

belonging to a grand lady devoted to the practice of religion, and meeting into old age, at one side the edifying life of one of St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and at the other a bad French novel, the title of which alone would make one blush."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. Samuel Sheard, a woollen manufacturer of Montreal, left home on Monday and has not been heard of since.

The Scott Act came into force in the County of Lanark on Monday last and all the hotel keepers have closed their doors to the travelling public.

Two sons of Henry Ferdinand, of Waterloo, ate some wild parsnips while working in a field. One of them, aged twelve, dropped dead in ten minutes. The other still lives.

A heavy fire took place in Ingersoll on Thursday morning. The Albin House, Hewitt's grocery and a number of other buildings were burned. The loss will be very heavy.

The Customs officer at the International Bridge on Tuesday evening seized sixteen revolvers and forty-two watches that had been smuggled over in an organ by an organ grinder.

The hotel and saloon keepers in Hull have closed their doors in consequence of the heavy license fee imposed, and the landlords refuse to give meals or accommodation to man or beast.

A young man named Thomas O'Brien of St. Catharines, was caught between a captain bar and the top of the steamer Glenfleur, at Kingston, on Friday last, and instantly killed, the top of his head being taken completely off.

A brakeman on the Intercolonial Railway, named Boievert, fell from the special English mail train near Levis, Que., on Sunday last, and was picked up on Monday morning with his head so severely cut that he died shortly afterwards.

G. McVetta, foreman of Hendri's stable, Hamilton, took a cork out of a bottle of ammonia with his teeth on Sunday. The liquid had fermented with the heat of the building, and he may lose the sight of one eye.

A lamp in the study of Judge Macpherson's residence at Owen Sound exploded on last Tuesday, spilling the oil over Mr. Macpherson's clothes. After considerable trouble the fire was extinguished, but not before his hands, feet and body were severely burned.

La Presse, a weekly comic journal which has been in existence in Montreal for fifteen months, has ceased publication, owing to a threatened prosecution for publishing two articles of an obscene character against the Christian Brothers and church choristers.

A young lad named Eddie Davidson and a companion were rowing on the Niagara river at Black Rock on Sunday. The boat drifted nearer and nearer the falls until they could hear the roaring of the terrible cataract. By a superhuman effort they pulled through the ice and reached the shore in safety.

As the down express approached Oshawa station, on Monday morning, the engine struck a young girl, daughter of Patrick English, of Colborne, who was on the track, and threw her about fourteen feet down an embankment. She was seriously injured. There are no hopes of her recovery.

The recent troubles in the Church of England Diocese of Ontario are over, and have resulted in the loss to the Diocese of a sum amounting to about \$10,000, nearly equally divided between capital and interest. All expectations of the recovery of this amount have been abandoned and the Clerical Secretary has resigned all preferences and office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Moohan's new hotel in London East was destroyed by fire one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McCarty contemplate making a voyage around the world.

A man named Joseph O'Donnell has been brought to the asylum here from Guelph.

It is expected that by the census returns the population of the city will be over 200,000 and the suburbs about 10,000.

During the past week four unsuccessful attempts were made to burn Deacon's Hotel, opposite the market.

The plot of land adjoining the High School was sold on Monday in lots, the whole bringing in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Mr. Hugh Daley, formerly of this city, but now train despatcher of St. Thomas, has returned from the South considerably improved in health.

Between seven and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening last, James Anderson, from Hayville, committed suicide at the Lunatic Asylum in this city by tying one end of a lead-stick to the ventilator overhead and adjusting a noose around his neck. When found life was extinct.

The body of Mr. John Harris, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed on the 31st of March last, was found in the river on last Saturday afternoon by a couple of men who were fishing near Blackfriars Bridge. The body was brought to his late residence and interred on Sunday morning. He had about \$30 in his pocket and his watch was found to have stopped a little after eight. Whether he accidentally fell in the river or committed suicide is not known.

During the progress of the fire at Leonard's works on Wednesday, while two of the firemen, named Harry Smith and George Grey, were working on the branch cable end of the building fell, completely covering them with red-hot brick.

A large number of persons ran to their assistance and removed the debris, when it was found that both had been seriously injured—Grey having one of his legs broken in two places and Smith received several large cuts on the head, besides internal injuries in the neighborhood of the heart.

The most destructive fire that has been witnessed in London for some time occurred last Wednesday evening at the boiler and machine works of Messrs. E. Leonard & Sons, on York Street. The fire brigade were quickly on the spot, but owing to the inflammable nature of the

building their efforts were useless in trying to save the main building, so they devoted their attention to the surrounding buildings and confined the fire to the main one. The firm will lose heavily, as they had in stock seventy portable engines and boilers and fifteen stationary engines. All the machinery destroyed. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$600,000, while there was only \$15,000 insurance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Seven steamers on Thursday brought five thousand emigrants to New York.

Twelve thousand two hundred Russian convicts will be deported to Siberia on the 10th May.

A Greek army corps has been ordered to the frontier to take over the ceded territory.

Most, publisher of *Freiheit*, Socialist Journal, has been indicted for inciting to murder.

The continued weakness of Russian bonds is traceable to the effects of the Czar's murder, and serious fears of a revolution in Russia.

James McCarthy, in a fit of somnambulism on Tuesday morning, walked from the roof of a six-story house, at Cincinnati, and was killed.

The Spanish Government's victory at the municipal elections is complete. The Government seems disposed to set the Cuban prisoners free.

Fannie Blanchard, aged twenty-four, died at New York on Wednesday of immoderate use of cosmetics at Buffalo, whence she came for treatment.

News from the Transvaal is disquieting. At a large meeting of Boers, held at Pretoria, the speakers expressed most extreme views relative to the terms of ultimate settlement.

In the House of Commons the Bill for closing barrooms in Wales on Sundays was read a second time by a vote of 163 to 17. Mr. Gladstone spoke in support of the Bill.

The switchmen in Chicago are on strike for an advance of wages, and telegrams say that the interruption to transportation grows more serious every day. Not a car load of grain has been moved over the Eastern roads for two or three days.

The Pope has ratified the erection of the Diocese of Davenport, Iowa, cut from the Diocese of Dubuque, hitherto comprising the whole State. Rev. John McMullen, Vicar-General of Chicago, will be Bishop of Davenport, and Rev. K. C. Flash will be Bishop of Lacrosse.

Additional articles of agreement have been concluded between the United States and Canada to afford the public increased facilities for the exchange of letter correspondence, and preventing the evasion by publishers of the postal laws and regulations of the United States.

It is stated that Bradlaugh will again enter the House of Commons and demand to be sworn in for the amendment of the Parliamentary Oaths Act be considerably delayed. The Bill is not likely to pass quickly, as the House is much pressed with other affairs.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Thursday during the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill, Minister Depetis declared that the Government objected to the Bill for the amendment of the law of franchise based upon educational requirements and taxation. Minghelli said he would prefer universal suffrage to a Bill which pronounced unfair to the peasant.

A telegram from Montevideo states that the British sloop *Doteret* was blown up on the 29th April in the Straits of Magellan. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown. The commander, paymaster, engineer, caulker, carpenter and fourteen others were saved and eight officers and 135 men were killed. The *Doteret* registered 1,137 tons and was 900 horse-power.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

During the month of May devotions took place every evening in honor of the Blessed Virgin, which are well attended. The altar is decorated in the most beautiful style, and some of the members of the Sodality receive communion every morning at mass.

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Since the body of John B. Sage was found in the river some weeks since a great deal of interest has centered on his case.

In December he disappeared mysteriously, and rewards were offered by his friends for information concerning him. The chief of police made a trip to Michigan and returned with the news that Sage had been in Port Huron a day or two before, and the theory of its being an elopement case was generally accepted.

Though the body found could not be recognized, the parents identified the clothing and a knife as being those of their son. The inquest on the case has been twice adjourned without returning a verdict, and the case rests thus. No report was admitted at the last sitting of the jury.

Mr. M. D. Healey has closed his dry goods establishment here and gone to Hamilton.

Miss Maggie McKenna has gone to Fort Gratiot, Mich., to take charge of a class in music.

Mr. T. A. Sheehan, who almost lost his hand some weeks ago by contact with a circular saw in the Grand Trunk works, is so far recovered as to be able to work.

Miss Nolan has given up her position in New York city and returned to Brantford, where she intends to give instruction in music.

We had a number of Stratford people here on Sunday week.

For the first three months of this year there were 52 deaths registered for the city.

Among the recent deaths in our congregation are Miss Nolan and Miss Bridget Moloney.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$115.00 from the St. Anne's congregation of which Father Andrieu is pastor. This is the first instalment of the amount promised towards the erection of the new Cathedral, and we believe the first payment from the parish outside the city. As the congregation of St. Anne is itself financially embarrassed this speaks well for the fidelity of the people and the zeal of the pastor. We are sure this example of thus speedily commencing to help the grand work which his Lordship the Bishop has undertaken will soon be followed by many others.

SUBSTANTIAL REGRETS.

Presentation of an Address and Purse of Money to Rev. Father Lennon, Dundas.

Possibly no clergyman ever left his parish with more expressions of regret and kind wishes for his future welfare on the part of his people than Rev. Father Lennon, who today leaves Dundas for Europe to recuperate his health. The ladies of the Sodality, the other evening presented the worthy father with a purse, the ladies of the congregation of St. Augustine's Church did the same, and last evening a representative of the Times had the pleasure of being present at a presentation of a cheque for \$100.00 to the rev. gentleman from the gentlemen of the congregation. The affair occurred at the House of Providence, Dundas, and there were quite a number of Father Lennon's parishioners present on the occasion. The following is the address.

Rev. and dear Father, We the members of the congregation of St. Augustine's Church, having become aware of your intended departure for a temporary sojourn in Europe, make use of this important opportunity of expressing the high esteem in which we have held you during the period of your stay among us. We have always admired the zeal and earnestness which you have constantly manifested in discharging the duties attached to your position and which have been productive of great spiritual profit to all among whom you labored. For the good work which you have been instrumental in working under this head you are justly entitled to our most hearty and life-long gratitude. Besides this we have to thank you for being the means of procuring other beneficial results whose material existence are not only at present visible, but whose material and physical benefits are destined to abide with us far into the future. In proof of this it is but necessary to point to our vastly improved schools, our beautiful church and the establishment of the House of Providence. In conclusion, we sincerely trust that the memory of your stay among us will be a truly pleasurable and beneficial, and that you may return safe and in the full enjoyment of health. We wish you then a hearty farewell, begging of you to accept this small token of our love and gratitude and asking that you will hold your prayers for us in remembrance as in your prayers.

Signed on behalf of the congregation—William Casey, Joseph Brown, Thomas Hickey, John Hourigan, John Souther, John Enright, Thos. Byrne.

Rev. Father Lennon seemed taken by surprise, and betrayed signs of emotion. He thanked them for the kind opinions, and then he said that the bottom of his heart for this additional proof of their good will towards him. It was only a continuation of the kindness and generosity which had ever been shown him since he came amongst us. He thanked them for their kind opinions. Whenever they had a chance to do so, he would be glad to call on them, and he would be glad to call on them, and he would be glad to call on them.

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ern slavery, with a single exception, and that was a very important exception, of the right to sell invested in the slave holder, was a system, infernal as it was, ready superior to the system of Irish tenantry at this very hour.—James Rodpath.

LINDSAY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

At the league hall re-union, Liverpool, England, the Rev. Father Nugent made the following statement, as reported in the Catholic Times of April 14: "I have received a communication from a very old friend of mine and of yours, Father Stafford of Lindsay, who only three of the official list of convictions before the magistrates for the quarter ending 28th March, in which the name of a single Catholic of his parish was not to be found. And while the Catholics of the county of Victoria numbered six thousand out of a general population of 43,000, only three of them had been convicted of any offence, and even those three were up for offences arising out of liquor without a licence. He thought they should send to Father Stafford, across the ocean, the congratulations of the league—that great organization—and should rejoice with him who had been successful in his crusade against drink."

Mr. Peter O'Leary, who, like Father Nugent, is known in Lindsay, spoke as follows: "Allusion has been made to Father Stafford. Last year he (Mr. O'Leary) had the pleasure of seeing Father Stafford at his house in Lindsay, and he had said regarding his success in the cause of temperance. He was truly a temperance apostle and his people in Lindsay were amongst the most prosperous and the most intelligent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, simply because they abstained from drink. Many of them went out in their poverty at a time when famine raged in Ireland and poor people left their shores in thousands. Many of them had to go into the wild woods, axe in hand, to find themselves settlements and homes. In the neighbourhood of Lindsay hundreds did it, and now they and their sons are respectable citizens owing to the sobriety and industry practiced by them."

It will be remembered that Father Nugent visited Lindsay a couple of years ago. Father Nugent is a distinguished social reformer, whose efforts have been directed to the betterment of the human race in all parts of Great Britain, and his methods have been followed in various parts of the world with the most satisfactory results. He advocates total abstinence as the only safe and sure remedy against the evils of intemperance.

MR. JOSEPH COWEN, M. P., ON THE LAND BILL.

A letter from Mr. Cowen, M. P., was read at the National demonstration, of which the following is the substance:— "I had to leave London some days before the Land Bill was submitted to Parliament, and did not hear Mr. Gladstone's speech, but I have read it with pleasure. It is clear, comprehensive, and cordial. What was done and said during the course of the debates could be forgotten I would be more sanguine of the success of the Ministerial measure. Whatever else is doubtful this is certain—that the agitation in Ireland has broadened the bill and led to its production much earlier than it would otherwise have been produced. It is not a measure of justice and freedom has ever been got from the British Legislature for Ireland except after an agitation assuming the proportions of an insurrection. I have not time to work out fully the details of the bill, but I am sure that the measure will be a great benefit to the Irish people. There have evidently been several hands at work on the bill, and I hope they will not be spoiled. It would seem as if some of the framers had been adverse to the principle of fixity of tenure, and that others were favourable to it. A compromise appears to have been arrived at. Some of the clauses strike me as being capable of a double interpretation. Much, indeed, nearly everything, would depend upon the machinery by which the bill will be put into operation. The bill will be put into operation by a new set of unlimited powers. If these powers are not wisely and sympathetically exercised the measure will fail as completely as did the Act of 1870. The men who constitute the commission especially should give confidence to the tenantry, or their influence and authority may be destroyed at starting. Under all circumstances the bill will give plenty of work to the lawyers. I get less and less faith in the wire-drawing adjustments of the system of tenure plan. It is capable of so many and such diverse interpretations that no scheme can be permanent. The government should have a make-shift. The simplest and only safe way of settling the agrarian difficulty is by turning the occupiers into owners. This could be done without the application of any fine-spun theories as to tenure. If a man is honestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land, he will support himself and family, and he will not be a pauper. If a man is honestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land, he will support himself and family, and he will not be a pauper. If a man is honestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land, he will support himself and family, and he will not be a pauper."

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ANOTHER WRIT-SERVING AFFRAY.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the determined resistance the people made to the service of writs on M. D. Keatinge's property at Kildrinhagh, in the parish of Grane and Urringford. Letters from Mr. Keatinge's solicitor, Mr. Watters to the tenantry were read at the League meeting on Easter Sunday, which stated that if the writs were not paid forthwith proceedings would be taken. It was resolved to call a meeting to consider what steps would be taken in the matter. On Friday it was supposed that the writs would be served, and the chapel bells both at Grane and Tullaghan were rung. Very soon exactly 755 men collected, each armed with either a stick or a slasher. They went down to Woodgift House and carried an effigy of Mr. Keatinge, which they burned before his hall door. After waiting until about five o'clock p. m., they dispersed. Horsemen scoured the country through Friday night, meeting the people and asking them not to come. If they did not mean to fight in resisting the service of the writs, forty police left Kilkenny yesterday, with the bailiffs Corbett and Duolan, to serve the writs. The police were joined at Clonanto by 34 men under the command of Mr. Lawless, S. I. and Mr. Butler, R. M. Castlecomer. On their way they were met by the Rev. Mr. O'Shea, P. P., Grane and Urringford, Rev. M. Delaney, who were the head of 500 people who carried a black flag and were playing fife and drums. The clergyman got Mr. Butler to stay proceedings until they saw if Mr. Keatinge would compromise the matter. The priests went with Mr. Kavanagh, J. P., and Major Delaney, and found he would not yield. Father O'Shea addressed a crowd of about 500, and communicated Mr. Keatinge's answer, and asked them to disperse, and allow the writs to be served. The people would not take his advice, and, armed with sticks and stones, barred the way. The Riot Act was read by Mr. Butler, and the police were ordered to charge, which they did with fixed bayonets, wounding many in the crowd. Stones were flying pretty freely, and when the bailiff Corbett went to serve a process on the Widow Hogan he was knocked down outside her door, the people acting on the advice of their priest, did not offer much resistance to the service of the others, but at one place a can of dirty water was thrown on him. The writs, too, in all, were served. The chapel bell was ringing during the morning. Several policemen were struck with stones, as well as one of the bailiffs. It is said that but for the intervention of the priests numbers of lives would have been lost. Two of the party were arrested.—*Dublin Freeman*.

MILLIONS IN IT!

The *Kalendar*, of this city—the Protestant Episcopal organ of Western New York—has been advertising, in regular flamingo fashion, a stupendous scheme, woven in the Low Church brains of two reverend gentlemen of the Church of England. It is nothing less than a project to bring over to the "Electricity and discipline of the Church of England one million of French Romanists in the Province of Quebec, many of whom have no confidence in their priests, and desire to read and study the Word of God, and to follow the dictates of conscience."

This blessed business will just cost \$100,000—in the net of all evil; and to whom shall the enterprising twin evangelists go, if not to their generous brethren of the United States? And hither they accordingly come—even to this very city of Buffalo—with an advertising energy that would make the most of any other man. They advertise in the "Kalendar," stating the objects of the mission, giving references, and a picture of the proposed school and chapel. So far as we can see not a solitary cross is placed on either building, but the Protestant arrow (Satan's dart) adorns the chapel steeple. "We know too much of Canadian Roman Catholics to think that they will ever be enticed into such an edifice. These gentlemen are a fox beside the trap. We warn the churchmen against sending money to such an enterprise. A Roman Catholic adjoins all religion when he despises the cross. Such men are no gain to any Church."

MR. JOSEPH COWEN, M. P., ON THE LAND BILL.

A letter from Mr. Cowen, M. P., was read at the National demonstration, of which the following is the substance:— "I had to leave London some days before the Land Bill was submitted to Parliament, and did not hear Mr. Gladstone's speech, but I have read it with pleasure. It is clear, comprehensive, and cordial. What was done and said during the course of the debates could be forgotten I would be more sanguine of the success of the Ministerial measure. Whatever else is doubtful this is certain—that the agitation in Ireland has broadened the bill and led to its production much earlier than it would otherwise have been produced. It is not a measure of justice and freedom has ever been got from the British Legislature for Ireland except after an agitation assuming the proportions of an insurrection. I have not time to work out fully the details of the bill, but I am sure that the measure will be a great benefit to the Irish people. There have evidently been several hands at work on the bill, and I hope they will not be spoiled. It would seem as if some of the framers had been adverse to the principle of fixity of tenure, and that others were favourable to it. A compromise appears to have been arrived at. Some of the clauses strike me as being capable of a double interpretation. Much, indeed, nearly everything, would depend upon the machinery by which the bill will be put into operation. The bill will be put into operation by a new set of unlimited powers. If these powers are not wisely and sympathetically exercised the measure will fail as completely as did the Act of 1870. The men who constitute the commission especially should give confidence to the tenantry, or their influence and authority may be destroyed at starting. Under all circumstances the bill will give plenty of work to the lawyers. I get less and less faith in the wire-drawing adjustments of the system of tenure plan. It is capable of so many and such diverse interpretations that no scheme can be permanent. The government should have a make-shift. The simplest and only safe way of settling the agrarian difficulty is by turning the occupiers into owners. This could be done without the application of any fine-spun theories as to tenure. If a man is honestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land, he will support himself and family, and he will not be a pauper. If a man is honestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land, he will support himself and family, and he will not be a pauper. If a man is honestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land, he will support himself and family, and he will not be a pauper."

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