and of society itself as at present cotted, and that they exercised over

tant lands the streams of spiritual grand blessings, which induce Irish missi aries of the faith to labour for the sa

their fellow men, in the remotest reg of the earth. This intensity of fait also shown by the numerous vocation conventual life that there exist.

conventual life that there exist. daughters of the best families as we of the middle classes crowd the conventual and charitable institutions, eager to be chaste spouses of Christ, to imitate hin his voluntary poverty, chastity and of ence, and to expend their lives in exercise of the root in attentions.

service of the poor, in attending the s

human misery no matter how repul and loathsome, no great sorrow of

and loathsome, no great sorrow of human heart, no matter how crushing

hopeless, that an Irish nun, like some sangel of charity is not found ready devote her life to its alleviation and

assuagement. This spirit of fervo always noticeable in the regular devout attendance of the people at services of the church, and in their

services of the church, and in their quentation of the Sacraments. Irish people are an eminently relippeople, and even though when writunder bitter sufferings of great wron amid the wild excitement of polagitation they may seem for the ment to swerve from the path of religious duties, they return again, excitement over true as the needle t

excitement over, true as the needle t pole, to the teachings of the church v during the long night of their suffe and sorrows shone like stars of hope

happiness to comfort, to cheer, an sustain them. It is true that during

sustain them. It is true that during recent agitations great crimes, suc maining of cattle, injury to persons property, and shocking murders, diered Ireland, and brought the blu shame to her cheek. For such c

shame to her cheek. For such c there can be no valid excuse, no apology. They were simply atrocious shocking, and deserve the reprobation

abhorrence of every honest man. Be in point of fact, they worked irrepa

injury to the just cause of the people. nevertheless, it is only common just

state that apart from these, she is has been comparatively free from

and compares favorably with cou

that hold up their hands in holy hor her wickedness. Even on the sec murders, Professor Leone Levi, a

social science meeting held a few social science meeting held a few ago at Southampton, England, maint that in proportion to population, crimes of violence were committee England and Scotland than Ireland.

fessor Levi was discussing facts in t terest of civilisation and the spre

science, and for his facts he appeal the annual volumns of judicial sta for England and Wales, Scotland, an

land respectively. Not one of the turns is complete for the purpose

economist, but notwithstanding the fective method of compilation, they

antly exhibit the relative criminal

antly exhibit the relative criminal English, Scotch, and Irish peoples. cording to the statistics issued," say Levi, "the number of indictable of within the last ten years in En Wales, and Ireland indicated a

wates, and tretand indicated a increase of crime. In recent years absolutely and relatively to populat would be seen the number of crin ported to have been committed uniformly smaller in Ireland than in

land and Wales." Balancing the roof the ten years from 1871 to 1880

sive, he finds that the average of the

sive, he finds that the average of the periods of five years had been per 1 England and Wales, from 1875, 1.9 land, 1.36. From 1876 to 1880—E and Wales, 2.09; Ireland, 1.37. Coing crime on the basis of population the following figures:—service, to the population the following figures:—

portion to the population the against public order were 5.13

1,000 in Scotland, against 1.16 i

Ete Catholic Mecorb

Arrears must be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALER.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to te subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what this been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Your very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,

Mr. Thomas Coffee Very States and Control of Catholic Catholi

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.
DEAR MR. WALSH,—It is with pleasur DEAR Mit. WALSII,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1882.

ST. FRANCIS AND ST. TERESA. At a time when the powers of

darkness struggle so hard to secure

respect and veneration for men who led most infamous and disgraceful lives; when the faith and good sense of christian people are insulted by having the memory of those so-called heroes honored with statues and monuments erected in the public places of their large cities, the centenary of the birth of St. Francis and of the death of St. Teresa occurs very opportunely,-the one a hero, the other a heroine of such immeasurable holiness that their praises would be more appropriately sung in heaven, where their virtues were more truly appreciated than here such a time must bring out more clearly the difference between the ineffable beauties of the soldiers of God, and the baseness of the satelites of Beelzebub, and will also serve to bring before us the characteristic virtues of the mendicant of Assisi and of the humble virgin of Avilla. To the lover of virtue it is pleasing to reflect that Assisi in Italy and Avilla of Thormes in Spain, are now the objects of pious envy and the des-

and in an age of avarice, domestic wars, schism and universal wickedness, became a signal of civilization, the extent the Times would fain have us believe. Deplorable outrages have indeed occurred, but for those the system of government established in Ireland is largely, if not wholly responsible. The reformed, which compare favorably in rigour and excellence with that of St. Francis. The vices which filled the world in the 16th century were not less sad and ruinous than those which afflicted it in that 12th. Corruntion of morals implicit the extent that Times would fain have us believe. Deplorable outrages have indeed occurred, but for those the system of government stablished in Ireland is largely, if not wholly responsible. The Times never discusses the Irish question without dealing in menace. According to that journal the Irishman can only be taught respect for law by force and injustice administered in one way or another. The latest proposed is the ostracism of the Irish that of St. Francis. The vices which filled the world in the 16th century were not less sad and ruinous than those which afflicted it in the 12th Corruntion of morals implication. piety, and an insatiable thirst for

Catholic Spain and the countries inflicted by the new heresies, and besides opened the gate by which thousands and thousands of holy virgins both in Europe and America have entered the sanctuary to dedicate themselves to the love and service of God, and pass to the heavenly Jerusalem to follow the Lamb wheresoover He goeth. She saw the Carmelite Order waver under the persecution of its enemies, and in the kingdom of Great Britain alone, by the cruelty of Henry VIII. 56 monasteries levelled to the ground, 1500 religious martyred, imprisoned, exiled, or carried away by the whirlwind of schism and error, and the Virgin of Avilla already resolved on the reformation of the order which would give a new force and a new legion of indefatigable apostles to the

Church of Christ. St. Francis of Assisi, and St. Teresa of Avilla, appeared in the world poverty, want and suffering illustrated the mystery of the Cross, which in the time of St. Paul was a scandal to the Gentiles, and at the time of our heroes was likewise so to the dea crucified God. More than ever are they so in our time, when Christ and thority, and the practice of the Gospel maxims ridiculed as an outrage on right reason, nature, and the welfare of civilized humanity. Hence the centenary festival in honor of the fortunate birth of the one and the happy death of the other, seems a providential admonition given to the present generation, a great part of which lies in the mire of materialism or or is buried in the darkness of atheism, following beastly masters as if they were heroes, and bending before men the knee they refuse to bend to a Deity. The Church in her liturgy applies the term "seraphic" to both, and the propriety of the appellation is justified by the study of their mission, for the lives of both had the effect of exciting in Christendom a prodigious fire of love by which innumerable souls were saved during life from the death of sin and during eternity from the pains of hell. The below. The centenary occurring at life-teaching example and spirit that influenced the labors of each were all founded on love, so that after a inclined to think that they were not mere human creatures, but Seraphim, the act of whose being terminates in love.

ous than those which afflicted it in the 12th. Corruption of morals, imselves to determine whether it shall ever carnal pleasures and riches gave he heard in earnest again. Irishmen conrise to the heresies and schisms of tend on equal terms with Englishmen and the so-called Reformation, that drew | Scotchmen in all forms of civil employ-

trymen of Great Britain are quite ready to entertain." If an Irish journal took similar ground in advocating the rights of Ireland, how bitter the denunciation that would fall to its lot at the hands of the British press?

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

upon many who will indeed take but little interest in the contest, but

C. Goodbue, Jas. Mahon, P. Mulkern, M. Masuret, J. Blackburn, F. W. Fitzgerald like brilliant luminaries that in the unprecedented activity of the J. Reid, Dr. Sippi, and about thirty other shade and sunshine, in austerity, radical element, which is everywhere will serve to make up for the lethargy and indifference of the mass of to the Jews, and a stumbling-block the people. Few, indeed, can form any just idea of the depth and extent of the apathy that prevails generate and ungrateful children of amongst the Italian people, especi-His Cross are rejected by public au- arises from several causes. The Dr. Sippi and Mr. Reid entertained the Italians, as a people, notwithstand- party with songs and recitations . ing that plebiscites have been heldparliamentary elections frequently gone through, and the forms of constitutional government at least partially observed, are as yet unaccustomed to the usages of that system and cannot adequately comprehend the significance of its operations. Besides, honest men, whether they wanders in the clouds of incredulity, approve or disapprove of the system, whether they do or do not fully understand the significance of its operations and the permanency of its results, refuse to participate in elections. They have a recollection too exact and too vivid of the fraud and spoliation carried out before their eyes under the pretext and cover of appeals to popular sovereignty, to place much faith in the country. The only portion of the terest in the election contests is the radical party. Catholics who deserve the name have thus far taken no part in elections, and will no doubt abstain from voting in the day, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the singing of the Nicene Creed, the Bishop entered the pulpit, and having read the day, as it were, of his greatest victor-ies. He stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the singling of the Nicene Creed, the Bishop entered the pulpit, and having read the properties. terest in the election contests is the cursory study of their lives one is doubt abstain from voting in the coming contest. The struggle will therefore lie mainly between the adportion of the Holy Writ. He spoke of the found Ireland a crouching and portion of the Holy Writ. He spoke of the chained slave, he broke her chains, he THE TIMES ON IRELAND.

The London Times was once loud in condemnation of boycotting. Now it finds words of approval for it when of finds words of approval for it when we called the find of Christ to redeem him, alluding, in the words of Christ to redeem him, alluding, in the terms most affecting, to the obduracy of the Jews, his own chosen people, in refuse to the fa tination of many a pilgrimage, the former possessing the ashes of St. Francis, on whom were impressed the sacred stigmata of Our Lord, the latter, the body of St. Teresa, whose heart, like that of her Saviour was pierced for love.

The Christian world seemed to be rushing to destruction towards the such as of the the sacred the sacred stigmata of Our Lord, the latter, the body of St. Teresa, whose heart, like that of her Saviour was pierced for love.

The Christian world seemed to be close of the 12th century, when the close of the 12th century, as St. Thomas and Dante called St. Francis, appeared, part of September. So long as life and property are the finds world of approval for it when of fourse practised by Englishmen as against favor of the preservation as fur as further that time, a vacant seat in the charist that bound her fell from her that time, a vacant seat in the chains that bound her fell from her that time, a vacant seat in the chains that bound her fell from her that time, a vacant seat in the chains that bound her followers as further thanged her pown for the remain and power as a favor of the preservation as fur

still advises the Italian people, in view of the dangers certain to follow radical success, to support the government. This counsel is tantamount to an admission that the old party of the Right has practically ceased to be, and that the struggle at the close of this month will be in the main restricted to the party in power and the radicals. The latter, with their thorough organization, will certainly make decided gain and may even defeat the administration, in which eventuality we may look in the main restricted to the party in power and the radicals. The latter, with their thorough organization, will certainly make decided gain and as may even defeat the administration, in which eventuality we may look in which eventuality we may look in the fatching its life blood for three hyposphare in the main restricted to the party in power and the radicals. The latter, with their thorough organization, will certainly make decided gain and as many even defeat the administration, in which eventuality we may look in the up by the roots the established and sucking its life blood for three hyposphare. order, and they have only themselves to still advises the Italian people, in thank if their conduct has chilled some of view of the dangers certain to folthe kindlier sentiments which their coun- low radical success, to support the The situation in Italy is just now exceedingly interesting. The may even defeat the administration, Chamber of deputies has been dis- in which eventuality we may look solved, and elections for a new re- for the inauguration of a real out and presentative body ordered to take out revolutionary era for the Italian

place at the close of the present peninsula. month. The contest promises to be On Thursday evening, the 5th instant, the sharpest and the most decisive in His Lordship Bishop Walsh was entercharacter of any electoral struggle tained at dinner in the London club by a that has ever yet agitated the penin- number of citizens. The chair was occusula. The recent extension of the pied by Mr. H. D. Long. Amongst the franchise confers the right of voting upon many who will indeed take

gentlemen present were Hon. J. Carling,
M. P., Col. Walker, Major Leys, B. Cronyn, representative citizens. After the usual thoroughly prepared for the fight, loyal and patriotic toasts the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, which was very warmly received. His Lordship made a very happy reply, expressive of his thanks for the honor done him by so distinguished a body of his townsmen and of the duty resting on every citizen to promote in every possible manner ally in the rural districts, in the that harmony amongst all classes without matter of elections. This apathy which the country could not prosper.

> His Grace Archbishop Lynch and His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony visited London on Wednesday last and were guests of Bishop Walsh.

> IRFLAND AND THE IRISH. LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH'S DISCOURSE ON TRELAND.

St. Peter's Cathedral Crowded by an Appreciative Audience

THE BISHOP GIVES AN INTERESTING AND The announcement made on Saturday The announcement made on Saturday last that His Lordship Bishop Walsh would occupy the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral both morning and evening on Sunday had, as might have been expected from last that His Lordship Bishop Walsh would occupy the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral both morning and evening on Sunday had, as might have been expected from the learned prelate's well-known reputation for eloquence and erudition, the effect of drawing together two of the largest congregations that ever assembled within the walls of St. Peter's. It was the Bishop's first appearance in his catheelectoral system established in their the Bishop's first appearance in his catheelectoral body that takes deep in- Rev. Father Tiernan. The Bishop, vested in cope and mitre, occupied the episcopal the maturity of his intellectual powers, in herents of the present "liberal" ad-ministration and the radicals. There is a third party commonly called

prevail. So long as life and property are insecure capital will be scared from the country, commerce will languish, and industry will be paralyzed." In other words, all Ireland should be boycotted beness, became a signal of civilization, a watchtower of wisdom, a champion of faith and a symbol of true christian charity. The sublime sanctity of St. Francis was an effect of that of St. Francis was an effect of that of St. Prancis was an effect of the present Cabinet are not sufficiently advanced in their opinions of the crimes of office and this discussion has obtained such wide publicity in the ubiquitous press, that no new light can be thrown at

armuence he holds the present government responsible. The ex-minister declares that under the administration of the Left, Italy seems to have abandoned its traditions of government and to be constantly movernment and to have passed away. The great Archbishop Leahy of Cashel, who spoke on the evening of that that through the streets during that true that a generation of the public ment to take that through the streets during that the total through the streets during that true that a generation of the public ment and to the public ment and to the vast multitudes that through the streets during that the total through the streets during that the total through the streets during that the total through the streets during that the

stitution had been fattening on the land and sucking its life blood for three hundred years, its ministrations were shunned and even abhorred by the masses of the and even abhorred by the masses of the people, it offered up its worship in temples built by the Catholics, but which were wickedly and sacrilegiously wrested from them at the Reformation, its clergy were supported and enriched by tithes levied on the oppressed people, whilst the Catholic religion, despoiled of its temples and its revenues, worshipped in the caves and mountain fastnesses, and the Catholic priesthood flitted in the twilight of early morning or in the shadows of coming morning or in the shadows of coming night to minister to their persecuted flocks, and shared their poverty, privations and sufferings, and lived and died in their cabins. Well, that institution, which spread over the country, was torn down forever by the Imperial Parliament, and religious equality was to a certain extent granted to all classes of Irishmen. Then came Bright's clauses in the Land Bill. The attention of the Imperial legislators was called to the most satisfactory state of the laws regulating land tenure and the relations between landlord and tenant, and a well meant but most inefficient and unsuccessful at-tempt was made to amend those laws in a manner that would remedy admitted grievances. Then came Butt's home rule movement and its temporary failure, and Lord Beaconsfield's bill for higher educa-tion in Ireland, and the land league egitation, and its various phases and its pre-sent results, which are fresh in your memory, and the effects of which on the future of Ireland it is impossible at this time to

Well, by a strange coincidence, I who was present at the laying of the corner stone of the O'Connell monument on the 15th of August, 1864, assisted at the units beauty and artistic perfection on the 15th August, 1882. The monument itof power and resolve and radiant with genius, and with the joy of triumph he stands in the strength of

the so-called Reformation, that drew away whole nations from the unity of the Church of God. St. Teresa, as a woman, could not exercise the same form of apostleship as did St. Francis. However, by her example, tears, worship and the propagation of ther spirit of poverty she intervened even as a wall of brass between vened even as a wall of brass between the same away whole nations from the unity of the Church of God. St. Teresa, as a woman, could not exercise the same form of apostleship as did St. Francis. However, by her example, tears, worship and the propagation of the respirit of poverty she intervened even as a wall of brass between the same form of poverty she intervened even as a wall of brass between their faith nor their nation and to be constantly moving in the direction of a radical policity. He condemns the domestic policy of the administration as weak and hesitating on account of its dallying with the enemies of order and monarchical government. Its course in foreign politics he does not view with any greater favor, but

ted, and that they exercised over all the people a terrorism that tolerated no liberty of opinion or of action, a terrorism that too often found expression in the maining of cattle and injury to person and property, and even in red handed murders. The great masses of the received property, and even in red handed murders. The great masses of the people entertain very different opinions on the whole subject. The grievances, they say, were great and chronic, and they required drastic and violent remedies. They claim that if the parliamentary leaders of the drastic and violent remedies. They claim that if the parliamentary leaders of the league had not made use of violent obstruction in parliament the British House of Commons would not heed their demands, would put them off with soft words

mands, would put them off with soft words and fair promises—that session after ses-sion would pass away, whilst rackrents were being extorted from the Irish tenan-try and the country was being depopula-ted by cruel and arbitrary evictions—that they proclaimed no doctrine regarding land tenure that was not consistent with right reason and strict justice—and that even the no-rent manifesto, when understood in the sense of its authors and limstood in the sense of its authors and indi-ited by their explanations, was justifiable under the circumstances, and that the crimes and murders that occurred during he agitation are not justly to be attributed to either the teachings or the actions of the league, but are amongst the deplorable occurrences, usually incidental to such a social revolution as was then progressing, and that finally they regretted and ab-horred those crimes and murders not only as wicked violations of divine and human laws, but as directly detrimental to the cause they had at heart. It is not my business this evening to pass judgment on these different views, but simply to re-count them as I found them expressed and discussed amongst various classes of the Irish people. Two things, however, con-nected with the recent agitation I found generally, if not universally, admitted. 1st. That great and substantial amendments have been made to Irish land laws in favor of the tenant, and 2nd, that these amendments would never have been obtained without some such unanimous, de-termined and violent agitation as that which, like a levelling storm, so recently swept over Ireland. The land laws have been so amended as to give protection to the tenant against the selfishness and des-potism of the landlord, to reward his industry and to shield him from landlord tyranny and from the cruel oppressions and wicked exactions of rackrents. Fixity 15th of August, 1864, assisted at the unveiling of the completed monument in all been secured to the tenants, and by those acquainted with Irish affairs this result must be conceded to be a mighty stride in the self is Foley's masterpiece, the base is of granite, the group of symbolic statues, as well as of that of the great imposing figure of O'Connell, is of bronze. Immediately under the statue of the Liberator of the tenant farmers will be greatly improved, and it is certain that general pros-perity will be the happy result. However, erity will be the happy result.

> United States.
>
> The national system of education has some drawbacks, it is true, but on the whole it does its work efficiently and suc-cessfully. It is theoretically secular and unsectarian, but it is practically decomi practically Catholic and in the north of Ireland it is Protestant in the Protestant districts. The salaries paid the teachers are not drawn from direct taxation for the purpose, but are taken from the consoli-dated fund. The school-houses are built on certain conditions at the expense of the state, and books, maps, and other educational appliances, are given on the easiest conditions. Under this system the Irish children are as well educated as

titution as I there witnessed.

those of any other civilized nation.

Then there is the intermediate system of education, which aims at a higher grade of education, and occupies a middle place between the primary schools and the university. This system gives valuable prizes to those students who make the est examinations according to the curriculum of studies prescribed, and also gives result fees to the educational instituti in which the successful scholars are trained. This plan, as will be seen, is calculated to provoke the greatest rivalry and emula provoke the greatest rivary and emula-tion amongst not only the students, but even between the various institutions of learning, and the result must be gratify-ing in the increased application of students their studies and increased efficiency in

schools and colleges.

Industrial schools exist in the large cities of the country, under the manage-ment of religious orders. Ragged children and poor children, accused even though not convicted of petty crimes, are committed by law to these institutions, where they receive a useful education suited to their wants. They also learn a trade, and are thus fitted, under the re forming influences of religion, to be useful members of society. The government grants a dollar and a half per week towards their maintenance, whilst the municipalities in a society of the society. cipalities in which the schools exist contriboon and blessing to the poor children themselves, and it saves society from many a dangerous criminal.

As to the religious spirit of the people, fountain, pour abroad unto the most di

trines subversive of the rights of property here are certain districts in the west of Ireland which, in my opinion, no remedial laws can ever make prosperous or even put beyond the reach of periodical desti tution. I visited certain portions of Mayo in the company of Mr. John Dillon, member for Tipperary, and I must say that I never beheld such squalid misery and des-Each farmer has on an average not more than twelve acres of such sterile soil. He has to pay for it about five dollars per acre, besides taxes, and the hovel he dwells in is not fit for the beasts of the field. I don't think that in such districts people would ever be above the reach of periodi cal want and destitution, even if they had the land for nothing. The only remedy the land for nothing. The only remedy for such a state of things is emigration, properly organized, to the fertile unoccupied lands of the colonies or the

land. The offences against morals the proportion of 0.21 to the 1 England, against 0.04 in Ireland. against the person 11.58 to the 1 Scotland, against 2.82 in England the offences against property 6.6 per in Scotland, against 2.27 in Ireland But I have before me other s taken from a recent work, wh justice to the moral character of the people, I deem it my duty to cite.

The following table compares the serious offences committed in Ire 1878 with those committed in England and Scotland, dividing the lish criminal statistics by 4.5 and plying the Scotch statistics by equalize populations:

OFFENCES. Against prop'ty, with-700 1,77 out violence......
Against prop'ty, with violence..... 458 1.01 Forgery, etc........ 90 Offences against purity 142

..1,567 3,66 how well Ireland stands in compari how well Ireland stands in compari-her neighbors, especially as regard but we may add more testimor cording to a report to the House mons on August 6, 1880, there murders committed in Engla Wales in 1878, and but 5 in the comparishment of the companion of the year in Ireland; in 1879 there murders in England and Wales a in the same year in Ireland. In report the number of aggravated on women and children is stated in 1877 England and Wales 2,374 311; in 1878, England and Wales Ireland 282; in 1879 England an 1,989, Ireland 533. These fig more than sufficient to show that are as law-abiding, and much crime than their neighbors. The stand comparison equally we with America. Take, for insta staid Quaker City (Philadelphiation 846,984,) and in 1879 it had cides, while Ireland (population 839) in the same year killed but

sons!

It is in agrarian "outrages," that Ireland is just now made the ther worst. In the year 1870; ber of such "outrages" was put 1,329; from January 1, 1879, to 31, 1880, it was but 977. This best showing agriculture. best showing against Irela English government could in a period of great distr agitation. In 1880, at the assizes, there were in Wexf