

# The Time AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## IRISH AFFAIRS

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### Execution of Caffrey!

#### MESSRS. DAVITT, HEALY & QUINN

#### RELEASED!

**LONDON, May 29.**—Mr. Harrington, M.P., proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, suppressed last week, has started for Ireland in order to give the Irish executive an opportunity for justifying in his person the Government's action in regard to his newspaper.

**CHICAGO, May 29.**—A movement is being organized to hold a mass meeting of Irish Catholics in this city to protest against the Pope's bull relative to the participation of Bishops and Clergy in the Farnell testimonial fund, and is causing a stir among Irish-Americans here. There is a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of such a course. The more conservative are urging that action be delayed, while other leaders insist on immediate action. A meeting will be held tonight to decide whether a mass meeting will be called. The priests urge that no laymen nor prelates should engage in any crusade against the head of the Church.

**LONDON, May 30.**—The Government's bill relative to agricultural holdings in England has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

**LONDON, May 30.**—In the House of Commons this afternoon the bill empowering the local authorities in Ireland to improve the dwellings of the laborers passed a second reading.

**LIVERPOOL, May 30.**—Patrick O'Brien, Michael Hyne and Patrick Slater, who were arrested for printing and forwarding to Dublin tradesmen, circulars drawing attention to the trials which had taken place during the last eighteen months and to persons who served on the juries, which were regarded by the authorities as calculated to intimidate jurors, were committed for trial today on charges of intimidation and criminal libel.

**DUBLIN, May 30.**—At a meeting of the Irish National League held here today, Mr. Harrington announced that 389 branches of the League had been formed. Mr. Sexton made a speech, in which he referred to the success of the League in America. Referring to the Pope's circular, he declared that his interference in the Farnell testimonial indicated a perilous and intolerable intervention in the future political course of the Irish people, and that the priests should maintain a dignified silence with respect to it, he said, Farnell's address was satisfied.

**DUBLIN, May 31.**—The Lord Lieutenant has refused to revoke Caffrey, one of the Phoenix Park murderers.

**LONDON, May 31.**—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. McCoom, M.P., for Wicklow, stated that Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., for Roscommon, had sent him a challenge through Mr. O'Brien, because of a remark he made concerning O'Kelly's suspension from the House.

Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. Kelly be requested to appear in his place to-morrow because of the complaint made by Mr. McCoom.

Messrs. O'Brien, Farnell and Shell objected to the reference of private quarrels to Parliament. Mr. Shell thought it would suffice if Messrs. McCoom and O'Kelly were bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 250 to 19.

In making this statement, Mr. McCoom said he addressed his constituents during the Whitechapel recess and his speech was reported in the *Freeman's Journal*. In referring to the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, he said the House was at least supposed to be composed of gentlemen. Mr. O'Brien wrote him subsequently, asking him, on behalf of Mr. O'Kelly, whether he accepted the responsibility for the report. Mr. McCoom said he had given Mr. O'Kelly an opportunity to withdraw the question, but he had not done so.

**LONDON, June 1.**—A special court has been constituted to try the dynamiters. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice, Justice Brett, of the Court of Appeal, and Justice Grove of the Court of Common Pleas.

**DUBLIN, June 1.**—Edward Harrington, editor of the *Sentinel*, and the printers of that paper, have been summoned to answer to a charge of printing a poster on the 19th ultimo inviting persons who desired to join the "Invincibles" to attend a meeting on the following day.

Mr. Corran, Divisional Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, Mallon, Chief Detective, and "Jury" Field, have received letters threatening them with vengeance.

**LONDON, June 1.**—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that there was at present no chance of offering the good offices of Great Britain to France and China looking toward a settlement of the Tonquin affair.

Mr. O'Kelly stated that he thought the quarrel between himself and Mr. McCoom was a personal affair, and outside the jurisdiction of the House. He said he cared nothing for the opinion of the House nor for the opinion of England, but only for his own honor. Mr. McCoom having refused to apologise for his language, was outside the category.

Mr. Gladstone said he should promise not to carry the matter further. If he refused he should be compelled to do so.

Mr. O'Kelly answered that he considered the matter ended.

**DUBLIN, June 1.**—The work of the Tukes Committee is rapidly drawing to a close. It has thus far dispatched 46,000 emigrants from the counties of Mayo and Galway.

**LONDON, June 2.**—The most important recent Irish event is the seizure of the *Kerry Sentinel*. The type was removed to Dublin and the paper thus suppressed, and the proprietor's whole business ruined. The excuse of the Government is their pretended suspicion that an imbecile placard inviting a public meeting at a time and place named, of a branch of the Invincibles was printed in the office of the paper. Dates show this to be an afterthought. The warrant was dated April 9, the placard was posted on the walls of Tralee May 20, and the seizure took place May 21. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that no more oppressive act was ever committed under Napoleon III. Earl Spencer is at last overdoing it, even for English taste.

**DUBLIN, June 2.**—Thomas Caffrey, the fourth of the Phoenix Park murderers brought to the gallows, was hanged in Kilmalham Jail at 8 a.m. today. During the farewell interview with his mother yesterday Caffrey broke down completely. The crowd outside the prison this morning was very small, numbering only about 50 persons. Among these were the mother and brother of the prisoner and a woman who had been present at all the executions of men convicted of the murder of O'Connell and Burke, and prayed for the condemned man.

**DUBLIN, June 2.**—Caffrey is said to have written a letter to his mother last evening, saying, "I hope you will never have cause to blush for my name. As I am paying the penalty of my crime in this world, I hope I won't have to suffer for it in the next."

Five members of the Republican Brotherhood have been arrested in Waterford on a charge of being connected with the conspiracy to murder.

Archbishop Croke today visited Tipperary. The town was gaily decorated in honor of the visit, and an address was presented to which he replied from the altar of the Parish Church.

The promoters of the Farnell fund hope to raise £30,000, of which sum America is expected to furnish one half.

**CANTERBURY, June 2.**—The inquiry into the murder conspiracy in the county of Mayo was continued today. The Crown counsel stated that they would furnish evidence connecting the prisoners with treason felony and murder.

**NORTH ADAMS, June 2.**—A family of fifteen Irish immigrants, unable to speak English, who were shipped here from Boston recently with just money enough to pay the fare, has been discovered on the verge of starvation in a miserable tenement wholly destitute of furniture. Six of them were sent to Beaver Mills to learn spinning, and their condition became known to the operatives, who assisted them and notified the authorities.

**BOSTON, June 3.**—About 1,000 people listened to an address by Thomas Brennan, late Secretary of the Irish National League, Boston. Through a number of Catholic clergymen were expected to be present, but one, Rev. John O'Brien, appeared on the platform. Brennan advised moderation and education of the people to a proper understanding of the land question, and while not advocating dynamite assassination, did not see how an exemplification of the doctrine of a life for a life could be prevented.

**DUBLIN, June 4.**—Davitt, Healy and Quinn, who were sentenced in February to six months in Kilmalham jail for making inflammatory speeches were released today.

Davitt, Healy and Quinn look well. The time of their release was not intimated beforehand, and no ovation was given them.

**LONDON, June 4.**—Mr. McCoom, M.P., in a letter to Mr. Farnell, informing him of his withdrawal from the Farnell party, says his reason for severing his connection with the party, besides offence at Farnell's action in his affair with Mr. O'Kelly, is that his aims and methods have long ceased to be those to which he subscribed three years ago. He cannot, therefore, conscientiously remain in it. In a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* Mr. McCoom says the aims of the four or five gentlemen who obviously force Farnell's hand have been developed beyond the policy of honest land reform and federal home rule. He says he cannot continue to maintain even nominal relations with a self-conceited man, and rebellion, and asserts that there are others in the party who think as he does, but are covered by fear for their seats in the House, which is hard to understand in honest men. Mr. McCoom says he will not shrink from asking the judgment of his constituents on his action.

**DUBLIN, June 4.**—In the Letterfrack murder conspiracy case, Donnelly, Connolly and two men named Faherty have been committed for trial on a charge of murdering Constable Kavanagh, and a man named Lydens and five others committed on charges of treason-felony and conspiracy to murder.

An evening despatch says no arrests have yet been made, and it is believed that all the persons implicated in the conspiracy have fled to America.

**TIPPERARY, June 4.**—Archbishop Croke says he would not be able for many reasons to accept any more addresses during his visitation of the arch-diocese or to participate in any popular demonstration.

**TRALEE, June 4.**—Harrington, editor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, arraigned to-day, admitted that the placard requesting persons who desired to join the "Invincibles" to attend a meeting was printed in his office, but the work was done without his knowledge.

**LONDON, June 4.**—In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone declined to answer a question as to whether the services of the Duke of Albany as Governor-General of Canada had been refused. The Government, he said, were aware of the willingness of the Duke to render services to the crown and country, and this feeling did the Duke the highest honor.

Mr. Kennard asked whether the Govern-

ment would represent that the registration of a new set of claims at Washington by the Alabama Claims Commission was in violation of the intentions of the Geneva Conference.

Lord Fitzmaurice replied that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere in the matter in any way.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the commanders of men-of-war in Madagascar waters had been instructed to consult as to what measures were necessary to protect the lives and property of British subjects in Madagascar.

**DUBLIN, June 4.**—The existence of a conspiracy to murder at Glenties-on-Suir, County Tipperary, has been discovered and a number of arrests are expected.

James Carey and other informers who testified in the Phoenix Park trials have been notified that they must indicate the places out of the country to which they wish to be sent. Carey protested he would remain in Dublin, but the authorities pointed out that he would receive no police protection, and on no condition would he be allowed to remain in Ireland. It is inferred from this that extradition proceedings against Walsh, Sheridan and Tynan are collapsing.

The memorial to the Government praying that the death sentence of Timothy Kelly, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, be commuted, has been signed by seven jurors summoned during the recent commission, including two who served on the jury which convicted Kelly.

**TIPPERARY, June 4.**—Archbishop Croke replying to an address presented him last night said he had aimed earnestly to advance the cause of constitutional freedom for Ireland and relied upon the good wishes of his countrymen, although he might incur the displeasure of those whose ignominious interest it was to perpetuate poverty, and suffering.

## BISMARCK'S TRAP.

How France is Hemmed Round by the Triple Alliance—Work Assigned to Italy—Conquered France to be Parcelled Out—The Triple Alliance—Bismarck's Policy—The Triple Alliance—Bismarck's Policy—The Triple Alliance—Bismarck's Policy.

**PARIS, June 4.**—Three salient facts are now exciting the hopes or the fears of every thinking man in Europe.

First—The triple alliance now constitutes a sort of supreme tribunal of Europe, which is capable of enforcing its will or caprice upon any or all other European Powers and without the consent of which no European question can be decided.

Second—That in the event of war the vast armies of Germany, Austria and Italy would constitute so many parts of one gigantic and perfectly elaborated machine, every minute movement of which would be directed by the German general staff, just as the armies of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden were in 1870 guided by the Prussian general staff.

Third—That just as Prussia welded together the North German Confederation in 1866 and the German Empire in 1871, so is the German Chancellor now welding together a still greater military and political unit, equal in extent to the Empire of Charlemagne and intended eventually to embrace the whole of Central Europe, Italy and the countries contiguous to the Danube and the Balkans.

A WEAPON AGAINST FRANCE.

**PARIS, May 31.**—Under the heading "Le Secret de Bismarck," the *Figaro* yesterday published an article declaring that France must arouse herself from *letas* and frivolities that absorb her undivided attention. Never has France been menaced with greater perils than now. Never before has she found herself more isolated and encircled—never before has she been surrounded by more powerful and more inveterate foes. Bismarck's plans and secret of the triple alliance have at last been set in nakedness before the eyes of Gray and his Ministers; and we have reason to believe such an impression has been aroused as will create a foreign ministerial party.

"What are the dangers?" asks the *Figaro*. We can no longer conceal the fact that the triple alliance is not only an accomplished fact, but a weapon directed against us. We must not forget the words uttered on April 12 by Sigor Mangini in the Italian Chamber:—"Opportunities, not distant, perhaps, will enable Italy to use her strength in the service of a great cause." Moreover, we must not disregard the strictly professional voyage that Count Von Moltke, in spite of his eighty-three years has just accomplished along the Corniche road and among the weakest points of our Italian frontier. It is not for a simple distraction that the old German strategist, braving heat and fatigue, came to study, from Genoa to Bordighera, all the mountain passes, all the topographical undulations, like a general making himself familiar with a future battlefield.

SCRYVING THE GROUND.

"In 1860 a similar silent voyage was made along our then eastern frontier, and last year Count Von Moltke's pleasure trip led him through the St. Gotthard and Brenner passes towards the opening in the rear of Belfort, and to the two great military routes connecting Germany and Italy. It is creditable that, in extending his mysterious inspection this year to the Col de Tende and Vintimille, the helmeted octogenarian who so powerfully seconded the plans of the Chancelier was merely satisfying an old man's caprice and seeking to catch a sunbeam?"

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

"At the same moment the Italian Government by a sudden *coup de theatre*, performs a political revolution in which it is difficult not to recognize the hand of the German Chancellor. The Depretis Cabinet that enjoyed a sure majority of 300 votes suddenly collapsed, as if under the influence of some powerful and unknown will. The principal elements of the Left, supreme a few days ago, were suddenly eliminated to give place to elements of the Right. These sudden tactics can only be explained on the ground that Italy must henceforth make her policy conform to the spirit, character and tendency of the policy of her two allies.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE POPE.

"Italy must renounce her radical and irreligious policy, and must obey the orders from Berlin which require her to reconcile herself with the Pope. Bismarck's plan in fact pivots on this reconciliation of Italy with the Holy See and upon the moral support which the Pope would lend to the triple alliance. What return does Italy get for all this? Here we return upon a question that for France is a burning one. Official documents exist showing that Italy is now perfectly free to seek compensation in another direction! In which direction and to whose detriment? No extraordinary perspicacity is required to answer these questions.

SCATTERING THE SEED.

"Moreover, it is at the suggestion of Bismarck that our forces are scattered about over the surface of the globe and are now frittering away their strength in Senegal, Congo, Madagascar, Tunis and Togo, and our blundering government has fallen into the trap set by our bitterest enemy."

THE PRIZE.

"Germany's *politique pour le monde* commences with herself. She will first annex what is left of Lorraine with Nancy, which already appears on German staff maps in *Teutonico-gallic* Dantzic; and then she will take the Franco-Comte. This violation of our country, still bleeding from her wounds, will be continued *ad infinitum*. Belgium will get French Flanders; England, for her neutrality, will obtain a part of our *decade* of the Channel; already suggested by Lord Seymour in 1870, as "social documents" provided Switzerland with "Chablais and Faucigny."

## "THAT PLENARY COUNCIL."

Cardinal McCloskey Refuses to Speak.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN, OF BROOKLYN, KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

**NEW YORK, June 4.**—The *Herald's* Rome correspondent has reason to believe that letters issued by the Propaganda are on the way to New York, summoning all American Archbishops to Rome to receive Papal instructions and make preparations for a Provincial Council of the whole American Church to be held next year in the United States. Archbishops will be required to report on the state of politics and ecclesiastical affairs in America, especially in regard to Ireland. The chief object of the council is to tighten the bonds connecting the Catholic Church of America with Rome, and concert disciplinary measures tending to render the mode of spiritual and social life of Catholic ecclesiastical more uniform and severe than under the influence of the Democratic and Republican institutions it has become lately. The greatest importance is attached to this Council by the Vatican. Inquiries in the city show the probability of a Plenary Council having been discussed for some time, but the authorities of the Catholic Church refused to say anything on the subject. Rev. Dr. McDonald, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, states that there is no proof whatever that the Cardinal has issued a proclamation forbidding priests to attend or participate in the Land League meetings.

**NEW YORK, June 5.**—In relation to the despatch received yesterday from Rome concerning the Papal summons to the American Archbishops to meet at the Vatican for the purpose of making preparations for a Council of the whole American Church next year a *New York Herald* reporter called on several members of the clergy to obtain their views and solicit further information.

When the reporter called at the Cardinal's residence it was at first found impossible to have a message conveyed to His Eminence, Archbishop Corrigan, or even to Father Farley, the Cardinal's private secretary. Later on, however, the reporter, after stating the business on which he came, received a message, purporting to come from Cardinal McCloskey, to the effect that he desired to say nothing whatever upon the subject. It was added that he was the only person who could speak regarding it.

One of the clergymen attached to the Cathedral told the reporter that nobody in this city, except the Cardinal, could say with absolute certainty whether a Plenary Council would be called or not, because the instructions of the Propaganda were always kept inviolably secret, except in so far as their fulfillment might render their disclosure necessary. "I believe, however," the reverend gentleman continued, "that such a council will be called, and its effect upon church discipline in this country cannot but be very widely felt. The Holy See would not be likely to take such a step without the most careful thought of the probable result, and you may be sure that all the Archbishops of the United States will be required to give an account of the exact state of the Church in their respective provinces. It is quite plain to my mind that the Propaganda and His Holiness have determined to do all in their power to put a stop to the interference of the clergy in political or other non-religious questions, and the summoning of the Archbishops to Rome will be a fitting preparation for the work to be done by the proposed Council.

"What could be gained by calling the Archbishop to Rome in advance of the Council?"

"I am inclined to doubt that this will be done. Why should the Propaganda do that when full and free communication can be had by mail or by messenger? No. I think the system that governs the calling of the Council of Baltimore will also be applied on this occasion. It is doubtful if even the Cardinal knows anything definitely yet. The authority of the Propaganda in the matter arises from the fact that it is supreme over foreign missions, and America comes under that classification. Probably the first official communications will be those said in the *Herald's* despatch to be on their way here now."

"Can you mention any particular fact in support of your belief that the Council will be called?"

"Well, sir, the *Herald* has announced, there was to have been a Provincial Council of the State of New York held in a short time, but at my request of the Cardinal it was postponed indefinitely. I do not think this would have been done if it were not for the fact that His Eminence had some intimation of the intention of the Church authorities to call the Plenary Council. Of course you will readily see that it would be useless to have both the councils called, as the plenary one would naturally do everything the other one could do with greater power and influence, and resulting a very much greater number of the faithful."

A reporter called in the evening at the house of the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and was immediately ushered into the library, where the prelate sat before a desk covered with piles of letters and documents.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" the Bishop asked, looking up from a voluminous manuscript.

The reporter explained briefly the nature of his mission, and handed the Bishop a copy of the cable despatch. The first glance seemed to thoroughly awaken the Bishop's interest. He read the despatch aloud, slowly and carefully, to the last word. "You must take this to the Cardinal," he said, sharply, as he handed it; "I am not the person to see. This he said, rising. "It is all news to me; I know nothing about it whatever, and I have heard nothing of such a letter being issued, or about to be issued. Of course, as I know nothing of the matter, I have nothing to say."

## THE MOST REV. DR. CROKE AND THE LATE LOUIS VEUILLOT.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Eugene Veulliot, brother of the late Louis Veulliot:—

The Palace, Thurles, 20th April.

MY DEAR MR. VEUILLOT:—It is but right that Catholic Ireland should share in the bereavement which the Church sustains by the death of your illustrious brother. His departure for heaven leaves a void which will not readily be filled; for he was a man such as is met with only once in an age.

Your brother was one of the few Continental journalists who thoroughly understood the religious, political and agrarian condition of our unhappy country, and consequently he strove to advocate the just aspirations of our people in the midst of their trials and poverty. And grateful Ireland, whilst deposing in spirit a memorial crown on the tomb of the regretted deceased, will not forget to send up to heaven her fervent prayers for the repose of his soul.

In your brother's death, my dear Mr. Veulliot, we deplore, with you, the loss of a good Christian, a heroic athlete of the true faith, an illustrious writer, the first journalist of our century, and the sincere friend of our country. The "master" is no more, but his disciples, the *Univers* and the French press, will continue to give us their approval and support; for, in defending our rights, they fight for a people whom nothing can ever turn from the way of truth, for a people whose faith no evil influence can darken, or oblige its love for God, the Holy See, and Motherland.

Be pleased to accept for yourself, your excellent family, and your admirable staff, the expression of Catholic Ireland's condolence, with my own.

T. W. CROKE,  
Archbishop of Cashel.

## SWINDLING IMMIGRANTS.

**SARATOGA, N.Y., June 4.**—This morning twenty-five young women, English and Swedish immigrants, arrived from New York by boat and train, sent out by White & Beasted, New York, to accept situations in hotels and boarding houses represented to have been obtained for them. On their arrival they found that no places had been secured and that they had been the dupes of swindlers. Each girl had paid \$1 (broking) and \$2.50 boat and car fare. They were told this would include berths and meals on the boat, but they had neither, and they arrived here without food since Sunday at noon, and penniless.

## THE ORGAN OF THE VATICAN.

A Declaration that Pope Leo Intended no Interference in Irish Politics—The Cardinal not addressed to the Irish People.

**ROME, June 5.**—The letter addressed by the Prefect of Propaganda, Cardinal Simoni, to the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, has formed during the week the chief theme of conversation amongst the English-speaking Catholics in Rome.

The *Monitor de Rome*, which is declared to be the organ of the Vatican, in treating of this subject, says: "It is necessary to remark, first of all, that the letter from Rome was addressed to the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, and not to the members of Parliament any more than to the members of the League. The Holy See has taken good care not to encroach on the political domain, and not to enunciate the least judgment upon the course pursued by the actual directors of Irish agitation. The Holy See does not pretend to any direct action over Mr. Farnell and over his friends. But it has no wish to abdicate its legitimate authority over the Bishops and the parish priests of Ireland."

In reply to Mr. Mayne's expression:—"We will take our theology and not our politics from Rome," the *Journal* asks: "Has the Holy See ever pretended to impose a policy on Ireland? Never! But let the Irish leaders repeat, as they say, the Roman theology. Now, Roman theology repudiates 'but Rome has never pretended to impose a policy on Ireland. Mr. Mayne has only to read attentively the letter in question to be convinced of this. The Holy See has always recognized at the right the Irish have of making known their grievances and their legitimate claims in a peaceful and legal manner; what it disapproves is the use of violence, and having recourse to revolutionary methods. Furthermore, these instructions which have been attacked have not the character that some persons would attribute to them."

The *Observatore Romano* treats the question, in reply to a Liberal paper, in a dignified and clear style. After referring to the Holy See as a spiritual guardian and guide, the *Observatore* says: "For what concerns other questions, that is, those merely political, the duty of the Supreme Pastor who presides over the government of the Catholic Church may fittingly be said to be purely negative; so that after having shown to the nations and to the governments how they are permitted to go in honesty and justice, he leaves to them the care of reconciling their respective interests, of protecting their individual rights and of working out their political ideas to which the efforts of each nation may be justly directed."

## SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH FROM DRINKING NITRIC ACID.—James Gow, a brass-founder, residing in Globe Park, Kirkcaldy, died on Monday forenoon from the effects of drinking a quantity of nitric acid.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—A woman named Mrs. Elizabeth Coyle or McLachlan has just died in Greenock at the age of 102 years. She was very feeble of late years, but still in a perfectly healthy condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WISBAY.—On Saturday a lad named Ebenezer Clark (12), residing with his father, James Clark, at Overtown Toll, was killed while at work in the Coillteas Iron Company's, No. 9 Garrohill Pit. It appears that the boy, along with his father, was busy shearing at the face when a fall of coal from the roof came unexpectedly away, burying him underneath it. When extricated he was quite dead.

MR. GEO. ROBERT STEPHENSON, of Glencauld, Tighnabruich, who has done so much since taking up his residence there to forward the interests of the fishermen in the district, has sent six of their number—viz., Alex. Lamont, James McArthur, John McDougal, Donald McKellar, Hugh Mackinnon, and Archd. Whyte—on Monday the 21st inst., at his own expense, to the International Fisheries Exhibition in London.

MEMORIAL OF THE ATROPHIA WAR.—A handsome obelisk of red Peterhead granite has just been erected on the esplanade of Edinburgh Castle by the officers and men of the First Battalion of Seaforth Highlanders (late 72d) to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 72d Highlanders who fell in the Afghanistan campaigns of 1878-79-80. In all, 106 names are on the obelisk.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.—On Sunday afternoon, Gilbert Park, a farmer, residing with his brother-in-law, Thomas Kirk, farmer, at Fetherhill Farm, parish of Dunlop, committed suicide by hanging. He was found suspended by a rope from a wooden beam in the stable. Deceased, who was 51 years of age, had been in feeble health for some time, and his mind slightly affected, but no suspicion of such a purpose had been excited.

ABSORPTION OF THE TREASURES OF A YEARLY SOCIETY.—On Saturday morning considerable excitement was created amongst a section of the working classes in Coatbridge who are in connection with the Caledonian Yearly Society, as the treasurer, Alexander Henderson, spirit merchant there, had absconded with about £240 of the funds. On Friday night the dividend ought to have been paid, but a notice was posted that it had been postponed until Monday, and on Saturday it was discovered that Henderson had absconded. From inquiries made it appears that there is a deficit of about £240, which will cause a loss of about £1 8s on each share. The loss will be easily felt by the working people in that society, who depend upon the dividend drawn at this time for the payments of their rents. No one has been got as to Henderson's whereabouts.

REV. MR. DANABER ON IRISH DISTRESS.—An Irish distress fund concert was given in the Town Hall, Hamilton, on Monday night. There was a crowd of attendance. The Rev. Mr. Danaber, who presided, was supported by the Provost and several of the Magistrates, and the programme was sustained by amateurs representing the most of the denominations in town. In opening the proceedings, the Rev. Chairman said it was humiliating for Irishmen to have so often to appeal for public charity on behalf of their countrymen. He denied that Irishmen were to be blamed for the depressed state of the country, and while they were not there to revive bitter memories, he said there was one sorrowful case, viz., the relations of the people to the soil. He was glad to say that in the age in which they lived they were likely to have a remedy, and he only wished all Irishmen would meet the spirit of the age, and that the Irish peasant would tear from his heart the damnable delusion of vindiction by blood—(cheers)—and would be dealt with mainly through his calamities, and learn with a freeman's consciousness to rely upon the law for vindication of his wrongs.