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## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN IRELAND!!

CABLE DESPATCHES.

Duniis, June 9.- A policeman has been arrested at Mullingar for refusing to form part of an escort of some Land League prisoners. He threw down his rifle and helmet, and declared he would not go a step

Mr. Dillon was visited at Kilmainham gaol to-day. He is in good health and spirits, although he suffers somewhat from the late cold weather. In the course of an interview, he expressed anxiety regarding certain rumors that the people in some parts of the country had presented fire arms at the police and military. This, he said, was a practice fraught with great danger to the people. It was high treason to offer armed resistance to the Queen's forces, and for not only those who actually carried arms but for every person in the crowd the penalty will be hanging. Mr. Dillon is certain, from the temper of many of the speeches made at Westminster of late, that the Government are determined, if they get an opportunity to this regard, to

make an example. The inquest on Mahony, who was killed in the process serving affray at Bodyk, County Clare, last week, was resumed to-day and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against the police. One of the witnesses stated that he heard a County Inspector give an order to the mounted police, when charging, to "cut right and left boys."

The Bishop of Ross states that it would be uniair to charge the Land League with the responsibility for the disturbance at Skibbereen. With the continuance of evictions there can be no peace in any part of that dis-

Tipperany, June 9 .- Archbishop Croke arrived to-day, and was escorted from the station by members of the Land League with brass bands A large crowd drew his carriage through the streets. The Archbishop warned the people not to come in collision with the forces of the Empire, not to give way to hooting and stone-throwing, but to appeal to the enlightened conscience of Europe and America He had no sympathy for those

who could pay a fair rent, and would not. DUBLIN, June 10.—Archbishop Croke's con-erence with the clergy and the Land League yesterday, at Tipperary, is discussed by all the papers this morning. The Archbishop was received at the Limerick Junction railway station at noon, and escorted to Tipperary by members of the local League, headed by brass hands. At a mile from the town the horses were taken from the carriage and he was drawn by the people through the main streets. His Grace ascended a temporary platform outside the church and addressed an assembly of 4,000 persons—thousands more filling the streets out of sight of the speaker. The Chairman of the Town Commissioners read an address from the people of Tipperary and the adjoining parishes, and the Archbishop, in the course of reply, said :-"This old land of ours has special claims upon the love and devotion of her children. She has had troubled times ever since she sprang out of the ocean. Once the chief civilizer of Western Europe, she has suffered from the ruthlessness of the Dane, as well as from the rapacity of the Saxon. Her history presents all the continuity of an epic, and though many times defeated, she has never been subdued. We see her on her legs today, fresh and fearless, and, I trust, invincible. (Cheers). The only arms she intends to use are organization and an enlightened public operion elsewhere, and, under favorable circumstances, it appears to me that two things only can prevent her from achieving a national victory, and gathering in its most ample fruits. These two things are mis-management or disunion on the part of the people's leaders, and indiscretion, or somethirg werse, on the part of the people themselves. By the leaders of the people I mean the advanced parliamentary party in the House of Jommons with their followers, headed, of course, by the immortal Parnell. (Immense cheers.) I earnestly trust and pray that they will prove themselves, and I One of judicious flexibility, as well as of firmness in their determination not to accept the bill now before the House of Commons unless it shall come out of the committee in such a boon to the tenant farmers of Ireland. themselves, they too must put themselves national excitement, and while they are fully obviously unfair rents, the payment of which, even whon possible, can only be made by the

Sacrifice of themselves and their children;

they must make up their minds to meet their

engagements as honest men, and turn to

the best possible account the provisions of

the Bill, when it has passed into law. Under

all circumstances, bill or no bill, the people

must take care not to bring themselves into

conspicuous by their absence, for the future, | ley is boyish in appearance, and is very shortwhenever the police or military appear in large numbers, whether to evict a tenant or sell a farm. Opposition can do no good. Hooting and stone throwing may become a very dangerous pastime, and I recommend and beseech the people to abstain from the practice; for, independently of the danger, it is an unmanly style of warfare. He who commits a crime gives strength to an enemy; but the Government may commit crime as well as an individual. It is a crime to punish a man who has committed no offence. What crime has the tenant committed who, from adverse circumstances, cannot pay his rent? (Loud cries of "None!" and cheers.) I want it to be clearly understood that, with those who can pay a fair rent and work, I have no sympathy. What crimes, let me ask, have those men commixted who are now paying the penalty of crime in gaol? (Loud cries of Dillon, Davitt and Father Sheehy.) It was the boast of Eugland that if she was not the cradle she was the nurse of liverty, but it outrages our souse of liberty and fair play when a man is punished as guilty when his guilt has not been proved. It an old Roman maxim that no man should be presumed guilty of an off-nce uness the offence has been proved against him. This maxim is in direct opposition to British law at present. There are more political

partial jury." The Freemen's Journal says :- " The Archbishop's references to the Land Birl were, in their every word, weighted with sound sense, true patriotism and practical wisdom. The time has come for Ireland to determine ber attitude toward the Land Bill. She could have no better adviser than the Arch. bishop, and no wiser counsel than that which he gives her. The ad-vice of His Grace to Ireland and to the Irish party is to confine all their efforts to improving the Land Bill, instead of opposing or obstructing it. As Archbishop Croke has truly said, the time has come for plain words, and we must say plainly that we hold that the passage of a good Land Bill at this moment would be a most enormous

offenders in prison in Ireland to-day than in

any other civilized country in the world, ex-

cept Russia, and there is not one of these

political prisoners who would be convicted of

any crime before an honorable Court or im

boon for the Irish people." London, June 11 .- The Times, remarking the growth of lawlessness, says :- " One experiment which is most obvious and most certain to succeed remains untried. If one mob of Femians or Land Leaguers, or of whatever title, were, just for once, not suffered to have its own way; if its appeal to force were met and overcome, and if the mob were dispersed and forbidden to reassemble, the consequence night be happy in the extreme. One victory of the law would be the signal for others. The objectious to such an experiment are obvious, but not conclusive. The forcible disperson of a moh in Ireland would be certainly followed by a howl of execration from their parliamentry friends and champions. The Irish press, which is silent over injuries to the police, would be eloquent in the case we are now exposing, but tue Land League would receive something very like its death blow, and might steelf fall into the contempt with which the law is now treated in Ireland."

London, June 12 .- At the Farringdon street Democratic Conference resolutions were passed by the English members in favour of legislative independence for Ireland. Justin McCarthy's speech is attracting much attention. He said what Irishmen wanted most was a domestic Parliament. Ireland would be willing to become a partner in the Imperial Parliamentary system, with the right to make her own domestic laws. She asked for such a system as that in the great American Republic. How did England govern Ireland? Ireland was brought to within measurable distance of civil war. England was as little able to defend herself from the results of her dominion in Ireland as Russia was in Poland or Austria in Venetia. The present system of parliamentary machinery was inadequate to do the work. Look at the amount of heartburning auger and almost fratricidal strife the present system was creating. Liberal party had gone to shipwreck over the Irish question, in trying to maintain the centralization system.

London, June 13.-A new era of Fenian scares seems to have been inaugurated in Europe. The latest rumor is that a number of men have been detailed to destroy public buildings in various cities. The outrages that were perpetrated in Liverpool are calculated believe they will, equal to the occasion, but to do immeasurable injury to any cause. It their policy for the next two years must be is noted as a curious fact, that during the recent troubles in Ireland very few Fenians appeared on the scene. When they did they were unable to shoot straight. "Buckshot' Forster has managed to place himself again shape as to render it a clear and substantial in a ridiculous position before the country. During the equabble in the House of Commons At the same time they must be some weeks ago, he taunted Mr Healy, the most careful not to imperil the measure young irrepressible member for Wexford, with by voting against it if some minor amend- the violence of his speech, and expressed belief ments are not incorporated in it. Though that Healey would not dare to repeat them in the Bill is not believed to be perfect, I say Ireland. This challenge was regarded as the Bill ought to be accepted, not as a final mean and undignified, coming from a memsettlement of the question, but as conveying ber exercising autocratic power. Healy, a large instalment of justice, and, as we however, resolved to answer the challenge, calculated, to effect a needful improvement in and in the course of a speech made at Swords, the condition of the tenant farmers of Ire- near Dublin, he delivered a withering attack land. (Cheers.) With regard to the people on the Government, and especially on Mr. Forster. This speech has set all Ireland under a slight restraint in these days of great laughing at the Chief Secretary. In the course of his remarks Mr. Healy quoted the determined not to submit to extortionate and old Williamite ballad, slightly altered for the occasion :--

"There was an old prophecy found in a bog, that Ireland would be ruled by an ass and a dog, and now the prophecy is come to pass, for Burke is the dog and Forster's the

Healey concluded by stating that he had come over to Ireland in answer to Mr. Forster. He challenged the Secretary to cross the dangerous collision with the armed forces of channel and meet him on equal terms in this great Empire. If you do so, what will be France. This invitation has added to the

sighted. Some London papers publish to-day a formidable list of the principal outrages and disturbances in Ireland reported in the newspapers during the year. The question how to meet these riotous risings is asked and answered by most of the London papers to-day. The answer is the usual demand for blood. The Economist says: "The next service which the Irish Executive can render to the people is to insure that whenever the law strikes it shall strike with irresistible force." The Spectator thinks if the rioters were invariably met by heavy volleys and charges of cavalry rioting would cease but it urges the Government not to be driven by the Tories into such an insanity. The Pall Mall Gazette takes the Times to task for bloodthirstiness and says, "So far as outrages in this country are concerned, they are much more likely to be multiplied than diminished by a resort to dragooning in Ireland. Surely the experience of Russie should not be forgotten when violent repression is advocated as an infallible specific for the cure of a political malady which finds this year. Monday was observed in Edinburgh vent in assassination by dynamite. That is and Leith as the Whitsunday rent-paying day. no reason from refraining from enforcing A large amount of money changed hands, and guiliy, but it should, at least, give a pause trade, complaints regarding non-payment of and buckshot as the only method for pacification in Ireland."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN IRE-LAND.

A LANDLORD WITH HIS DOUBLE-BARRELLED GCN

CLAREMORRIS, June 2, 1881.—The Freeman's Journal says :- To-day a most exciting scene, which it was feared at one time would end badly, took place at Burncarroll Chapel, near Claremorris. Shortly before Mass Mr. Walter Bourke entered the chapel armed with a double-barrelled guo, which was partly several sails. The flames spread across to concealed by the corner of his rug. The store No. 1 and completely destroyed it. congregation immediately became fearfully excited. Before taking action, however, a deputation of the principal inhabitants of the neighborhood waited on Canon Bourke, who had come from Claremorris to celebrate Mass, and demanded that Mr. Bourke should be asked to leave his gun outside during the Mass. This, it appeared, Mr. Bourke refused to dc, and for a wnile it seemed that a terrible encounter was inevitable. Every effect was made by Canon Bourke to pacify the congregation and induce them to allow the Mass to be celebrated, but to no purpose. The people, enraged at Mr. Bourke's refusal to remove the gun, insisted now that he should be put out himself. After the nouse neither the woman nor the child a long parley Canon Bourks finally prevailed was to be seen. Information of the occurence his gun under his arm, followed by the other members of his family and his servants. But this did not settle matters. The congregation would not allow Mr. Bourke to retain his gun even in the sacristy. Canon Bourke refused to remove him from the place. With that every single man, woman, and child left the chapel, carrying with them in the rush both the Canon himself and his clerk. The proceeding now assumed a most serious aspect, but in the end quiet was restored by Mr. Bourke and his family and servants leaving the sacristy and going home. The people then returned to the church and Mass was celebrated. A large force of police attended in the chapel yard, but did not interfere.

THE QUEBEC FIRE AND THE INSUR-ANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance Companies have all been heavy losers by the late Quebec conflagra-The Quebec Fire Indirect bends the list with \$300,000, R. i insurance, \$40,000, Royal Canadian, \$41,000, Lancashire Fire. \$30,000, North British Mercantile, '0,000, Western Insurance, \$14,000 Pire Insurance, \$35,000, Citizen's Insu. -, \$15,000, Dominion Fire and Marine, \$15,000, Canadian Fire and Marine, \$15,000, and the Queen Fire and Life Insurance, \$27,009.

A DEBT REPUDIATED.

A ROUGE AND BLEU FIGHT OVER A BARCOCK ENGINE.

The case of Baker vs. the Municipality of L'Assomption was called Monday morning in the Court of Appeal. Chief Justice Dorion

presided. Some four years ago the Municipal Council entered into negotiations with Mr. Baker for the purpose of purchasing a Babcock engine for the town. Mr. Baker was successful in honored by his fellow-citizens with the high effecting the sale of an engine for the sum of office of Chief Magistrate, which was in itself

of the Council, to take care of it. This transaction met with hot opposition all Rouges. The majority wore the blue strips. The Rouges kicked up a fearful tuss over the tributed all sorts of motives to the Bleus. The result was that at the next election the ratepayers refused to re-elect the outgoing Counciliors and returned anti-engine men. The Rouges were now in the majority and their first act was to repudiate the \$3,000 debt previously contracted by the Council. They told Mr. Baker to take back his engine. This the latter declined to do and sued the Corporation for the amount. He was represented by Mr. Greenshields, and Mr. E. U. Piche appeared for the Corporation. Mr. Baker, the plaintiff,

won the case in the Superior Court.

The Council, not yet satisfied, have appealed to have the judgment upset and to have the sale declared null and void. The costs in the case will be very large, and if it be lost in appeal, the Babcock engine will tell said he was very drunk at the time, was rethe issue? Recommend the people to be ridiculous character of the situation, as Heal hard against the Rouges at the next election. I manded.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Edinburgh Street Tramways Bill and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Bill have been passed by the Examiner of the House of Lords as complying with the standing orders.

A regular line of cattle steamers has just been established between Leith and Malmo. The first steamer of the line—the Alexandra arrived in Leith 21st May from Malmo and Landscrona, her cargo consisting of 148 head of cattle, I sheep, besides 30 emigrants and their children en route for New York.

The decked smack built by Lady John Scott, at a cost of £300, and presented to the natives of Fair Isle to communicate with the mainland in rough weather, arrive ! at Kirkwall on the 20th May with a cargo of grain. The cauders report that the severe winter prevented their mills from working, and since it has broken up the streams have dried, and therefore there is a scarcity of meat.

The 15th of May having fallen on Sunday the law, or for neglecting to punish the as an indication of returning prosperity in to those who are pointing to bayonets rents were fewer than they have been for many half-yearly terms past. A large number of servants seem to have changed places on Monday, judged by the number of cabs laden with trunks plying along the thoroughtares. The Court of Session is always closed on the term days.

Damage to the amount of £25,000 was caused in Greenock on the 23rd May, by a destructive fire which broke out in No. 31 bended store, belonging to the Greeneck Harbour Trust. The efforts of the brigade were for a long time bailled by the fary of the con-flagration. The barque Beltrees, which lay beithed in the harbour near the burning building, narrowly escaped with the loss of Happily the further progress of the fire was arrested, though for some time, as a brisk breez was blowing, other valuable property seemed in great jeopardy. The loss of the stores is estimated at £5,000, and it is stated that £12,000 of sugar and £8,000 of spirits were distroyed. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

At the Southern Police Court on 21st May, before Baillie Wilson, Mary McDougall was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a child from Eglinton Street on Friday afternoon. A little girl, who saw the woman lift the child and walk away with it, informed the mother, but by the time she came out of upon Mr. Bourke to retire to the sacristy, was lodged at the Southern Police Office, and which he did through the sanctury, carrying officers were sent to inquire into the matter. The woman who had been seen to lift the child was traced along the Paisley Road, and was shortly afterwards apprehended in Kinning Park with the child in her possession. The only explanation she would give was that she was under the influence of drink at the time, and didn't know what she was doing. She was remitted to the Sheriff.

The trial of David Rintoul and John Henry Shewan, who are in custody on a charge of murdering Police-constable John Lowe, while on duty at Elm Row, Edinburgh on the night of the 14th of March, was fixed to take place at the High Court of Judiciary at Edinburgh on the 24rd May, but, at the request of the prisoners, " "as been postponed, and is not now express to come on before the 13th of June. Lee prisoner "Grant," who is charged with having, along with a companion who committed suicide, perpetrated a series of outrages in the suburbs of Edinburgh and in Leith, on a night in February last, will be tried on Monday next. There are, we understand, some 15 or 16 witnesses summoned in this case .- Glasgow Herald. These were to men who were cabled across here as Irish-Americans, but who are now found to be of the manor born.

On Wednesday the time-honored custom of presenting the keys of the city of Edinburg to the Lord High Commissioner, as Her Majesty's .opresentive to the General Assembly, took place as usual in Holyrood Palace. His Grace and party received the Lord Provost, who was accompanied by Bailies Anderson, Yonger, and Hall, Dean of Guild Hutchi-Treasurer Harrison, Mr. Adam, City Chamberlain, and Mr. McPherson, the City Officer, in the throne-room. Lord Provost Boyd, in presenting the keys, made the customary speech. The Lord High Commissioner returned them to the Lord Provost with the usual remark that they could not be in better keeping. He also complimented his Lordship on having for so long a time been three thousand dollars. A resolution was a proof that his discharge of the duties of passed in the Council to that effect, and there that effice had met with their approval, and engine was handed over to the Fire Brigade,

which had been specially organized by order | Edinburgh Courier. Geo. Lomas, said to be a poacher, was charged before the Magistrate at Derby with from the minority in the Council who were the murder of Hannah Haigh, a married woman, with whom he consulted. On April 23 the parties quarrelled, and Lomes, picking engine; they ran down its merits and they at- up a steel which had been used for the purpose of sharpening a table-knife, threw it at the deceased. The steel being afterwards picked up, it was found that the point was broken off, and Lomas expressed anxiety lest it should be in the woman's head. This turned out to be the case, and after lingering till Saturday last, the woman died from inflammation and softening of the brain, caused by the presence of the piece of steel, which had pierced the skull and embedded itself in the left middle lobe. Decensed, after receiving the injury, exclaimed to a companion:-"Oh, Martha, I'm dying. I always thought he would kill A warrant was obtained, and the prime." soner was on Tuesday nightarrested at Woodville, near Burton-on-Trent. Evidence of his arrest having been given, the prisoner, who

# PARNELL'S

**GREAT SPEECH ON THE IRISH** LAND BILL.

Let the English Leave Ireland Bag and Baggage.

## MASTERLY PRONOUNCEMENT.

The following is a correct report of Mr. Parnell's great speech delivered in the British House of Commons on the 24th of

I am sorry that I cannot join with the honorable gentleman, junior member for the county of Sligo, in taking any part in the division upon the present stage of the bill, and I will endeavour to explain to the House my reasons for my abstention. It has been truly said that the debate upon this measure up to the present has been very much a debate upon the details and not upon its principle. In fact it appears to me that the gentlemen who have been instrumental in moving the present semendment do not so much find fault with the principle of the bill as they show a desirto fritter away the details in committee so as to render it still more worthless to the Irish tenant than in its present form. I shall step out of the line which the debate has taken, and say why I cannot approve of the bill, and try to show my reasons why I think that principle is a defective one. It is supposed by many people in heland that this bill introduces some new principle. Now I venture to think that the

### INTRODUCES NO NEW PRINCIPLE,

that it proposes to restore nothing to the Irish tenant besides that which the Act of 1870 proposed to restore, for I look upon the bill as a measure, not one that gives anything, but a measure of restitution. Now, sir, the but a measure of restitution. Now, sir, the principle of the bill, I think, is identical with the Act of 1870, inasmuch as it proposes to establish a partnership in the land between landlord and tenants. It is true that for a very long time even the authors of the Land Act of 1870 refused to admit that any property was conferred upon the tenant by that Disturbance Bill, the right hon, gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was with the that the Land Act of 1870 did confer " some kind of interest"-these were his words-ho would not say property-upon the Irish tenant. But we now have the Covernment coming forward and admitting that the Act of 1870 did not confer a property upon the Irish tenant in the shape of tenant-right in the North of Ireland, and in the shape of compensation for disturbance and improvements provided in the scale under that Act. Now, the only difference to my mind between the first main portion of this bill and the Act of 1870 is that this bill seeks to carry out the principle of the Act of 1870 in a different way from that provided by that Act.

THE ACT OF 1870.

as I have said, did really intend to confer a property upon an Irish tenant. It really pro posed to do so, but it failed to protect that property. It proposed to protect it by fining the landlord for evicting his tenants to the amount of value of property that was so conferred, but it was found during the practice and the experience of the ton years we have had with that Act that this system of fining the landlords falled to protect the tenant in that property. Now, I venture to assert though I hope otherwise, that the system of establishing a court to fix fair rent will also fail in protecting even the small property acknowledged to the tenant by the Act of 1870 We have had a great many calculations as to the amount of property handed over to the Irish tenant. We were told by high authorities that eighty or ninety millions of money were to be handed over by that Act; but we have very easy means of estimating the amount of money property of value actually transferred, by a return which was put in by the hon, member for Galway (Mr. 1. P. O'Connor) the other evening. From that return it appears that the compensations which have been given by the county courts in operation under that Act, during the four or five years' time over which the return extended, to the tenants, in claims both for compensation for disturbance and improvements, only amounted to £27 each. We thus find that, instead of a

HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MONEY

handed over to tenants by this Act, a sum which is an exceedingly small fraction of that amount was actually transferred, and this only after expensive litigation before the county courts. Now, in estimating the benefits which this Act was to confer upon the Irish tenants we must bear in mind that the property which this bill proposes to acknowledge to the tenant is only that which the act of 1870 proposed to acknowledge -nothing more. The only difference is that it proposes to protect it in a different way, and this is the great boon which is being held up to the Irish people as the reward for all their miseries during the last two years (cheers), and for all the sacrifices they have made (cheers). It simply means that an additional value to the amount of £28 is to be handed over to there unfortunate tenants, and this is only to be had at the cost of a lawsuit. The tenant is not afforded the simple means of even knowing what his right is, except by tedieus and expensive litigation, [Concluded on Fifth Page.]

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Aidan McCarthy, D.S.F., has been appointed to the R. C. Bishopric of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, a See formerly held by Archbishop Cartiguine. The position was offered to the Rev. Father McDonald, of Pictou, but he declined it, preferring to remain where he is,

Speaking at the inauguration of the United Arts Society last week, Cardinal Manning referred to the late Lord Beaconsfield as "that great statesman who would live down in history the clouds of detraction with which contemporary littleness sought to enshroud him." The observation evoked loud applause.

The Halifax Chronicle says: Preparations for the reception of His Grace the Archbishop are being actively prosecuted. His Grace brings with him a commission appointing Rev. Canon Power a Monsignor of the Church, an honor which has been conferred on only one other priest in America.

The Catholics of St. John last week presented Bishop Sweeney with an address and a purse of over \$600. He also received an address from the Catholics of Portland, who gave him \$200. The Bishop was the recipient of several other handsome gifts. The money he intends to donate to St. Patrick's Industrial School.

The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Earl of Northbrook, Irish Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining for Catholic seamen on board of H. M. ships of war at Halifax and Bermuda greater facilities for their attendance to their spiritual duties. The First Lord premised to consider the application, and suggested a statement in writing of the alleged grievances, which Dr. Hannan promised to send.

The priest of Claremorris, Ireland, writes to the English Lord Licutenant, telling him that a local landlord attended the Catholic Church in his parish recently, armed with a doubled-barrelled gun and a revolver. When the people saw his accourrement they hooted and chased him, and the coward was afraid to use his murderous weapons. The priest asks the Lord Lieutenant to restrain this Landlord in future, and adds that if he dosen't, he (the priest) will have him ejected, " and Let the Government see to the consequences.5

The Lord is opening the mouths of infidels everywhere to speak the truth about His annointed ones. The last to record his testimony is the famous Renau. In an article which appeared lately in the Revue des deux Mondes, he snys : "I received my education in a little college conducted by splendid priests. They Act, or that any partnership was proposed to | taught me Latin after the old fashion, which be established. So late as last session, is the best. These priests were the most during the debates on the Compensation for honorable men in the world. They cared nothing about pedagogics, they began with the first stop, which consisted in not making greatest possible difficulty induced to admit too easy those early lessons which are designed to overcome the difficulties of the language. They tried especially to form men of honor. Their directions in morality, which to me appeared the outflowing of the heart and of virtue, were bound up with the dogmas which they taught. In a word what we hear about clerical morals is wanting in every element of truth. I was thirteen years under the tuition of the priests, and I can say, I never saw a shadow of scandal in their lives. I have known no priests that were not good."

Very Rev. Wm Byrne, Vicar-General of the

Archdiocese of Boston, has consented to take charge of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., for a time. This he does with the permission of Archbishop Williams, and at the request of Cardinal McCloskey and other distinguished alumni of that institution and without changing his relations to his own dioceso. The object is to give the alumni and friends of this illustrious college an opportunity of rallying to its relief in its present financial troubles. The steps already taken afford a fair prospect of success. About \$25,000 have already been contributed as a basis of a fund with which to settle the claims of the creditors. If all the alumni throughout the United States contribute as liberally as those of New York and Maryland, it is calculated that about \$75,000 can be raised. As most of the creditors are disposed to make large deductions from their claims, this sum will be amply sufficient to reduce the debt of the college to an amount that can be easily carried at the low rates of interest now prevailing. This will be practically tested at the next meeting of the Alumni Association which takes place June 22nd, this year, that is on Commencement Day. There are yet, in spite of some withdrawals consequent on the troubled state of college affairs within the last session, over one hundred students regularly attending the classes. The discipline has been remarkably well maintained. This is owing greatly to that loyalty to Alma Mater which has always distinguished the students and alumni of Mt. St. Mary's College, and the self-sacrificing spirit of the Faculty. The new president of Mt. St. Mary's College was graduated in that institution in 1860, and from that year he taught classes of Greek and Mathematics there till he was called to the Boston mission, August, 1865. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Spalding, December 21, 1864, in the Cathedral of Baltimore, and is now in his 48th year.

English lie number-well, a million and semething—said that Cardinal Manning had forbidden the use of Catholic halls and rooms for Land League meetings. Its refutation comes from the Cardinal himself, who a few days ago told a deputation of the Catholio League of the Cross that he had not issued Buy such order.—Bosion Pilot.

At the meeting of the International Typographical Union, which closed at Toronto yesterday, the following officers were elected: George Clara, of St. Louis, Mo., President; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, 1st Vice-President; W H Hovey, of Norwich, Conn, 2nd Vice-President; W H Trayes, of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer; A Seley, of Indianapolis, Corresponding Secretary.