ninety pupils in practical mechanics.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has presented to his life-long friend, Attorney-General Brewster, a fine view of a Southern landscape, painted by himself.

The families of two men lynched for cattle stealing at Pueblo, Col., have sued the county for \$50,000, on the ground that the men were not properly protected by the officers.

A London paper states that when the Jablochok light on the Victoria Embankment was first installed the charge was sixpence per lamp per hour; but, with the progress of experiments, the price has been reduced to about the same as that paid for gas.

Ex-Senator Thurman has just appeared in a Columbus court as counsel in a case with which he became connected nearly twenty years ago. All the original parties to the suit except one are dead. It is the first time in years that Mr. Thurman has acted as counsel.

A law court in Rome has tried Mme. Bernhardt for two contraventions of the law—first in having issued more tickets for a representation than the theatre would hold, and next for having, in derogation of precautions against fire, closed several doors for the convenience of her controllers.

The Castle of Chillon has another mysterious prisoner. Bonivard's successor is a lady "forty years old, said to be a Russian," and her offence is that she tried to shoot a German from Magdeburg as he sat on the terrace in front of his hotel at Gilon. She seems to have done so under a misapprehension. She thought he was a Nihilist.

Two wealthy commission merchants of Memphis quarrelled over a bargain in corn, and one stabbed the other, for which crime a sentence of \$200 fine and sixty days' imprisonment was pronounced. But social and political influences have saved the man from the latter penalty, an obliging judge releasing him on bail during good behavior.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has announced that she will resume professional life for three years only, after which she will retire. Her engagements in England are to extend over two months. Then she returns to Paris, to proceed, after a short stay, to St. Petersburg, and thence to Sweden, her native country, to take farewell. Mme. Nilsson proposes to make Paris her future home.

From the annual report submitted to the Quebec Steamship Company at the annual meeting, the net earnings of the different steamships last year, after deducting expenses, were as follows:—Muriel, \$16,768; Ontario, \$9,073; Bramborough, \$11,688; Bermuda, \$7,424; Albatross, \$7,756; Miramichi, \$7,747. Two more were run at a loss, the Hadji, \$7,379, and Calina, \$4,694. The loss of the steamer Bahamas will, it is anticipated, swallow up all last year's earnings, and a considerable slice of this year's. The total revenue of the Company from all sources for the past year was \$102,708, and the total expenses \$79,932.

The Vienna theatre fire, in which 700 persons lost their lives, occurred on Dec. 8. The English and American newspapers published long despatches about it from Vienna on the following day, and giving estimates of the loss of life. On the same morning the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a representative newspaper of Germany, published in Augsburg, only 150 miles from Vienna, did not contain a line about the fire, and the *Volk-Zeitung* of Berlin, the leading daily of the Prussian capital, printed in its second edition a despatch, only ten lines long, announcing that a fire had broken out in the theatre, but that it could not be learned whether lives had been lost.

The following will comprise the Wimbeldon team for 1882

THE QUEEN OF ANGELS.

Hail! lovely Queen of the Angels, Who sitest above our mortal sight, Far above our mortal sight, Glory to thee be given; Glory and joy eternal, Fairer and sweeter far, Rose of the heavenly garden, List to our praise and prayer.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The dislocated leg of a man at Lafayette Ind., was treated by a woman physician as though it had been fractured. He demands \$10,000 damages, the mistake having crippled him for life.

It was deemed singular that eight employees of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo should come out simultaneously with Sunday funds of like material. The explanation was found in the fact that they had plundered a freight car.

Lord Derby has several stepchildren—the children of his wife by the father of Lord Salisbury—but none of his own. His brother and heir is a steady Tory. They have one sister, Lady Emma Talbot, wife of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords.

Between the tracks of the Chicago cable car road is a slot about three-quarters of an inch wide, with iron rims on each side, through which the "grip" passes from the car to the wire, and so many horses are lamed by catching in it that there will have to be a change either in the slot or in horse-shoeing.

According to the Florence Vedetta the Prince of Monaco, in a recent conference with President Grey and M. de Freycinet, said he had determined, if France joined in the attempt to suppress the Monte-Carlo Casino, to sell his principality to the United States, whose Government, in his opinion, would be only too glad to get a seaport on the Mediterranean.

The curious enterprise is being conducted in New Jersey of grinding up worn out India rubber overbores to make what is called "stock." This material is brought here in barrels and is pressed by the manufacturers into new India rubber gaskets. A thin coating of fresh rubber wash makes them look quite equal to articles of the best quality, but they are said to have an outrageous lack of durability.

John Shriver was the excessively jealous lover of Lillie Cross of Philadelphia. One evening she went to the minstrel's with another fellow, and John sat moodily in her party until she returned, when he furiously upbraided her. She retorted that she would never marry him. That was intended to quiet him, but it had the opposite effect. He shot her and himself. If they get well, and John is not sent to prison, they will be sweethearts again, for the girl promises never to go to a show with anybody else, and he admits that he acted too hastily.

Edward Murray went out on the big St. Louis bridge to commit suicide. He made the preparation so deliberate, and openly that his purpose was divined by the time he was ready to take the plunge. Among them was the tying of his legs together at the ankles with a cord, so that he could not swim. Several steamboat pilots blew their whistles to attract attention to him, and men on the bridge ran to him, but for all that he fought his way to the parapet and slid over. A few seconds later he was seen on the surface of the water, making frantic struggles to sink, but floating in spite of himself. His baggy trousers, tied at the bottoms, acted as an air chamber, and proved a practical life preserver. He was taken out only slightly choked.

At an evening party in Kalkheim, in Germany, a few weeks ago, the question arose how many kisses could be exchanged between two lovers within a certain space of time. A youth offered to bet anybody present fifty dollars that he and his betrothed would kiss one another 10,000 times within ten hours, provided they were permitted to partake of some slight refreshment at intervals of half an hour during the performance. His wager having been accepted, the affianced couple addressed themselves to the achievement of their task. At the expiration of the first hour their account stood credited with 2,000 kisses. During the second they added another thousand, and during the third 750 to that number. Then they both broke down. The youth's lips were stricken with cramp, and the maiden fainted away. Later on in the evening she was compelled to take to her bed with a sharp attack of neuralgia. An even more distressing result ensued, for led to the breaking off, by mutual consent, of the matrimonial engagement.

A young butcher, subject to epileptic fits, escaped from Bloetre, and soon afterwards stabbed a policeman in a street brawl. Dr. Legrand du Saulle hesitated to say whether the prisoner, who was perfectly composed at his trial, was quite responsible; but Dr. Bianche, another expert, emphatically declared that he was so. "If he had committed common assault with his hands, I should have held him irresponsible," said Dr. Bianche, "because he is a man of violent temper, who, when his fits are coming on, takes offence at the smallest provocation; but in his hottest paroxysms he knows quite well that he must not use deadly weapons. He never did so in the asylum, and his only excuse in this particular instance is that he had been drinking; but he is no more guiltless on that account than an ordinary drunkard." This opinion procured the prisoner's conviction, and it was held to be an important opinion, as establishing the fact that the responsibility of alleged lunatics cannot be settled by any rules of general application, but must be decided in each individual case according to the circumstances. In short, the doctrine now accepted by French medical jurists is that before a lunatic can be declared irresponsible for a crime it must be ascertained whether his malady predisposed him to the perpetration of that particular crime.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY. LONDON, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold and Princess Helena at Windsor today was conducted with great pomp. The bridesmaids were Lady Esmyntrude Russell, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; Lady Mary Campbell, sixth daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham; Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry; Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield; Lady Eva Sarah Louise Grenville, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Warwick; Lady Catherine Sibyl Inland, sister of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarroll; and Lady Florence Mary Boyle-Wilbraham, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lathom. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester and Winchester and the Dean of Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught acted as "best men" for Prince Leopold. The arrangements followed closely the precedents of previous royal marriages at St. George's Chapel, and the same splendor of ceremonial was observed as on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught.

Consumption Cured. Since 1870 Dr. Snerar has each year sent to this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish his office, and has placed in my hands the formulae of that simple, vegetable remedy discovered by an East Indian missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all other Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. NORRIS, 148 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-1360w.

PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, replying to Mr. Moore, Mr. Clonmel, denied that there was any necessity for amending the passenger acts for the further protection of female emigrants. The steamship companies, he said, were fully following out the recommendations of the Board of Trade in the matter.

THE VIENNA HOLOCAUST. LONDON, April 27.—The examination of the persons accused of neglect or of punishable action in connection with the burning of the Ring Theatre, Vienna, was concluded on Tuesday. Herr Newald, ex-Mayor, declared that he had followed instructions regarding the drawing up of regulations towards the prevention of fire.

BRADLAUGH ON THE WARPATH. Bradlaugh susses the Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for several thousand pounds damages in connection with Bradlaugh's ejection from the lobby last session. Bradlaugh also susses Mr. Newdegate, Conservative member for North-Warwickshire, for maintenance. He claims \$5,000 damages.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND CANADA. The Manchester Guardian, respecting the negotiations between France and Canada, says certain points raised by the French Government are under the consideration of the Canadian Cabinet. The negotiations are suspended until a conclusion on the points has been arrived at. The French have been made aware that no propositions will be admissible which place the trade of England at disadvantage compared with that of France.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. QUEBEC, April 27.—The annual meeting of the Quebec Steamship Co. was held at the office of the Company this afternoon. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and the affairs of the company, notwithstanding their ill-luck, proved much more satisfactory than was expected. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing twelve months:—Messrs. A. Boutin and J. W. Buchanan, Montreal, and Weston Hunt, P. Garneau, A. Joseph, W. Withall, J. C. Thompson, H. S. Scott, and D. C. Thompson, of Quebec.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK, April 27.—The Times publishes over 30 columns of reports from points in 27 States, and a Territories covering over 1,500 centres of agricultural activity. The reports show that, despite the floods, frosts and backward spring, the general condition of the crops, with few exceptions, promises an abundant harvest throughout the country. Winter wheat will give an increased yield in nearly every State except Indiana, Ohio and New York. The last named only will produce much less than the average. Spring wheat is much more flattering in its promise, the increase being 50 per cent in some States west of the Mississippi river. In some old grain States other grains are reported placing wheat—barley, oats and rye especially. In all these large increases of acreage is reported. Corn shows a very large increase in nearly every State where it is cultivated. Cotton is expected to give at least an average crop. The sugar cane crop, except in a few cases, is in good condition and will probably be an average crop. Tobacco does not show much change. A light hay crop is expected throughout the country. There will be an increase in the acreage of potatoes. Fruit crops have been the chief sufferers. The frost has about destroyed peaches and small fruits in Virginia, Maryland and the Hudson Valley. Other fruits will yield an average crop, perhaps, cherries. The dairy interests, north and east, are receiving more attention and, with fruit raising, replacing the cultivation of grain. The cattle growing interests west are most flourishing.

NEWS ITEMS. A two-year-old boy was found drunk in Boston. His mother had given him whiskey because he liked it.

The circulation of standard silver dollars for the week ending April 22nd, in the United States, was \$132,999.

The "blood poisoning" which recently resulted in Prof. Green's death at Oxford, in England, has been traced to a supply of unwholesome milk, which was given by a cow farmed by a ladies' college.

A negro woman tore down her enemy's house at Hot Springs, Ark. The building was substantial, though very small, but with her powerful arms and an axe she wrecked it, nobody daring to interfere.

The Sheriff of Mobile, Ala., was unable to find John Percy Moore, an escaped convict; but a stroke of lightning reached him, as he was hiding in a shanty, and injured him so badly that he was glad to be taken back to the prison hospital.

Captain Stokes, a Tennessee fisherman, became so engrossed in his sport that he did not notice the pests called buffalo gnats, and their bites were so numerous and poisonous that he died from the effect.

The sister of a wealthy St. Louis merchant was dying in a poorhouse. She sent a message begging him to overlook their estrangement, after she was dead, and give her remains a respectable burial. He refused, and she was entered in the Potter's Field.

When Senator Brown was Governor of Georgia he found among some mouldy papers in the basement of the State House vouchers for a \$22,000 claim against the general Government for defending the frontiers against Indians from 1795 to 1818, and Congress is likely to direct payment.

The young women of Nevada City, Cal., amuse the town while amusing themselves. Twenty-four of them formed a company, in mockery of the young men's military organization, and paraded in a uniform of red calico, with brooms for guns. Their last parade was to escort a bride to the railroad station.

A grocer in Jersey County, Illinois, was annoyed by longhairs, who filled their pipes from a box of loose tobacco without paying, and he mixed some gunpowder with the weed. The next free smoker lost an eye by the explosion. He got a verdict of \$1,000 damages, and on appeal the judgment was sustained.

The British Board of Trade returns show that the imports for March were £38,008,673, against £36,842,336 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of £1,166,337. The exports were £20,993,275, against £19,121,038, an increase of £1,872,237. For the three months the imports show an increase of £2,799,464, and exports £8,454,453.

The question involved in a St. Louis lawsuit was whether a wink, said to have been made by the defendant, qualified the words which he uttered at the same time. He told the plaintiff to levy on the contents of a certain safe, and it was claimed that, by covertly and expressively winking, he reversed the meaning of what he said. The jury decided against the wink theory.

"PROGNATHOUS" IRISHMEN.

That great Conservative ally, Prof. Goldwin Smith, contributes to the Pall Mall Gazette a letter on the Irish question displaying rather more than his usual amount of venomous malice towards Irishmen. He says that, until "the savage classman is worked out of the Irishman's character, and he is politically abreast of the Englishman, force [coercion] will sometimes be required, as it is now, to uphold the reign of law." The Pall Mall Gazette, accepting for the sake of argument the Professor's theory that the Irishman is a "savage classman," cites, in reply, fact after fact from history, showing that Ireland has always been at its quietest during the periods when coercion was not in use. Thus, from April, 1832, to August, 1835, Lord Grey's Coercion Act was in force. Yet, in the earlier parts of 1835 the Judges of Assize declared that heinous crimes were frequent to an unusual and alarming extent. On the expiry of the Act in August, 1835, Drummond undertook to govern and did govern Ireland constitutionally. In 1836 and 1837 the Judges declared that there was a remarkable decrease of crime. This improvement went on until 1839 a Select Committee, appointed expressly in order to discover that crime had increased under Drummond's authority, was compelled to report that crime had greatly diminished.

Having thus proved that quietude and coercion do not go hand in hand, the Pall Mall turns upon Professor Smith, and proves, from a grossly offensive phrase of his own, that it is not requisite to work out by force the "savage classman" from the breast of the Irishman in order to make him a peaceable citizen. Says Mr. Smith:—"At Toronto, where I live, there is a large number of Irish. They are still prognathous, I suppose, and some of them are bad. But, on the whole, they are peaceable, law-abiding, industrious, and, though heavily taxed by their Church, a tolerably prosperous set of people. They have now and then collisions with the Orangemen, but otherwise they commit no outrages. They seem gradually to improve in temperance—farmers they do not easily become; but the Irish in the United States have built the cities and made the railroads, which seem a sufficient answer to the assertion that, as savages, they are incapable of continuous work."

The contemptuous epithet "prognathous" is flung at Irishmen in order to acquaint the world that in physical and intellectual development the Professor considers the Irish race infinitely beneath such a superior being as himself. The remainder of the paragraph is equally obnoxious to courtesy and truth. The Irish do easily become farmers, and good ones, and so far as they are, as the Professor insinuates, in the United States principally hoo-carriers and navvies, the fault lies entirely with the political system that brought them up in misery and ignorance, and then drove them under stress of starvation to a foreign country, there to earn the crust denied to them at home.—Toronto Globe.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL. Sir Hector Langevin intends to introduce some changes in the Civil Service Bill stating the remuneration to be given the Board of Examiners under the Act, one to receive not more than \$10 per diem and travelling expenses, and any assistants that may be called \$5 per diem each and travelling expenses. The minimum and maximum of the following officers are to be as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Minimum, Maximum. Includes Deputy head (\$3,200-\$4,000), Chief clerk (1,800-2,400), First-class clerk (1,200-1,800), Second-class clerk (1,100-1,400), Third-class clerk (400-1,000), Messengers, etc. (300-500).

The salaries of the customs officers are to range as follows:—Inspectors' salary, from \$1,500 to \$2,500; collectors, \$400 to \$4,000; surveyors, \$1,200 to \$2,500; chief clerks, \$1,200 to \$3,000; clerks, \$600 to \$1,200; chief landing waiters, \$600 to \$1,200; lead waiters, \$600 to \$1,000; gaugers, \$800 to \$1,200; chief lockers, \$800 to \$1,200; lockers, \$400 to \$800; tide surveyors, \$500 to \$1,000; tide waiters, \$400 to \$600; preventive officers, \$100 to \$600; messengers, \$200 to \$500. For appraisers, \$800 to \$2,000. For assistant appraisers, \$500 to \$1,500.

The inland revenue salaries are proposed to be:—The chief inspector, \$3,000; inspector of distilleries, \$2,500; district inspectors, \$2,000 to \$2,500; collector, \$500 to \$2,200; deputy-collector, \$400 to \$1,500; clerks and accountants, \$600 to \$1,200; special class excise-man, \$1,200; first, second and third class excise-man, \$600 to \$1,000; probationary excise-man, \$500; messengers, \$500. To which may be added for surveys of important manufacturing and additional salary for the special class excise-man who perform that duty not exceeding \$200 per annum.

The salaries of post office inspectors are to range from \$2,200 to \$3,600; and for chief inspector, \$2,800. The assistant inspectors are to get from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The rates of pay for railway and marine mail clerks are stated.

The pay of the city postmasters, it is proposed, shall be as follows:—Class 1, where postage collections exceed \$8,000, \$2,600; class 2, where postage collections exceed \$60,000 to \$90,000, \$2,400; class 3, where postage collections exceed \$40,000 to \$60,000, \$2,200; class 4, where postage collections exceed \$20,000 to \$40,000, \$2,000; class 5, where postage collections are less than \$20,000, \$1,400 to \$1,800 as the Postmaster-General may determine. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever. The assistant postmaster, class 1, shall receive \$2,000; do 2, \$1,800; do 3, \$1,600; do 4, \$1,400; do 5, \$1,100 to \$1,400; clerks in the city post office, third class, \$400, by annual increment of \$40 to \$800; second class, \$900, by annual increment of \$50 to \$1,200; first class, with specified duties in each case, with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster-General. No salary shall be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500. Letter carriers, messengers, box-collectors and porters, \$300 to \$500, by annual increments of \$30.

The salaries of the employees belonging to the second or outside division of other departments than those enumerated above shall be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council.

From observation, under the microscope of the Blood of patients (using Follow's Compound Syrup of Hyprophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle.

The Rev. Alphonse Lemieux, son of Mr. Narcisse Lemieux, of Quebec, has obtained the degree of Doctor of Theology at the Propaganda College, Rome, after passing a most brilliant examination. He is now travelling in the Holy Land, and will return to Quebec in June to begin his lectures at Laval University after the summer vacation.

Brilliant Scientific Triumph.

IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souville's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. After having been used in the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 per cent. of these diseases, by many called incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a blessing to mankind and a credit to his name. Many persons in the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds:—

Mr. O. HILL, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOUCHVILLE, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured.

Mr. GEO. ANON, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases; cured. Mrs. SMITH, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh.

GEO. MAQUIN, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of asthma. ROBERT GAULT, of Gault Bros., Montreal, can tell you all about the Spirometer for bronchitis.

GEO. WILLIS, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. JOHN DORN, 8 Robert street, Toronto, bronchitis. J. D. ARMSTRONG, 186 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness.

THOMAS TELFER, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. BENJ. A. DRAKE, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Mr. HUNTER, a student of McGill College, who suffered from chest disease, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. BENOIT, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Thousands more could be given, but the above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write, inclosing stamp, to M. Souville, ex-Aide-major of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Full particulars sent free and instruments expressed to any address.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

IF YOU ARE RUINED. In health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long flowery testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. WORK ON THE DRY DOCK ABANDONED. VICTORIA, B.C., April 28.—The local contractors for the dry dock have suspended operations, and it is understood that they have abandoned the work. The Government look to McNamee & Co., of Montreal, the original contractors, to finish the dock. A great deal of work has been done, and large sums are due to laborers and dealers here.

Erre's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Erre has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and 1 lb.) labelled.—JAMES ERRE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of ERRE'S CHOCOLATE.

They are truly noble instruments. Every great artist prizes them.—Garrano.

Webber is the FINEST PIANO I ever heard.—Zive King.

"THE TWO LEADING PIANOS! WEBER AND STEINWAY CONTRASTED."

In speaking of these two Pianos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. The Chickering, Knabe, Decker & Son, Decker Bros., Yose & Son, all good commercial Pianos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures, are distinct from those that are acknowledged works of art. They are generally well and honestly made, and being manufactured and sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist, or the connoisseur, who would obtain from the Piano the grandest results of which this instrument is capable, must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

The Weber and Steinway Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway Pianos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber; but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and nobility—three qualifications which combined give the distinct and perfect articulation, which only one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Pianos for their public performances and private use. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other piano of this age.—Spectator.

NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY, 226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, AGENTS.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

LONDON, April 28.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Fund Committee last night, to discuss the question of sending unemployed working people to Canada, Sir Alexander T. Galt stated that he would return to Canada next week. He said he would communicate with his Government in regard to the emigration of these people, and would write to the committee on the subject. The steamer "Fennian," which will sail from Liverpool to-morrow for Quebec and Montreal, will take 400 unemployed work people of London, who go out under the auspices of the committee for the promotion of the emigration of that class.

TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWN'S ELLIXIR, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. No equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it! There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G2]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT CURE FOR COUGHS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, ALL LUNG DISEASES, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.



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