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BISHOP CARBERRY'S RECEPTION.

A SPLENDID CEREMONY.

Address of Installation by the Archbishop of Toronto.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS LORDSHIP

HAMILTON, April 4.—The arrival in his own diocese of Right Rev. J. J. Carberry, D. D., of the Order of Preachers, Bishop of Hamilton, was made the occasion of a great demonstration by the Catholics of this city.

Hearty cheers welcomed the Bishop as he stepped to the station platform, and the surging crowd rushing to catch a glimpse of him carried several persons off their feet.

THE PROCESSION.

At the head of the procession to the Cathedral marched the famous band of the 13th Battalion, which was followed by the Emerald Beneficial Association. The Bishop and attendant clergy followed in carriages. The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, the young men's sodalities, with other members of the congregation and school children, made up an imposing procession, which passed through the crowded streets to St. Mary's Cathedral. The great bell of the cathedral rung a glad welcome as the doors opened for the Bishop, who knelt and offered a short silent prayer on the threshold of the church over which he had come so far to preside.

Vicar-General Dowling with Dean Lausler, of Walkerton, and Father Fleck, S. J., of Guelph, as Deacons of Honor attended him to assume his vestments. The doors were then opened to the public, but not half of the crowd congregated about the Cathedral could find seats in the building. The Bishop and the attendant clergy knelt at the foot of the altar while the choir sang the hymn "Veni, Creator." At the close of the hymn the psalm, "Keep thy servant, O Lord" was intoned and the Bishop was conducted to the episcopal throne by his Grace the Archbishop, and His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London. The great organ, the largest in the Province, pealed forth the Hallelujah chorus. In the sanctuary the crowd of ecclesiastics in the robes of their various dignities added much to the splendor and magnificence of the scene. The new bishop stood before his throne arrayed in white cope, a golden mitre on his head, and holding the golden crosier of office in his hand. About him were the Archdeacon in his robes of purple and ermine, the countenance of Bishop O'Mahony, the commanding and dignified looking Bishop of London, and the tall, athletic figure of Bishop Jamot, of Peterboro'. Across the sanctuary was the handsome striking face of the Dominican Friar, Father Lilly, of New York, who wore a black stole over his habit of creamy white. Near him were two Carmelite monks, Father Schmidt and Father Dominic from Niagara Falls, their frocks and cowls of plain brown making a striking contrast with the splendid golden vestments of the Deacons of Honor, surrounding all these was the crowd of attendant priests, acolytes, and altar boys in black cassocks and white surplices. Above them all swung the silver lamp, whose light is never extinguished while the sacrament remains in the tabernacle on the altar. Numerous lights blessed on the high altar, but on account of the penitential season of Lent it was not otherwise decorated, and the statues and crucifixes were hidden by the purple veils with which they were covered on Passion Sunday.

THE ATTENDING CLERGY.

The ecclesiastics in attendance, besides those already mentioned, were Vicar-General Heenan, Chancellor Keough, Fathers Craven, Lillis, and Beryman, of Hamilton; Vicars-General Laurent, Rooney and Vincent, and Rev. Prof. Chalandard, of Toronto; Dean O'Reilly and Father Feeney, Dundas; Dean Muligan, St. Catharines; Dean Lausler, Walkerton; Fathers Dumortier and Fleck, S. J., Guelph; Chancellor Twohey, Kingston; Father Funcken, St. Catharines; Fathers Doherty and Kelly, Arthur; O'Connell, Mount Forest; Slaven, Oakville; Gehl, St. Clements; Brohmann, Midway; Lee, Elora; Orinton and Lennon, Brantford; Maguire, Galt; O'Reilly, Warlow; Wadel, Chesham; McMahon, Smithville; Sullivan, Thorold; Madigan, Caledonia; O'Leary, Ercolton.

When Bishop Carberry had taken his seat on his episcopal throne the Archbishop mounted the pulpit and read the address of installation.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

We feel the most sincere and religious pleasure in presenting in the name of the Holy Father, your most excellent Bishop, Dr. Carberry. Since his consecration we are sure he had the most ardent desire, arising from his paternal love, to see and bless the people whom God's providence has placed under his episcopal charge. We congratulate now His Lordship on his safe and happy arrival, and the clergy and people of Hamilton and the bishops of the Province on the happiness of having as their Province a Bishop, a loving and kind father for both priests and people. He comes to you, as St. Patrick to the Irish, Augustine to the English, and Boniface to the German, from the seat of all spiritual power and jurisdiction, with apostolic authority. We must be permitted also to say that he is a worthy successor of those illustrious bishops who have preceded him in this See. The widowhood of the diocese of Hamilton ends now. We must use the word widowhood in a restricted sense,

for during it the diocese enjoyed the happiness to be under the jurisdiction of a wise, zealous, prudent and kind administrator. We must also congratulate you most rev. bishop, upon your privilege of having a diocese assigned to you by the Holy Father, whose priests and religious communities are most devoted to the work of the holy ministry, and whose people are religious, obedient, and generous. Now, the bishops of the Church of God are the successors of the Apostles sent throughout the world to establish the Kingdom of Christ on earth, but secular governors rule by the authority of the supreme head of the State or Empire. The Eternal Father sent His Divine Son on earth to redeem and save it, and has committed to apostolic men those means of salvation for the people. Christ, addressing His Eternal Father in reference to His Apostles, said: "As you sent Me into the world, I send them." What a glorious mission!

A SACRED OFFICE.

How sacred the office! How intimately connected with the salvation of souls is this sacred calling! But this commission is not addressed to all—to those only who are the legitimate successors of the apostles. Hence St. Paul does not hesitate to call himself and the other apostles and bishops of the Church God's coadjutors. "For Christ we are ambassadors, having the power of reconciliation." Bishops hold the highest dignities that God can confer on man or on any creature in heaven or on earth. Hence the Bishops of the Church of God, when exercising their pontifical functions, wear vestments emblematic of their authority and dignity. The mitre is the helmet of the general of the army of Christ; its brilliant jewels are expressive not only of dignity, but of the virtues that should shine in the episcopal character. The crozier, the pastoral staff, shows that he is the shepherd of the people. The crosier to restrain and guide, "vires directivæ, virga regunt iustis." The sceptre of the king is the sceptre of his kingdom. The sacred sandals on his feet, to make him quick in the ways of perfection and the conversion of sinners, denotes the swiftness to carry the gospel. Blessed are the feet of those who bring tidings of good things, tidings of peace between God and the sinner. If all Christians, as St. Paul says, are members of the body of Christ, and they are the bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh; but all the members have not the same functions, so in the sacred and mystic body of Christ all have not the same functions. The soul acts upon the brain to think, the eyes to see, the mouth to speak, the heart to love, the hands and feet to labour. But the bishop in the Church of God is the highest type of the representative of Christ in His Church.

THE BISHOP'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

It is he who has to think day and night over the necessities of his church, to provide good and holy pastors for his people, with eyes to watch over them, mouth to instruct them, heart to feel for all their wants and miseries, and the hand always ready to succour them, and the feet to carry him to all parts of his diocese to preach to them the word of God and administer especially the sacrament in which the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost are imparted. "For every high priest taken from amongst men is constituted for men in those things which appertain to God, that he might offer up gifts and sacrifices for sins; who can have compassion upon those who are ignorant and err, for he himself is surrounded with infirmity." The person of Christ resides in the bishop. When you honor the bishop you honor Christ; when you despise the bishop you despise Christ. "He that leareth you heareth me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me that sent me." Hence the consecrating prelate in conferring the order of the Episcopacy repeats the words that God addressed to Abraham: "I will bless those who bless thee, and will curse those who curse thee." And, again, "Let thy hand be strengthened and thy right hand exalted. My justice and judgment be the surroundings of thy throne." When St. Paul was going from Jerusalem to Damascus he cried out to him, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" He did not say my servants, but Me, for he reared in them; and Peter did not hesitate to say to Ananias and Sapphira, who had lied to him, "Why hast thou lied to the Holy Ghost?" The Spirit of God residing in him in his official capacity. But this authority resides only in the Apostles and their successors, and obedi- ence and reverence are due to them as ministers of God. Conventions of men do not enjoy this authority, nor do the people consider themselves bound to obey them, but they are bound to obey the Church of Christ, for "He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the unbeliever." I will not trespass upon your patience any longer. You want to hear your own venerable Bishop and to receive from his newly consecrated hands not only his benediction, but that of the Holy Father. You now possess a Bishop highly learned in the Sacred Scriptures, theology and canon law, and in the profane sciences. He comes with all the varied experience gleaned in Rome, England and Ireland, but above all in prayer; he comes with the large and kind heart of a good father to guide and to bless.

THE BISHOP'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The address of welcome of the diocesan clergy was signed by Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar-Capitular; Rev. John Keough, Chancellor; Rev. E. J. Heenan, Rector of the St. Mary's Cathedral; Rev. J. O'Reilly, Dean, Dundas; Rev. E. Lausler, Dean, Walkerton. The address of the laity was presented by Ald. Moore, Mr. Donald Smith, and Mr. Charles A. Levey. Both addresses expressed the loyalty of those committed to the Bishop's charge, to him, and to the Holy See. The Bishop made suitable replies, and after addressing a few remarks directly to the congregation, the "Te Deum" was sung, the Apostolic Benediction imparted to the people, and the ceremony was over.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The distinguished prelate whose arrival in his diocese was the cause of so much rejoicing among his flock, was born in Mullingar, Ireland, in 1822. His early education was received

in one of those public schools that rendered such good service in their day, but which have been superseded by those of the "Teaching Orders." For a higher course of education he entered the Diocesan Seminary of Navan, and at its conclusion elected to enter the Order of St. Dominic. No house of the Order of the Friars Preachers then locally existed to determine his choice, but for a long century each preceding prior of the Dominicans had been the parish priest of Mullingar. At this time no novice house of the Dominicans had yet been re-established in Ireland, so to Rome the young aspirant went. He entered the famous convent of Our Lady of the Oak, a short distance without the walls of Viterbo, beneath whose roof had been trained the great Lacordaire—great indeed in his wonderful gifts of oratory. The young novice made his vows of profession in 1845, and studied theology in the Irish Dominican Convent of San Clemente and the College of the Minerva. After receiving minor orders he was ordained priest by the Patriarch of Constantinople. For ten years he labored in Cork, to which station he had been appointed by the present Bishop of Dro-more. His priestly zeal and virtues, his cheerful and agreeable manner, added to a fine presence, had made him extremely popular with all creeds and classes. In 1859, by a valuable testimonial, the result of a public subscription, Cork expressed its regret at his removal to Limerick. As Prior of St. Saviour's, Limerick, he set himself to rebuild the church connected with his convent. There, as in Cork, he devoted himself especially to work among the young men. While yet in Limerick, in 1876, the Chapter of the Irish Province chose him as their Provincial, and the citizens of Limerick availed themselves of the event to present him with an address and testimonial. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome sum of money, which he at once applied towards the debt remaining on the church. His term as Provincial having expired, he was chosen Prior of the community of St. Mary's, Cork. He was but a few months there when he was called to Rome as Rector or companion to the General of his order, and in that capacity accompanied him in his visitation through the United States, Ireland, England, Holland, Belgium, and part of France. In the summer, while in Ireland for a brief visit, he received Apostolic letters nominating him as Bishop to the See of Hamilton. His consecration took place on the 11th of November, 1883. The ceremony was carried out on a scale of unusual splendor, Mr. Catvill, Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies, having conducted of the entire mission. The consecrating prelate was Cardinal Thomas Howard, brother of the hereditary Earl Marshal of England, who alone may wear his head covered in the presence of his sovereign, and one of the representatives of this the blood-royal of all the English nobility. The assistant Prelates were Mgr. Salina, Archbishop of Caledonia, and Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada, besides whom there were also present the Bishops of Baltimore, Vincennes, Indiana, Little Rock, Oregon City, and Milwaukee, Coadjutor Bishops of New York and St. Louis, the General of the Dominican Order, Monsignor Stonor, Rectors and Vice-Rectors of the Irish, English, Scotch, and American Colleges, Dr. Smith, Dr. Brady, and a great number of prominent English and American Catholics who had been staying in Rome. Bishop Carberry journeyed from Rome by way of Ireland. He was heartily welcomed in his former stations and at New York, where his learning and ability had been well known during his former visit to this continent.

BISHOP FABRE AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Protest from His Lordship Regarding the Real Estate of the Propaganda.

Monsieur Fabre has forwarded to Cardinal Simeoni a protest in the name of the Catholics of Montreal against the action of the Italian Government regarding the real estate of the Propaganda. His Lordship says: "We have learned with the greatest grief, through the press, of the fate which has befallen the property of the holy congregation of which your Eminence is Prefect. More than others, we know what benefits the Propaganda has always bestowed, and still bestows, upon mission countries entrusted to its care, and the Diocese of Montreal has received marked attention on the part of this congregation. The news of the spoliation of property used by this institution solely for the honour of the Holy See, the glory of the Church and the maintenance of missions, has in consequence greatly grieved the hearts of all the faithful. Therefore, I now, in my own name and in the name of my clergy and diocese, protest against this measure of the Italian Government, which, actuated solely by an unheeded cupidity, strikes at an institution of such an eminently civilizing nature, an institution which, up to the present day, has in all parts of the civilized world and even among semi-barbarous nations caused Papal charity to be praised, and has given lustre to the Italian name generally."

A MEXICAN PROTEST.

MEXICO, April 7.—All the stores in the Esplanade closed to-day to protest against the Stamp Act, which went into effect to-day. Efforts at compromise between the merchants and the President failed. The latter insists on collecting the tax at all hazards. Some talk of fining the merchants for violating the spirit law. Minister Morgan is unable to protect the property of Americans against the enforcement of the law. All business is suspended. No stores will be open to-morrow unless the police open them. There is great anxiety and riot is feared.

A NEW YORK DOCTOR.

A New York doctor explains how a drug store flourishes on every corner. An outlay of \$1.55 in quinine is retailed at 3 cents a grain, and yields \$14.40.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

Very Obstruction in Parliament—The Issue at Next Election—Will It Be Foreign or Domestic?—The Irish Migration Scheme—Its Beneficial Effects—The Position of the Landlords.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, March 23rd, 1884.

The political prospects are again at fault. Mr. Gladstone's absence from Parliament does not portend a proximate dissolution, as was generally believed last week; but, although an immediate prospect of a general election is thus removed from the political calculations of the hour, there is still a feeling abroad that the present Government must appeal to the country within the present year. It can scarcely avoid being compelled to do so. The Conservative, sitting on the side of the House of Commons when the Irish migration locates themselves, seem to have been inoculated with what the Liberals will term, the virus of obstruction. The very Mr. Warton surpasses the efforts of Mr. Biggar in the "blocking of bills," while Mr. Healy has a rival in the art of working ministers, and asking disagreeable questions, in Lord Randolph Churchill. When the mild Sir Stafford Northcote dares not to fall back upon Irish tactics in the hope of driving the ministry to a dissolution, by wasting the time of the House in fruitless discussions on the miserable Egyptian question.

With the certain continuance of this obstructive policy during the session, and the accumulating discredit which is attached to the operations of the English army in the Sudan, it will be well nigh impossible for the present parliament to prolong its existence into another year. The Tories hope to drive their rivals out of office on the Egyptian war question. The Liberals are resolved that the issue upon which they will appeal to the electors shall be an English one, and for this reason they will push forward the Franchise Bill in order that its certain rejection by the House of Lords shall be the cry with which to rouse the constituencies in the cause of liberalism and reform. This is the exact situation at present. Unseen events, such as the seizure of Khartoum by the Mahdi, for instance, or the defeat of the government on some important division in the House, may precipitate the event for which all parties are rapidly preparing; but it is to be hoped that the Liberals will be able to remain long enough in power to extend the Irish franchise. With 500,000 additional electors on the registration rolls of the country there would be no fear of future general elections finding the constituencies unprepared. Ulster would then rank among the other provinces in the nationalist character of its parliamentary representation, as it does now in the sturdy attitude of the majority of its people on all vital questions affecting the welfare of Ireland.

The Migration Company.

A company formed to carry out such provisions of the Tramways and Public Companies Act of last year as deal with the question of migration, has issued its prospectus and appeal for shares to-day. It has for Chairman Mr. Farnell, and for Vice-Chairman Sir Baldwin Leighton Bart, M. P. of Lorton Park, Shrewsbury, England, a member of the Conservative party. The Board of Directors includes Mr. Jacob Bright, (brother of John Bright) M. P. for Manchester; Dr. Ernest Hart, of London, and some other Englishmen friendly to migration. The other Irish members, besides Mr. Farnell, who are among the directors, are Mr. E. D. Gray, Mr. Charles Russell, Col. Nolan and Capt. O'Shea. Professor Baldwin, the well known Assistant Land Commissioner, and the original author of this migration scheme, is to be managing director of the company; the Government having "loaned" him for that purpose to his colleagues of "The Irish Land Purchase and Settlement Company, Limited"—the official title of the company. The capital called for is £250,000 in an equal number of shares of £1 each. To this sum the free grant of £50,000 is added, which was obtained by Mr. Farnell from the Government for the purpose of the removal and settlement of such families as any such company should undertake to migrate from so-called congested districts to other less populated localities.

Objects of the Company.

The prospectus sets forth the objects of the company to be, "To put into operation the provisions of Part II. of the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, which were framed with the view of relieving the congestion of population existing in some districts of Ireland, and of aiding in the creation of an occupying proprietary. With these objects the company propose to purchase suitable estates. Where the lands are not too thickly populated it will sell to each of the tenants as are willing to buy their respective holdings, and where the lands are congested or over-crowded, it will remove and settle the surplus population on such other portions of the company's lands as are available for the purpose. The farms of those who go will be consolidated with the farms of those who remain. The Act affords to this company very great facilities for these operations. The Treasury is empowered to advance through the Irish Land Commission, to any public company with whose constitution the Land Commission is satisfied, such sums as the Treasury think fit for adding such company to purchase estates for the purpose above mentioned. The Treasury is also enabled by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881; and by the above-mentioned Act of 1883, to make advances, through the Board of Works, for reclamation,

drainage, building of laborers' dwellings, or for any other work of agricultural improvement.

Your readers, who will not fail to be interested in the working of this scheme, will perceive how wide is the scope of the company's operations, and how many are the facilities which the acts of 1881 and 1883 afford for the working out of a great improvement in the social condition of some of the poorest of our farming peasantry. The success of such an undertaking would give an unbounded satisfaction to the people of Canada as it would, if successful, be prolific of good to Ireland. But the question which your readers will be most likely to ask, "Will it succeed?" I am inclined to think not. Many as are the facilities on the side of the company the difficulties in its way are as numerous. The initial obstacle will be the one which is the bane of the country and the impediment in every effort that is attempted to improve its social condition—the landlords. They succeeded, to a great extent, in nullifying the intentions of the Land Act of '81. They have completely boycotted the Labourers Act of '83 and unless they can screw large sums of purchase money out of the working of the Public Companies Act, there will be small chance of the migration scheme becoming a success. Unless compelled by pecuniary difficulties to sell their estates, the landlords are masters of the situation. The law will not act compulsorily, and even where financial embarrassments may incline them to negotiate for the disposal of their interests to the company, there is the certainty of the tenant's improvements being included in what the landlord will claim as his property.

The districts which are likely to be operated upon in the migration experiment are mostly confined to the counties which stretch along our western coast. The so-called "congestion of population" is confined to this part of Ireland. From Donegal to Cork embraces the area of acute periodical distress, arising from bad seasons, and it is in the localities of most suffering from chronic famine where the most relentless system of rack-renting has always been resorted to. The holdings are usually small and are invariably made up of reclaimed land, and what is known as cut-away bog. Without the tenant's labor having brought such holdings into cultivation, the land would not be worth a shilling per acre; yet rents have been raised so mercilessly upon these small patches during the last thirty or forty years that they will now average about £1 per acre. The fee simple has been purchased over and over again by these monstrous unjust payments; and now, when the question is about to rise as to the future ownership of these reclaimed holdings, the landlords want to demand the full price of their present value from the purchasing company, and thus rob the tenant of the fruits of his labor for a generation. The land which must be bought for settlement purposes will also be subject to this landlord power of fixing prices, and the future rents which the migrated tenants will have to pay to the company will be a heavy pressure upon the resources of a changed and new condition of life.

In Professor Baldwin's company.

He secured the one man in Ireland who will render the migration scheme a workable one, if that be at all possible. His knowledge of the condition and capabilities of the soil of Ireland, his experience of scientific agriculture, and his unbounded sympathy with the objects of the Land Settlement Company, render him peculiarly fitted to cope with the difficulties which must be overcome in this experiment in Irish social reform. I fear, however, that over and above the difficulties already pointed out, there are others of a more formidable nature which the managing director will find impeding his progress. The company, in its prospectus, declares that its proposed operations "offer a safe field for the investment of capital." This means, that interest equal to what may be looked for in ordinary financial speculations may be secured by investing money in its undertaking. The company must therefore combine the functions of a banker with those of a landlord; and as the only source of revenue will have to be found in the transplanting tenants, and in the transactions incidental to the buying of land from landlords and reselling it to the occupiers, the burdens of repayment of loans by tenants must be such as will deter many from venturing in the business.

If the Government were honest and reasonable in giving Mr. Baldwin's migration plan a fair trial, it would have loaned a few million pounds, at low interest, for the purpose of testing the practicability of a scheme the success of which mainly depends upon the resources at the disposal of the company. The miserable grant of £50,000 towards so vast a scheme is proof that the Treasury is more anxious for its failure than its success. Emigration is the pet panacea of the Government for the ills of Ireland; and public money devoted to any but this standard English remedy for our social condition, is reluctantly expended by our rulers.

Taken with the agitation which the landlords are getting up for the extension of the purchase clauses of the land act, the migration scheme, and the encouragement which it is receiving from English members of parliament, is an indication of the rapid progress which since hostile interests and opinions are making on the Irish land question. The landlords are beginning to learn wisdom at last; but their education in this respect is due to adverse circumstances and not to honest conviction. The land market is falling—hence their eagerness to sell before their interests, "battered and beaten" by the Land League, become unassailable. To this extent, at least, the mighty have fallen; but they are still the friends of the government, their creatures are the administrators of the law, and it is thus in their power to take from the country an enormous ransom before their system of legal theft can be finally swept away.

CABLE GOSSIP.

The Irish Magistracy

AND ITS PARTISAN CHARACTER.

Justin McCarthy's New Book.

The N. Y. Herald's cable says: The divergence in policy between Michael Davitt and the Parnellite members of parliament in regard to the coming election campaign increases. Davitt has written Mr. O'Brien, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, complaining that efforts are being made to prejudice the Irish nationalists in England against those persons active in Irish politics who are trying to keep the national cause more before Irishmen than parliamentary politics. He refers to certain parliamentary candidates as "carpet-baggers from England" and as "adventurers who have no claim upon the suffrages of the Irish nationalist electors." Mr. O'Brien replies, asking Mr. Davitt to explain the grounds for his suspicion that there is to be an invasion of English carpet-baggers. He requests Mr. Davitt likewise to state his objections to the Irish parliamentary party and its policy, and blames him for distorting into the public mind toward the only party and the only party that can unite the strength of Ireland in a vital moment of her history.

Mr. O'Donnell will deliver a series of lectures in the United States this next winter. Mr. Biggar, M. P., said: "The Home Rulers will be greatly strengthened at the next election, and properly organized, will hold the balance between the two English parties. We can then dictate our own terms. What we have to fear is a split in the camp. As for a man like O'Connor Power, he is simply up for sale, and will knock himself down to the highest bidder."

A circular letter has been sent out by the Catholic Bishop of Ardagh to priests of the County Longford, requesting them to inform their congregations that a dissolution of Parliament will shortly occur. The bishop furthermore invites priests and people to a conference for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates.

A parliamentary return has been issued, which shows the strong partisan character of the Irish magistracy. Out of 5,613 justices of the peace only 1,014 are Roman Catholics. In the counties there are 4,228 Protestant and 869 Catholic magistrates. The return was obtained on motion of Mr. Sexton, member for Bilgo. Mr. Sexton intends to begin an agitation for an immediate reform in the magistracy.

The report of the Dublin Society for the preservation of the Irish language, speaks in despondent terms of the teaching Irish in the national school. The council is preparing a cheap Irish dictionary for the use of schools, while the Rev. James McSwiney is engaged in the preparation of a large Irish lexicon for the study of old Irish.

New York, April 6.—The *Tribune's* cable says:—Gossip of the week has been limited. Mr. Gladstone's appearance in the House of Commons are considered a series of chivalrous imprudences, resolved on against his physician's advice and persevered in at very considerable risk. Ostward, general throat symptoms and neuralgia continue obstinate, altogether with much physical weakness and mental depression. He intends, nevertheless, to speak on Monday on the franchise bill; Sir Andrew Clark reluctantly assenting; but thereafter he is ordered into strict retirement during the Easter holidays. His wife and family strongly insist on his accepting a passage, but he obstinately refuses.

Laymen think that the sentence passed on Edmund Yates, the genial editor of the *World*, is merely a piece of comedy devised to give Lord Coleridge a chance of paying off old scores. They hold that the public prosecutor's fiat is necessary to a criminal libel. If so the sentence will be annulled. Meanwhile the *Pall Mall Gazette* detests society journalists, the *Saturday Review* scolds the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the defendant placidly runs himself at Brighton, confident that the matter will end in smoke.

General Norton has sent a communication to the English press proposing to open in May, 1885, an exhibition of American art products. He says the leading American manufacturers have promised to co-operate with him. The United States will make an exhibit through the aid of the Smithsonian Institution.

A committee of the St. Peterburgh Exchange will petition the Government to grant a bounty or tax coopeks per pool (about seven cents per thirty-six pounds) on cast iron made of Russian ore.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, author of the "History of our own Times," is writing a history of the four Georges. It will be completed in four volumes, the first of which is already in press. Charles Bowdler, who has been long an invalid, is now dangerously ill with bronchitis. His condition to-day is so critical that there is little hope of his recovery.