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A GRAND OVATION

TENDERED TO MICHARL DAVITY IN NEW YORK.

What the Erish Patriot Had to Say of Dr. McChun's Case-The Situation in freland.

New York, Jan. 24 -The demonstration et Macison Square girden last night in honer of Michael Davitt upon the occasion of his farewell to America was so immense affir. Between wine and ten thousand people were present. It was end of the most en husiastic gatherings ever held in this city. It was gatherings ever need in rais day. It was a popular oration. Captain Williams, who admirably braciled the crowd, said that some thousands or aid not goin admittance. In closing the Fourth avenue doors against the crown be was nearly burt himself. Gifmore's bank was there and sent the people wild with the fas inuting Irish airs so characteristically rendered. He was the first to enter with his medals on his breast, and the people rose to their feet and cherred him, at the cenclusion of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" (very appropriate for the accession) Mr. Michael Davitt, accompanied by Mrs. Davitt, came wpon the platform. Metaphorically, the roof was lifted at the shout of applause that greeted the great Irish leader. With him were Mr. Patrick Ford and Mr. Augustin Ford, Mgr. Ducey, Father Kenny, Father Cassidy, of Ireland; the Rev. Dr. McHale, of Ireland: Dr. helly, of Dublin and recently of Boston; Mr. Terence Powderly, and several well known Irishmen. Mr. Henry George was in the body of the hall. After Gilmore's band had played "Remembrances of Ireland" Mr. Davitt stepped to the front. When the applause had died away he began iris speech, and before he got through roused the wildest enthusiasm by his statement of the case of Dr. McGlyna. He commenced as follows:-

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, There are many circumstances associated with this very magnificent demonstration with this very magnificent demonstration which go to make it more than one of ordinary significance. It is one of the grandest ever assembled in this Empire City to send a message to Ireland—(applause. A voice— "Three cheers for Ireland!" Enthusiastic cheering) -and to send at the same time a message of warning and defiance to Ireland's enemy. It would be a folly of infatuation for me to suppose for one moment that such an assemblage could come together for any other purpose. I feel a pride, after addressing forty nine audiences since the Chicago assemblage, to address you. I presume to interpret your good will and feeling here to-night that your good wishes will accompany me back to Ireland in working out the social liberation of the fatherland. (Cheers)
So many thoughts suggest themselves
when looking on this friendly sea of faces

"I could not well pass over in silence the that I do not know what to say first. But recent evenue in Ireland must first arrest our attention. The struggle is again upon the land question. Our people are fighting for their homes and natural rights, and sounds of the desperate conflict are awaken ing a kindred feeling in the breasts of tenof thousand of Laisbmen on this side of the political reasons why I am justified in mak-Atlantic. (Applacae.)

I dare not, after reading recent despatches from Ireland, trust to myself to bring before inc.) in the papers this morning we read—"
on the inhumanities practised in Ireland Here somebody interrupted, "You are out you the inhumanities practised in Ireland with the sanction of the British Government. (Hisses.) I will borrow the words of a fearless Englishman in sympathy with the cause of Ireland, Henry Labouchere. (Great applause.) Writing for Englishmen on the atrocities recently committed in Kerry he courageously says :--

HYPOCRISY AND ECLIETS.

... We are hypocrites, the vilest of hypocrites, if we profess to be indignant over the Turkisn attrocities in Bulgaria, and if we do not insist upon a stop to the atrocities now taking place in Ircland under the fostering

Mr. Davitt went on to read the startling description given by Mr. Labouchere of an eviction scene, concluding with the quotation that "it was a wonder now the evict of families did not shoot somebody." "For my part," wrote Lahouchere, "I would have regarded the shooting of either the agent or any of the bailiffs that the agents employed as justifiable homicide. (Eathusiastic cheere.) And the fact that the scoundrel and his myr midons were allowed to leave the acene of their arine allowed to leave the acene of their acene allowed to leave the a that "it was a wonder how the evict of fammost law-abiding and most patient people its death struggles, with disaster and coercion under wrong of the human race. (Applause.) dogging the foctsteps of our movement. Hvery Tt is unnecessary for me," continued Mr. dogging the locates was employed Davitt, "to ask any sudience, or any bedy of men who admit the away of justice, what our hopes. We were menaced on every sahould be done with the system that permits hand. Cardinal Sinconi (biases and grouns) century. No nation has shown more patience or endurance or more regard for law and Eccington. It transpires now he was not order under landlordism than the people of exteried with his value and fruitless effects to Iroland. I am in a measure responsible for their passive artitude, but I endeavor to direct their attacks at the heart of the infamous system. I have endoavored to keep the people from acts of violence.

AVERSE TO FORCE.

"I believed, and still believe, it is unwise to resent to the use of undisciplined force against disciplined power, as this would be handing over certain victory to our carmies." (A voice-" We do not know that." Applanse.) "I have also been averse to mothbest, but sulcidal. I have believed that our struggle should not be guided by passion or

the world. (Applause.) The people of Ire- over his enquises. land had been peaceful for the past two years.
At last one of Rugland's political parties and Its greatest leader appeared to recognize the While calls for Henry George were coming fact that force was no remedy for ruling Ireland. Let the people once see that the faild. Powderly was discovered and called for.

Powderly was discovered and called for.

Idea to was bent on extermination, and not Mr. Ford said that Mr. Powderly was in no discharged. and the second of the second o

all the influence of all the leaders in the | condition to speak, and he respectfully asked world would serve to prevent some supreme act of retaliation which a maddened people, driven to despair, would attempt. (Ap-

plaure.)
"Let some of us," he continued, "be driven to the conclusion that England will resort to despotic power and coercive legislation, and thousands of men otherwise willing to extend the hand of peace and goodwill to hughend will feel called upon by their manheod, their consciences and their pledges to sacrifice their lives as necessary -- (tremendona applause) - to show the world by one supreme act of desperation that, mighty as Englimits power may be, there are makes by which justice can be vinaicated." *AADSTONE CREEKED.

The artion ir dicied the return of Mr Gladstone to power, and at the mention of the English statesmen's name cheers wer. given. Mr. Davit went on to show why Ireland was always in a state of agrarian rouble, and pointed one that the proceeds of Anariaan andustry west into the pockets of Irish lander is. He adverted to General ("Chinese") Gordon's visit to Ireland, and quoted the Englishmen's remarks on the suftering there, and teordon's offer to give lingered a few moments, than left the build-£1,090 to any landlerd who would live and ling by the Fourth avenue entrance. An imeat for one week in one of the miserable dwellings the poor tenants were housed in. If the Government persisted in its course, he said, it would find the manhood of Ireland. backed by Irish Americaus, harling itself across its path. "They will find," he cried, in a strong voice, "that we belong to a race who know how to die for liberty." At this the enthusiasm was unbounded and cheer followed cheer.

Speaking of laying out the landlords he said they were not entitled to one cent, but still that the Irieh would pay any debt they might incur. The democracy of Great Britain, he said, was in full sympathy with their efforts for Ireland. But the secret of their invincible power lay in the assistance of their exiled people abroad, which would make it impossible for any length of time to arrest the successful march of the Irish to liberty. They had the practical sympathy of the working classes of Great Britain. The speaker had warm friends among them, as stanneh for home rule as any to be found in Ireland. (Applause.) The English workmen were beginning to lock upon the Irish as their

DR. M'GLYNN'S CAUSE.

Now came the sensation of the evening.
"E will now say a word of interest," continued Mr. Davitt, "not only to me, but to the whole community of the city of New York, about Dr. McGlynn."

Here the people rose and enthusiastic cheers shook the building again and again. When it had nearly subsided voices cried. "Three cheers for the poor man's friend," and once more there was tumultuous ap-

case of my friend Father McGlynn. (Cheers and a voice, 'Down with one man power,'
'D'Donohuo?') But in what I am about to
say I will e deavor to carefully avoid the mistakes of others and refrain from a criticism that injures the cause it means to defend. (Hear, hear.) There are both personal and tog allusion to that great question to-night. In Dr. McGlynn's statement (immense cheer-

of order," and cries at once answered to put him out. Then Mr. Davitt, raising his hand, said: "No, never mind evicting anybodywe are not evicting here. (Laughter and cheers.) Please let me talk to you for a quarter of an hour and after that you can all talk together.

"In the papers this morning we read :-"I did promise in 1882 to make no more Irish Land Lengue speeches, and when again censured in 1683 for favoring the Irish resolution in a speech in behalf of the sparving people of the West of Ireland, made at the request of the United Ireland County Assohand of magistrates and constables. The fractions, I did promise to make no more horrors of Glencoe have been outdone by those of Glenbeigh."

The speeches on the Irish question, even for charity; but I did not bind myself by promise to make no more appearance. ise to abstain for all time to come from public speaking on political and social subjects.

"It appears from this that Dr. McGlynn's their orime alive is proof that the Irish are the coincidence. In 1882 the Irish cause was in such atrocities to take place in this nivetoenth at the hebret of English agents in Rome ("Oh !" and hisses) was joined by Sir (keorge onerce the Irish bishops and privata. He hutled his little thanderboles at our friends in Accerica because England instancted him that it was here we drew the sinewact ver. (Cheers) Cardinal Simeoni singled out for certaire and punishment one of the most devoted pricets, one of the best hearted men ever called to the ministry of religion, Dr. McGlyun. (Immeuse enthusiasm, obsers and waving of bate and handkeronicle.)

The grator went on to show that Sir George Errington was instrumental in calling down plause.) "I have also been averse to moth-ods of reskless revolution. Revenge is, at best, but salcidal. I have believed that our struggle should not be guided by passion or (Cheers) No one believed that Father Mo-The orator went on to say that he advo-cated a cesseless determination which should the church. He could may for him that he would Reep on their side the right thicking men of remain in the church, that he would go to

POWDERLY CALLED FOR.

to be excused.
"Let him stand up We want to see him." (Cheers and calls for Powderly.) Mr. Davitt and Mr. Ford then led the labor

leader forward amid wild applause. Mr. Powderly modestly stepped to the edge of the platform and the vast audience arose and welcomed him with repeated cheers. He said :-- "It will be impossible for me to speak to-night. It will not be in good taste for me to follow the great speech of Mr. Davith. But it will be proper for me to say that I endorse every word that Mr. Davit has said here to-night. (Great and renewed applance.) Let me, as a laboring man, with him leng life and success -success for himself and the great can-e which be represents. (Cheers and prolonged applance, with crice

" Henry George.) Gimore's band then played some stirring airs and the undience of why dispersed after colling and waiting for Henry George, who was not on the platform.

Fifteen minutes Later, when the vast assembly had partially regired, Mr. Davitt, his wife and some friends took a look at Butlal's Bill's bullet pierced Dusdwood stage coach. They lingered a few moments, than left the buildno no crowd was waiting and the etrosts rang with cheera as Mr. Davitt entered the coupe and drove away.

THE EISHERIES DISPUTE.

THE HON, MR. FOSTER ON THE BELMONT BILL NOW REPORT CONGRESS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 .- Hon. George Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in an interview here to-day concerning the Balmont bill, said that whilst the bill approred to assume that American fishing vessels had trading rights in Canadian waters, the treaty of 1818 gave them no such rigute. This has been the interpretation put upon it ever since by the Bruish and Colonial Covernments, and from 1818 to the present the American Government have never opposed that interpretation, They have acquiesced in the enforcement of the provisions of the treaty against their tishermen from 1818 to 1871, when it was interrapted by the negotiation of the Washington treaty, abrogated in 1885. Whilst the bill recites that retaliatory measures may be taken where Canada refuso, to American fishing ve .sels rights to which such vessels are entitled by treaty or by the law of nations, the Canadian contention is that no rights have been denied to American vessels to which they are entitled by treaty. The President, therefore, if such legislation is enacted, will have to interpret the treaty for himself, which may involve considerable hardship upon himself. Mr Fosconsiderable hardship upon himself. Mr Foster that the following whatso ter denies that American fishing vessels have been all similar potential nectings whatso before deprived of those alleged rights in a harsh or asjustifished way, and for proof refers to the only informed of the following whatso deficitly repeated to him in the teachings of the Gospel was met by another declaration that the true and only authority in dealing with him."

The original of the following from all similar potential nectings whatso deficit between rich and poor was to be some in the teachings of the Gospel was met by another declaration that the true and only authority in dealing with him."

The original of the following from all similar potential nectings whatso denility that the true and only authority in dealing with him."

The original of the following in the desired to him in the teachings of the Gospel was met by another declaration that the true and only adequate remedy for social evils lay in the abolition of private ownership of land and sent by until ou Jan. 16 to Dr. M. Glynn, the he says, has not in a single instance refused any fair rights of hespitality, having allowed all reasonable facilities for shelter repairs, obtaining wood, water, getting medical advice and reasonable supplies for the sustenance of life when their vessels had run out of these and bud made proper application for them. If Congress wishes to deprive Caurdiac versule of privileges denied to American vessels in Canadian porte, it would orsly prevent Canadian dehermen from trading in American-ports, but the measure of retaliation aimed at in Mr. B. lmont's Bill is as wide one, look ing towards a complete ab rogation of trade between the two countries, a measure which For ter says he does not believe the good sense of the American people represented by their legiclators will ever sanction.

TERADING ON TRAGEDY.

HE. GOSCHEN GIVES HER OFF NION OF TRISH AFFAIRS-MORE EVICTIONS AT GLEVBRIGE THE TENANTS IN A CERONICE STATE OF POVERTY AND UNABLE NO PAY.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.-Mr. Guschen, chas cellur of the exchequer, in a speech here last night, said it was libel on the Liberal Unionists to say their attitude was incompatible with the entertaining of the greatest sympathy for Ireland and for I tish tenants. "Icish agitators," Mr. Gosohen said, "are now treading on tragedy. They are increasing collisions between temats and the law. They are lighting a blaze whenever they can and fauning the flame by agitation.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 -Police and baffills engaged in evicting tenants on the Wina estate at Glenbeign started this morning for a distant part of the estate to make farther evictions. The Irish members of Parliament who are representing the tenants followed. The evictions were resumed to-day, Messrs, Conybears and Dillon, acting for the tenants, having failed to make terms with Agent Boe. Mr. Ros now proclaims that he will raze to the ground the habitations of all tenants refusing to meet his terms.

Dunlin, Jun. 21.—Lord Magor Sullivan han gone to Glenbeigh. Several evictions were effected there to day. All these evicted, however, were readmitted as caretakers at nominal salary of one penny per week. A great throng of people followed the evicting party from place to place, but although the crowd was hoisterous there was no riot-

ing Father Quilter, who has been pricut at Glerbeigh for three years, said to-day that he that frequently in the past urged his people to pay their rents, believing their failures to do so was from dishonest motives. He is now convinced that Glenbeigh is in a chronic mase of poverty. He says the people migrate in harvest time as laborers, but depend largely upon the donations of sons and daughters living in other districts.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- The amount of the reduction of rents accepted by the tenants on the estates of Lord Londonderry, lord fieu-tenant, was 10 per cent. The tenants had demanded 30 per cent reduction.

Duntin, Jan. 19 .- O'Grady and fifteen others,

Archbishop Corrigan Speaks.

A RULL STATEMENT OF REV. DR. Me-GLYNN'S TROUBLE WITH THE CHURCH.

He Writes a Letter Over His Own Signatur -The Deposed Priest Clings to His Be-Hef in Henry George's Land Doctrine and Wi 1 Not Go to Rome -The Pope Takes the Matter in His own Hands.

Archbishop Corrigan gave out on Friday i ht for publication the su joined letter, in which is embedded the tun metery of the McGivon case. The reporters of the various papers were summoned to the archiepiscopal residence by earns of invitation, r questing their presence at 7 o'clock. When the reporters were assembled in the reception room the Arabbishop's socretor, the Rev. Dr. MeDi noell, outered with the letter and read it to them.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 21, 1887. The press of this city nas shown so much courteey towards me in the painful issue that has engaged much general attention for the past few works, that I determined this morning in view also of other reasons which will appear further on in this communication to make a simple and straightforward statement of the mind on the subject as you expressly facts in the case, such as I know them, alluded to it in your note to me without personal feeling and without commone, and this communication is intended to

be final. First-In August, 1882, the Cardinal Profeet of the Propagancia e lied attention to the fact that certain speeches were requested that the clergy of the disc so in general be desired to abstain from political conflicts. This letter was saddered to me, out as until the death of Coronal McCloskey I had no jurisdiction over the reverend chryy of this diocese, I returned the letter to Eis Eminener, who set for Dr. McGlynn and had a private interview with him. The Cardinal then arrected me to say in his name, and as the result of this interview, that the Doctor recognized his errors, or dessent to he sorry for them, promised to abstain in meeforth

to the Propaganda. Second-In September, 1882, before this report had time to reach It ins a second letter came from Cardinal Simeoni, in the name of the Sovereign Powell, ordering Dr. McGlynn to be suspended a divises unless the Cardinal Archbushop thought best to adopt some milder measures. In any event the Doctor was to be brought back to wiser counsels and made to desist from his recent course of conduct. This latter was handed to Dr. McGlynn to read and ponder over, so that he might shape his course secordinaly.

JOY AT THE PEOPAGANDA.

Third-In October, 1852, a third letter same from the Propaganda, containing an expression of jay and consultation that i'r. Me-Glynn had recognized his errors and gently insinuating that where a scandal has been papile the church desires that a public reparation also should be made. Fourth-In May, 1883, an additional letter

salled attention to the fact that Dr. McGlynn had not kept the promises made to his Archbishop, and hence the Cardinal was requested to forbid him from pursuing such a kind of life and making inflammatury political speeches. A copy of this letter was communicated to the doctor. At the same time the Cardinal Archbishon added, May 26, 1883, by way of suggestion that Dr. McGlynn, if he chose, might take his summer vacation in the form of a trip to Rome, and thus have an opportunity of making in person a more extisfactory ex-planation to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, On June 1, 1883, the Doctor re phied, declining the professed trip to Rome and adding: "I shall henceforth refuse to take any part in any such meeting, even though it be for charitable olders." For thermore, on July I he caused to be printed in the New York Tablet a statement that he condemned and repudiated any report or interpretations of any words of his contrary follows:to the doctrines of the Catholic Church."

represent Cardinal McCloskey at the con- to published articles, and I repeat it here. erence of the American Archbishops. During a bure taught and I shall continue to teach in this visit, Cardinal Simeoui, alluding to 1)r. McGlynn's case, stated that this retraction was not satisfactory, In Outober, 1885, Cardinal McCloskey passed to his reward, and the administration of the diocese was intrusted to me.

Fifth-Having resumed the practice of apeaking in political gatherings, Dr. Mc-Glynn was gently rominded August 21, 1866, of the impropriety of such conduct. I do not know if Mr. George's name had been mentioned at that time as a candidate for the Mayoralty. At all events my letter simply deprecates interference in politics in general without thought or mention of any apacial party whatsoever. To this admonition Dr. McGiynn made no reply.

THE INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE.

Sixth-On Sept, 29 he sent Mr. George to sou me. As Dr. McGlynn spoke of Mr. George may be sanctioned, as "his very dear and valued friend." thought the occasion warranted my informing to exercise the holy ministry would be mani-Mr. George of the great risk the Doctor ran in taking a prominent part in polition, hoping I hope and trust you will, thereby that Mr. George would discusse a The censure now in force

friend from exposing himself to clearly foreseen consequences. That same evening the following note was written:-

No. 452 Mauison Avenue, New York, Sept. 29, 1886.)

REV. DEAR SIR,-I have read, with great regret, a printed circular, in which you and several others call a political mass meeting, to he held in this city on next Friday.

You certainly have not forgotten the men-

date of the Holy Father, the letters of the concdintory letter come to me from Carling! Carling! Prefect of Propaganda in 1852 and Sinconi for Dr. M. Jynn. He was invited 1883, nor the repeated promises made by you to His Eminence, the late Cordinal Archi-

As your Bishop I now forbid you in the prest positive manner to acted the property tracting in Chickering half on Peilly union, or take part in future in any political meang what wer without permission of the Stores

Congress tien of Propagand's Pide. I am very secry to be obliged to the blis step, but deeming it a matter of satisfactory see no alternative. I am, revereze dear

Doctor, faithfully yours, M. A. Coronina, Abp. Rev. Dr. McGlynn

THE PRIEST SUSPENDED.

To this note Dr. McGlynn replied by saying he would address the mass meeting, not-withstanding the prohibition, and he was letter of Oct. 2, of which the following is an extract: --

So Hagrant an act of disobedience cannot be passed over. Before accepting the invitation to address the meeting you knew fall well the distinct wishes of the S. C. of Propaganda. You were not is norant of my own introducing Mr. George. The objection consequently to your course of action has nothing whatever to do with this or that political party, but is founded on the instructions of the Holy See and the nature of the Episcopal authority on one hand, and ported in the Arish World and attributed to of sacceded obedience on the other. In view the Rev. D., Edward McGlyen, "containing propositions openly opened to the contrained to have recourse to ecclesiasteachings of the Cathore Church," and retical censures. I hereby suspend you from all sacordatal functions for the space of two

weeks from date. Seventh-Next come the sad sight of a Catholic priest riding in an open baronche from poll to poll on election day. Some three weeks after the political campaign enunciating the plain teachings of the Nov-ereign Poutiff. A few days later, Nov. 26, the doctrine of Pope Leo N111, was assailed by Dr. McGlynn, although he says with out adverting to it, and the statement of the Holy Father that the solution of the nai McClockey, approved by him and made in the restitution to all men of those rights in the soil that are now unjustly monopolized by a few. Dr. McGlyma was invited to correct this misstatement, as ho claimed, of his words. Had herlone so no consure would remain. He declined to comply, although after a week's rilence he made a quasi retractation in the Tribune of Dec. 2, but he never withdrew the main statement that private ownership of land is unjust. In consequence of this statement of Nov. 26 he was again suspended for the bilance of the year, and the Rev. Dr. Curran placed in temporary charge of St. Stephen's

Kighth-On Dec 4 the following cablegram came from the Propaganda :-Let Dr. McGlynn proceed immediately to

Rome. [Alumnus McGlynn immediate Roman pro-

fisciscatur Prefectus.] The cablegram was as great a surprise to me as to the doctor. I never asked nor even hinted in any way that he should go to Rome, My:former experience of June, 1883, would have precluded such a suggestion. When the telegram was delivered Dr. Mo Glynn simply replied, "There is no answer,"

HE CLINGS TO THE LAND DOCTRINE. To this date no answer seems to have been

the matter.

and, as far as known, paid no further heed to

sent to Rome asking extension of time or professing any willingness to comply when ble with the order of last December After waiting to vain two weeks for the alightest symptom of any disposition on little part to obey the Holy See (for by the constitutions of Gregory XV. and Pius 1X. the Propaganda has supreme delegated mower from the Pope, except in the very gravest maters), I wrote to Dr McGlynn re questing some reply, when, after waiting four days longer, he wrote, on December 20, 1886. that be could not go to Rome, and at the

My doctrine about land has been made In Oxfober, 1883, I was sent to Rune to clear to speeches, in reported interviews and speeches and writings as long as I fire that land is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private ownership of land is against natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sunc tioned, and I would bring shout instantly if I could such change of laws all the world over as would confiscate private property in land without one penny of compensation to the miscalled owners."

I'lbe italics are the Archbishop's-REP. The next correspondence is dated Decembor 29 :

NEW YORK, December 29, 1886, REV. DEAR DOCTOR: Your letter of the 20th inst. brought the pairful intelligence that you decimed going to Rome, and that you had taught and would continue to teach the igidation of private ownership of land, no matter by what laws of Church or state it

In view of such declarations, to permit you feetly wrong, unless you withdraw them, as

prolonged until the receipt of the letter of inerructions from Cardical Simeoni, now on its way to this city. I regret that under existing circumstances i do not feel able to uch deferently from the course just indicated. The remedy is in your hands. I am, Rev. Dear Doctor, very truly yours,
M. A. Countgan.

HE WILL NOT GO TO ROME

Tenth-Early and entery a most kind and to east not redered by but refusees "I will unbecome to see jone". It was forward dibe in it, and four days lyte, a note came in rely to mathe Doctor, as follows : -

letter of Diseases 22.1 and an exact copy of it torward die the Propaganda in orleete side your instanfor but going to I'm it the very accelerate which you your I had expressed them, and ro to avoid at a mixed presentation. Re-night I wrote again to the Cardinal Protect springlying the sum tance of your note of the 11th instant, in which you may "these reasone still hold good and well

continue to no so for a long time."

"I have reversed Cardinal Simeoni's lotter with your request that I would inform you of my plane. I will not go to Rema. The grave reasons which I gave you in this letter withstanding the prohibition, and he was for December 20 still hold good, and will consecutingly suspended for two weeks, in a time of despiter along time."

d of poor Averue, v Your, Jan. 14, 1887

As w to lipse before we were from the lot bes withought to their to langements meanwhile for the make som parish, act I incard (D.V.) to morrow to write to P this councilly of St. Michael's to place her an umperary charge, of St. Stephenica a.

bor gears reasons, I deem it best also to it nafer from St. Stephen's and appoint you to some other rectorship as soon as your relations with the Holy See will permit, and I respectfully ask, in accordance with the statutes of the diocese (No. 70), if you have any objections to offer. It finally, if I can be of any service to you, you know where to dud

> i am, reverend dear dector, M. A. Commons.

Rev. Dr. MoGlynn.

To this letter no answer was refurred. AGAIN SUMMONED TO ROME.

On January 16 I received following cable gram from Cardinal Simeoni:

" Give orders to have Dr. McGlynn again invited to proceed to Rome, and wise to con demn in writing the doctrines to which its has given utterance in public measings, or

St. Stephen's, and a copy mailed also to kis

address in Harlem. No answer. January 17 another cablegram came, like its predecessor, quite unexpectedly. In it the Sovereign Poutiff orders the Dater to Rome instantly. This also was I rearded Immediately by messenger, with respect of an answer, but none has been recent of

THE ANSWER TO THE COMMIT. " I Jan. 17 the Committee of St. 12 Chem's Church asked for an interview. The follow-

ing reply was sent :-452 MADISON AVENUE. New York, Jan. 19, 1637.

Mr. John R. Feeney:

Sin,-In consequence of a prior engagement which detained me until also nour last night, I have been unable to attend sooner to your registered letter of yest relay, which came to hand as I was leaving the house.

I now avail myself of the first free moment to remind you and your associates that a the Catholic Church Bisheps give an account of their cilicial action to their superiors when occasion requires, and not to thus, anier their charge. I am not aware that in transforring a subaltern officer from en 10st to another a general in the army consults his soldiers.

Still, making allowance for excited feelings and for the attachment entertained for one who has so long held towards you the sacced relations of poster, I am willing as a matter of favor, to state the reasons of my action in this particular case if Dr. McG ynn expresses in writing a desire to that effect. Otherwise through the same regard for bim which has induced me to keep silence for more than a month since hier fusal to obey the Hely See, a refusal more than once expressed to mo in writing, I prefer to say nothing in the prem-

I will add that no later than Monday of this week the if by Father gave a direct command to the theater to repair instantly to Rome. If you really wish well to Dr. Me-Glynn you with aid me in using every lawful means to induce him to obey the anthogity of the Hely See. I am, sir, respectfully

M. A. Country N. Archhienop of No . York.

IN THE HARDS OF THE POPE. The letest phase of this unbarry conflict occurred this morning, when A cheishop Jacob at Secretary of Propagands, cobled as fellows .-

"For predential ressons Propaganda has hitherto postpound action in the case of Dr. Melilyon. The Sovereign Pontiff as now niben the matter into his own hence

The case cownests to beren De bu Glynn an , the Haly Patier, M. A. CORRIGAN.

WA A. TABLE MORNING

Mrs. Chevriand says sho will receive her hat at the theate if the rose of the ladies will. The rest of the ladies say to 5 will if showill, and here we are halk where we

Peter-No; there is no rhyme for tobogganing, we a senir, to say. When in comes I hope and trust you will.

The pensure now in force will be inso facto let the loborgum side.