

borough was void, and, in compliance with the directions of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, sec. 3, article 14, I report that it was proved before me that previous to and in anticipation of the day of polling, a system of intimidation was organized by the said Francis Hugh O'Donnell and his agents, by threats and mob violence, to unduly influence the voters, and that such system was on the day of polling carried out with the knowledge and consent of the said Francis Hugh O'Donnell, and the said election in consequence of such intimidation and undue influence was rendered void, and I further report that the said Francis Hugh O'Donnell, the Rev. Peter Dooly, Roman Catholic vicar-general, and the Rev. Martin Collins, R.C. curate, were proved at the trial to have been guilty of the corrupt practices of intimidation and undue influence; and I further report that it appeared in evidence before me that a great number of the voters of the said borough were illiterate persons, and voting as such under the Ballot Act, and many of them were and are peculiarly liable to be coerced and unduly influenced, and I am of opinion, and do accordingly report that, the corrupt practice of undue influence has extensively prevailed in the said borough at the election to which the petition relates.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Election Judge. The following document has been forwarded to the Freeman:—

"GALWAY, May 29, 1874.

"My LORD.—We think it well, now that this unpleasant trial has come to an end, to give to your lordship an assurance of our unabated esteem and affection. We do so for two reasons—firstly, because it gives us an opportunity of expressing our gratification at the successful vindication of your lordship, which even an adverse judgment shows; and, secondly, because the judge, in his remarks at the end of his judgment, seemed to imply a feeling of estrangement between the regular and secular clergy. Such a feeling we know not to exist, and we feel pained that it should seem to be imputed that one of our number 'expressed disgust at the conduct of the priests.'—We remain, your lordship's devoted servants in Christ—John A. Burke, O.S.F.; Thomas D. Foley, O.P.; Jeremiah O'Brien, O.S.A.; Alfred Murphy, S.J.

"To the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Galway."

It is my satisfaction to the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, of Callan, he can have the assurance of sympathy from every quarter conspicuous by its hostility to the Catholic Church. Amongst his backers are Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Newdegate the Daily Express and the Cork Constitution. We have no doubt whatever that if Mr. Whalley had been in the House while the debate was going on, he would have lent his ardent and respected support to the motion of Mr. Cartwright, which censured the National Education Commissioners for not restoring charge of Catholic education in the parish of Callan to a priest who has spent the past several years in endeavours to discredit the authority and discipline of his Church, and who, with help drawn from the purses of his bitterest enemies, has sought to humiliate Cardinal, Bishop, and Priest by dragging them through the mud of the law courts. But that is all the consolation left to him. No doubt he reckoned that with a Tory Government in power he could obtain that morsel of revenge for which he has been striving so long. But he miscalculated the effect which responsibility has upon politicians and Ministers. It is one thing to utter the clap-trap common-places of bigotry when out of office; it is another to speak the same language when the speech may set forces in motion of a violent and disruptive character. The Tory Government has found it necessary to avoid committing itself to a policy the adoption of which might result in a break-up of the whole system of national education in Ireland. They are, we know, bound by promises to avoid sensational legislation. The best success they hope for is to keep Parliament and the country quiet, so as to give it a rest from the violent excitements of the past few years. It would not at all tend to the accomplishment of this object to order the Commissioners of National Education to restore to the office of manager of National Schools a suspended priest. For, we think we may say with confidence that, if they did so, they would infallibly cause a total severance of all connection between the Catholics and the National Board. This would be too troublesome and dangerous a phenomenon for a Ministry whose motto is *quies non movere*.—Cork Examiner.

The census of the county Antrim, including Belfast, has been issued. The entire population of the entire county has increased from 354,178 in '41, to 404,015 in '71. The population of the portion of Belfast in the county Antrim stood at 63,750, in '41; 70,126, in '51; 111,991, in '61; 158,267, in '71. Carrickfergus has a population of over 9,000, and seven other towns, of over 2,000 inhabitants, in the county. Of these, Antrim, Ballymoney, Larne, Legnace, have from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. Carrickfergus has 4,000; Ballymoney, 5,000; and Larnarn, 6,000. There were 291 vessels in the rivers, harbors, &c., of the county on the census night. There were 758 foreigners in the county. In the borough of Belfast there are 55,575 Roman Catholics, 48,423 Protestant Episcopalians, 60,249 Presbyterians, 6,775 Methodists, 5,300 of all other denominations. In the whole county, including Belfast, there are 107,840 Catholics, 87,311 Protestant Episcopalians, 176,343 Presbyterians, 9,473 Methodists, and 13,651 of all other denominations. The other denominations include 3,501 Unitarians, 1,407 Baptists, 531 Quakers, 21 Jews, 20 Mormons, a deist, an Atheist, and a Confucian. In the last twenty years the county lost 132,156 by emigration, which was higher in 1870 than for any year since 1859.

On the 1st inst., a lady named Howard died, suddenly at her residence, Howard's Grove, near Castle-townroche. Miss Howard, whose sole attendant was one woman servant, was rather of eccentric habits. She was in her usual health on that evening, and, when the servant went to call her next morning, she found the door locked as usual. Having knocked, and received no answer, she procured assistance and broke open the door, when they found the old lady dead. Miss Howard has a property near Younghall, and she belonged to a most respectable family.

The tenancy on the Dromoland and other estates of Lord Inchiquin, of Dromoland Castle, have purchased a splendid silver salver and service of plate, which they intend to present to him as a souvenir of his recent marriage with the Hon. Miss White. In the centre of the salver is an inscription, recording that it is the gift of a grateful tenantry to a good landlord on the occasion of his marriage, and in appreciation of his character and descent as a native resident Irish nobleman. A beautiful illuminated address will accompany the gift, the work of Mr. O'Shea, of Limerick.

A melancholy case of drowning occurred on the 2nd inst., on the arrival, at Limerick, of the steamer "Rose," from Killybegs. A young man named Funnell, from the county Clare, and bound for America, was stepping from the vessel to the quay, when he fell into the river as he was about to embrace his father, who was waiting to receive him. The body was pulled up in a few minutes, but life was extinct.

On the 1st inst., Miss Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret" and other novels, paid a visit to the grave of Gerold Griffin, whose celebrated novel, "The Collegians," is said to have given its literary bent to Miss Braddon's genius.

On the 3rd inst., the ceremony of profession of religious was performed in the chapel of the Swanford Convent, by the Most Rev. Dr. McCort-

mack, Coadjutor Bishop of Achnery, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Durcan. The young ladies were Sister Mary Stanislaus Dooley, daughter of Mr. Michael Dooley, of Galway, and Miss Mary Collins, daughter of Mr. Hugh Collins, Kilkenny, Moylough, who received the name of Sister Mary Bernadette.

On the 5th inst., a woman named Mary Sheehan was lodged in Bridewell, charged with attempting to throw herself into the river near North Gate Bridge, Cork.

Dominic E. Browne, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Mayo, in room of the late Lieut. Colonel Ousley Higgins, deceased.

Sir Charles James Knox Gore, Bart., of Belleek Manor, Ballina, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Mayo.

Lord Clonbrock has been appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of the town of Galway, in room of the late Marquis of Clarinard.

Dr. Henry J. Smith, medical officer of the Donaghmore Hospital and Rathdowney Dispensary, was unanimously elected to the honorable position of President of the Irish Medical Association at the annual general meeting of that body, held in Dublin on the 1st inst.

The petition adopted by the Tullamore Board of Guardians, praying Parliament to oblige landlords and annuitants who reside for the greater portion of the year in foreign countries, to lay a tax of five per cent. on their incomes, in addition to the ordinary rates, was adopted by nearly every Board of Guardians in Ireland. Several members of Parliament have promised to support the measure.

On account of the cost of transferring prisoners under short sentences from Thurlow to the jail at Nengh the rate payers of the former place are seeking to have their bridewell converted into a district prison.

As the result of the late Constabulary inquiry, at Nengh, connected with County Inspector Richards and Sub-Inspector O'Callaghan, the latter is to be transferred to Strabane, county Tyrone.

The Sligo bench has permitted the discharge of C. J. Clancy, charged with stabbing Captain King Harman, on finding bail, himself in £1,000 and two sureties in £500.

Mr. George Browne and Mr. O'Connor Power, both reached Westmister on the 2nd inst., and took their seats for Mayo. The former gentleman, on re-appearing in the House—in which he has hitherto occupied a high position—was greeted with a perfect ovation of cheers, not from any particular section of the House, but from all sides. Mr. Browne was introduced by Sir J. Gray and the Hon. Mr. French, and Mr. Power by Mr. Butt and Mr. Biggar.

A meeting of National School teachers, at which about five hundred attended, was held on the 30th ult., at Portadown, for the purpose of taking steps for the removal of the grievances under which they labor. Several resolutions were adopted, calling for increased salaries, pensions, free residences, and the restoration of the good-service salary.

The Abbey house and premises at Nengh were bought, on the 1st inst., at auction, by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Malley, P. P., V. G. The auctioneer announced that the purchase has been made for the purpose of establishing a school at Nengh in connection with the Diocesan College at Ennis.

The Irish papers announce the death, on the 1st inst., of Frances Diana Dowager Lady Hastings.—The deceased lady was the only issue of Charles, first Viscount Canterbury, by his second marriage with Ellen, daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, county Waterford, and widow of Mr. Home Purvis, N.B. She was born on the 17th of December, 1829, and married, on the 8th August, 1848, Devala Loftus, 24th Lord Hastings, who died on the 28th of September, 1872.

The death is announced of the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Blackwood, son of the third Lord Dufferin, and uncle of the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, which took place on the 28th ult., at Leamington. The deceased was born in 1802, and married, in 1832, Miss Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Clonsilla, county Dublin, and had been for years Vicar of Ballinacorney, county Antrim.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, Crinid, Myroe, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Londonderry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARCH OF THE SALFORD CRUSADE.—Though the great city of Cotton and Music boasts many processions and out-door displays in Whit-week, few people were prepared for the magnificent and semi-military promenade of the Salford Diocesan Crusade on Saturday last. When it is remembered that this is the first year in which the Crusade has made an outside display of its strength, with insignia and colours, it must be very gratifying that the first efforts augur so well for success in the future. As early as 9.30, on Saturday last, the advance guard of the procession made its appearance in Albert-square, and to the astonishment of a dense crowd of sightseers, was composed of fifty of the Crusade Hundred Guards, whose French casques and silver-slashed green sashes gave them a decidedly and veritably martial appearance. Closely following these Guards came the Hundred Men of Liverpool, whose giant forms and splendid physique were much admired. The Liverpool contingent carried three rich banners and was marshalled by the officers of the Crusade Guards. In quick succession, and from different points, streamed in the members of the various branches, some headed by brass bands, and others by fife and drums. With a strict view to the order of procession, the branches were located by the *videz-de-camp*, who received their orders from the Secretary-General, and whose orders were received and obeyed with an alacrity that gave proof of most praiseworthy discipline. Shortly after ten a general movement of staff-officers and *videz-de-camp* was discernible; and the command, "Guards forward! March!" was given by Mr. Quinn, the Captain of the Guards, whose gold epaulettes distinguished his rank. Then came the Salford volunteer brass band in military uniform, whose "March of the Men of Harlech" sounded most *proprio*. The post of honour was next. Headed by the Phoenix fife and drum band, came St. Ann's Salford, followed by Mount Carmel, Salford, St. Joseph's, Manchester, was next in order, and was headed by Father Quirk's fife and drum band. Special mention must in justice be made of the display made by this branch. Bearing the guide-line ribbons of a silk banner were eight young ladies, whose unique and tasteful dress was the praised theme of all who loved the beautiful in art and nature. Four of those ladies were attired in green silk dresses, trimmed with white lace, and four wore white silk dresses trimmed with green silk. Then came eight more ladies dressed in white, and wearing blue and green cordons, while white lace veils were worn by all. St. Mary's, Manchester, came next, and made a good display. The Cathedral (St. John's) branch was next in order, and the display was decidedly most creditable. The branch of St. Alphonsus' (Hulme) followed, and its excellent band and general show were really excellent. Headed by the brass band of Father Quirk's Orphanage, came the rear-guard, composed of a section of the Crusade Hundred Guards. The whole line was marshalled by the Cadets of the guards, assisted by the branch officers. The cross of medal was conspicuous "on the breasts" of all the processionists, and a more respectable or better-ordered procession has never been witnessed in Manchester—a city of order and mutual good feeling between all classes of the community, independ-

ent of creed or particular views of classes or societies. The route of procession chosen was from Albert-square through Cross-street, Corporation street, Rochdale-road, Livesey-street, Oldham-road, Ancoats, Travis-street, London-road, Granby-row, Charles-street, Clarendon-street, Great Jackson-street, Dawson-street, Regent-road, Oldfield-road, Adelphi-street, silk-street, St. Stephen-street, Chapel-street, Bridge-street, John Dalton-street, to Albert-square. An important change in this, the published programme, was made when the long line of processionists reached the end of Oakfield-road. The Captain of the Guards gave the order—"Guards, left wheel!" and the object of this movement was very soon apparent. Streaming along Chapel-street, the procession marched past the house of the Bishop of Salford, just opposite Peel Park. His Lordship appeared at one of the windows, surrounded by his priests, and as, with uncovered heads and cheers of greeting, the whole line filed past, his Lordship bestowed on them his blessing. As the various bands passed by, the well-known "Faith of our Fathers" was struck up, and a long and vibrating cheer was given along the entire line. Wheeling round, the processionists went down Adelphi-street, and the printed route was then continued. On returning to Albert-square the various branches filed off to their respective districts. Along the whole line of route the number of sightseers was legion, and the admiration and praise of all classes was bestowed on this first annual procession of the Bishop of Salford's Crusade. The weather, too, was most favourable; for the southern zephyrus gave life to the banners and streamers, and the rays of the mid-day sun gave a bright and brilliant appearance to the insignia and decorations of the Guards, and the processionists generally. The Guards wore the ceremonial sword, suspended from the purple ribbon, which his Lordship had on the previous evening decorated them with; and the military medal of a campaign, or the ribbon of the legion of Honour, was never bestowed in a cause more holy or more deserving of honour than this Temperance Movement, which promises to raise the religious and social status of the people. We understand that towards July a Monster Procession of the Salford Crusade and Liverpool League may vie with Manchester and Salford in the display of insignia, which party and bigotry prevent in the modern Tyro.—Liverpool Catholic Times June 5.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.—If Henry VIII. was an efficient godfather of the new English Episcopalian body, James I. was an equally capable sponsor for the Scottish one. They have nothing to envy each other. Yet the connection between these two Protestant communities, in spite of their common lineage, appears to be anything but intimate. They have, as the President feelingly observed, "the same Articles of religion without exception," including that eminently Christian one, the Nineteenth, which gaily asserts, by way of compliment to the Primitive Church, that all the Apostolic Sees "erred in matters of faith." This agreement in so essential a point, and their common belief that the Church of Christ was a failure from the beginning, ought to have been a bond of communion between these fraternal communities. Yet it does not appear that it was. "For a long time," continued the President, "there was almost entire isolation from Anglican Christendom." It was not, perhaps, an overwhelming calamity, and at all events the Scottish Episcopals, like most other Christians, contrived to survive it. In our own day it is not only "isolation" which they have to lament. When the late Dr. Wilberforce and the Archbishop of York visited Scotland, in the pleasant summer season, they took the opportunity of displaying their sympathetic appreciation of the "Scottish Episcopal Church" by ministering to Presbyterian congregations. No Episcopalian can reproach them for doing so. The fifty-fifth Canon of 1694, as the *Christian Observer* noticed a few years ago, required all the Anglican clergy to "pray for the Church of Scotland," and thus "they are by Canon bound," as far as the Church of England can be said to bind anybody, "to recognize in their prayers every Sunday the existence of a valid ministry without any Episcopalian ordination." They never made any difficulty in doing so till the middle of the seventeenth century, but constantly gave high dignities in the Anglican Church to unordained Calvinists and Lutherans. Hooker, Morton, Bancroft, and Andrews, were all of one mind on that point—Hooker himself on his death-bed sending for a Presbyterian minister, and all agreed with the Anglican Bishop Hall that "there is no difference in any essential matter betwixt the Church of England and her sisters of the Reformation." In the opinion of Dr. Wilberforce and Dr. Thomson there was evidently as little difference as ever.—*Tablet*.

AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.—The two chief avenues to notoriety which lie open to our higher classes, are Parliament and the Police-courts, and according as a gentleman feels that he possesses great capacity for making or breaking laws, he chooses the one career in preference to the other. Lord Macdonald has just made his debut in a case of cruelty. He has been flogging a horse, which—happily for the horse—does not belong to him, but to Mr. Jackson, the Brighton livery stable keeper. No reason is assigned for the act, and we must presume that the animal was flogged merely in order that the public might be informed of the nobleman's existence. The horse had been driven that day from Brighton to the Dyke by Lord Macdonald, and, on his return, his lordship, with a thick stick, administered to it an unmerciful beating, leaving upon its body upwards of fifty weals, some of which were found by Inspector Whitehead to be bleeding. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took the matter up, and Lord Macdonald was fined the full penalty, £5 and costs. Pity that a little treadmill or oakum-picking could not have been administered! It is not satisfactory or right that a lad should have been sent to prison for striking at a cat, while Lord Macdonald is let off with a £5 fine for this gross outrage. Mr. Cross remitted part of the boy's sentence, will he not also interfere in this case, and inform the magistrates that they have scandalously undervalued Lord Macdonald's crime?—*Echo*.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—An inquest has just been held at Hackettshorpe, near Chesterfield, on the body of Luke Needham, of Hackettshorpe, journeyman patent hook maker, aged 49 years, who came to his death under most extraordinary circumstances. It appeared that deceased and seven or eight more men met at the New Inn, Hackettshorpe, about three in the afternoon, for the purpose of having in the "foot ale" of two new men who had come to work at the same shop as deceased and others. The two new men paid 2s. 6d. each, and the rest of the persons in the room subscribed 6d. each, and a pint of whiskey and a pint of gin were called for next. Some had their liquor neat, and some had water to it. Deceased came in and said he preferred it neat, and drank off a tumbler glass full of gin and whiskey neat, at a draught. In a minute or two after he drank off a second glass of neat gin and whiskey at a draught, and he got hold of another tumbler full, and had started drinking it, when it was taken from him and he was asked if he was aware of what he was drinking. He afterwards got a third glass from the table and drank it off at a draught, sat down to sleep and tumbled off his stool with his face against the bar of the fire. He injured his nose, which bled a little, but he was not burnt. He was wheeled home in a barrow in five minutes. Deceased was not twenty minutes in the house. A witness was called who said deceased was always a drunkard man; he began when he was an apprentice, and had always kept it up since. Deceased had stated in the shop that he could drink anything that day, but no one urged him to drink.

Witness had known deceased drink *seventeen pints of beer* at one sitting in the forenoon, and had known him drink *thirteen pints* when he was "tapering off"—that is, getting ready for work. The deceased was taken home, and, though he was sensible, never recovered, but died, as the doctor said, from excessive drinking. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from excessive drinking of liquor."—*Sheffield Independent*.

There is a good deal of truth, though not so much as there might have been, in the remarks of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on "Romanism and Sham-Romanism." When it says of the latter that it is only "a bad copy," and "an unmeaning fragment of a great and carefully founded system," and that the Ritualist minister bears about the same resemblance to a true Catholic priest which "the African negro in a cocked hat and spurs but leaving out the breeches" bears to a British general, we smile and pass on; but when the same journal confesses that "the Roman Catholic system has for centuries occupied the thought and energy of some of the ablest men who ever lived," it unconsciously suggests to the self-complacent critics of that system at least a human motive for caution and modesty in judging it. The suggestion will probably be made in vain. It gives a lesson also to certain impure spouters when it observes, with respect to theological treatises on the subject of confession, that granting the necessity of confession, "the more technical and precise the code is the better," and that "decency, sensitiveness, and time are all saved by making the practice of confession quasi-scientific." When it adds that among Anglicans "it is being introduced without any shadow of security,"—often by men of doubtful antecedents, who have no power to give the absolution which they sorely need themselves, and who are ignorant of theology as they are incapable of obedience,—and that "confession in the hands of a married and marrying clergy is an absolute monstrosity," it has some reason for saying, though it hardly affects to do so in the interests of religion, that "the same part of the nation is bound to put down its foot on a mischievous novelty." People who really want absolution will learn by degrees to go to those who have authority to impart it, and who are themselves subject in doing so to the salutary curb of a "precise code."—*Tablet*.

TWO "PRINCES OF WALES."—It is rather startling, is it not, to hear that the Prince of Wales was married on the 15th of last month to Lady Alice May, a daughter of the late Earl of Erroll, at the Roman Catholic church in Spanish place, London? Such, however, is the fact. And yet the husband of Alexandra, sea king's daughter from over the sea, has not committed bigamy. The "Prince of Wales," who has just wedded a young Scottish lady of old cavalier and Jacobite blood, is the wrong "Prince of Wales." He is commonly known as "Colonel Count Charles Edward Stuart and of Anna daughter of the Right Hon. John de la Poer Beresford and niece of the Marquis of Waterford." When the right Prince of Wales last year went to the Vienna exhibition he had the pleasure of seeing this great grand nephew, or whatever he may be, of the Pretenders of the last century figuring in a Highland dress among the officers of the Austrian army. It is rather doubtful after all whether the "Count Charles Edward" is so nearly the direct representative of the Royal Stuarts as to deserve, even in that way, the complimentary title of the young "Prince of Wales." As a matter of fact, we believe the direct heir of the English crown in the Stuart line to-day is Francis V., ex-Duke of Modena, "by right divine" Francis I., of Great Britain and Ireland, King. But the Count is conceded to be a Stuart, and his reappearance in England to marry a Scottish noblewoman is at least a curious incident of the day worth bringing to the notice of the lovers of historical romance.—*World*.

UNITED STATES.

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—CONFORMATIONS.—The Most Reverend Archbishop conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on 188 children in the Chapel of the Catholic Protector, Westchester, Wednesday, June 17th; on Thursday, 18th, assisted by Bishop McNeiry, of Albany, on 1,294 children and adults in St. James' Church, James' Street; on Friday, 19th, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Madison Avenue and Fifth Street, on 492 children; and on Sunday, 21st, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh Street, on 361 children—making in all 2,335 confirmations for the past week.

During the past year his Grace has administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS.—*Tablet*.

THE LATE FATHER FRANCIS MARTIN.—The Month's Mind for this estimable and lamented young clergyman, was celebrated in St. James' Church, New York, Rev. Felix Farrelly, pastor, on June 16. There was a large attendance of the faithful—priests and lay. The mass was sung by Very Rev. Father Michael Curran, pastor of St. Andrew's, assisted by Rev. Father McKenna, of the Transfiguration, and Rev. Father M. Hickey, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles McCreedy. The Rev. Father Dumphy, an old college friend of Father Martin, told briefly the facts of his life, and in a touching and feeling address besought the prayers of this congregation, among whom he had last served, for his eternal repose. *May he rest in peace.*—*Catholic Review*.

"COLUMBUS THE CATHOLIC HERO."—On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., a lecture was delivered on the above subject, before the "Catholic Union" circle of New York, at Cooper Institute, by J. Edmund Burke, Esq., of Buffalo. The audience numbered about twenty-five hundred persons, and the lecturer was introduced by Judge Quinn, who with the following persons occupied seats on the platform.—Wm. Dougherty, W. R. Nichols, James Moore, Peter Dolan, J. J. McEntee, and Peter Egan, jun. The lecture, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, was a masterly effort, and a touching tribute to the great discoverer. That it was thoroughly appreciated was evinced by frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause from the audience.

A curious thing happened to a lawyer in Williamtown, Connecticut. John L. Hunter—that is his name—who has been deaf in his left ear for some years, went to Boston a tourist the other day, and he took from it a bug as large as a honey bee. Mr. Hunter hadn't the slightest idea what was the trouble with him, but was informed before the operation that there was something foreign in the organ; and after the bug was taken out the physician told him that it had been in there fifteen years probably, and that when it got in it must have caused great pain. Mr. Hunter, after racking his brain a while, remembered that one night in 1854 he was waked by intense pain in his ear; and that he stopped it by pouring in oil. The oil operated of course by killing the insect.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President received the following cable despatch just previous to leaving the city, this morning: To the President of the United States, Washington: The inauguration of the electric telegraph between Europe and Brazil, which also unites us to the Republic of the United States, is a cheering sign of the improved international relations, as also a bond of friendship, and a powerful instrument of civilization. I congratulate my great and good friend, the President of the United States upon this happy event. (Signed) DON PABLO.

RIO DE JANEIRO. To which the President responded as follows: To the Emperor of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro: I congratulate you upon the telegraphic connection just established between Brazil and the United

States; may it prove as close a link in national friendship as in communication. (Signed.)

U. S. GRANT

TERRIBLE CATASTROPH.—A fearful catastrophe is reported at Syracuse, New York. A strawberry festival was being held in the Central Baptist Church, when the floor of the room in which the people were assembled gave way, precipitating the concourse on a crowded room below. Fourteen people were killed outright and two hundred others more or less injured. The building was a new one and is another warning to those who favor cheap and hasty contracts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Various theories of the cause of the accident are advanced. The floor which fell was suspended by iron rods from a wooden truss under the roof; these rods went through the lower, but not through the upper chord of the truss; the lower chord had been spliced wrong side up, and that point was the first to give way. The floors of the church were supported originally by iron pillars. A short time ago the church building committee, with the consent as they say, of the architect, removed the iron pillars, and the result was the calamity of Tuesday night. Most prominent builders in the city declare that the truss was rotten. The architect of the church, Mr. White, is now in Europe.

NEWPORT, PERRY COUNTY, PA., June 25.—A fearful fire has been raging here all afternoon. The following property has been destroyed:—Twelve buildings containing four dwellings, one hotel and nine business places. Loss, \$30,000; two thirds insured.

Lawrence McNulty of San Francisco stood in the window of his boarding-house and addressed a crowd on the subject of suicide. He spoke of the various means of taking life, compared their certainty with the pain involved, and frequently referred to notes. Finally he took a razor from his pocket, and cut his throat, bleeding to death in a few seconds.

The Oswego Times tells us that "by winter the New York Central Railroad will have four trucks from Albany to Buffalo. The rails are all steel and the bridges are of iron. The extra trucks are constructed at an expense of \$20,000,000, and were rendered necessary by the immense increasing business of the road. The same company has taken the initiative in the building of elevators in New York City. Negotiations have been concluded with the city authorities and the building is to be commenced at once. This will set the other roads to work and the lake cities will no longer monopolize the elevator system. Both the Erie and Pennsylvania Companies have expressed their purpose to follow suit. In view of all this the Milwaukee Sentinel remarks, in the perfection of the New York Central road we have an example of what all railroads of any importance in this country are to become. Our present cheap and temporary constructions will give place to works of permanent strength and solidity. The days of the single tracks, and iron rails and decrepid trestle work bridges will be over; and the increase of facilities and safety will give us cheaper transportation.

A West Troy policeman resigned because he couldn't get permission to attend a dog fight and bet on the winning pup. Americans never will be slaves.

NEW YORK, June 25.—At six o'clock last evening an immense stone grist mill owned by L. H. Monnetien at the Branch village, 15 miles from Mount Sinai, and which for some time has been considered very unsafe was blown down in a strong gale of wind; the roof was first carried away, and fell upon a horse and waggon twenty feet distant; eleven men were at work in the mill at the time the disaster occurred, four escaped unhurt, the remainder are supposed to be buried in the ruins and killed.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A large part of the business portion of Richmond, Ky., was burned to-night, loss \$30,000; supposed incendiary.

WEALTH AND POVERTY.—The following extract shows Mr. Ruskin's view of the ignorance of men of business as to the nature of wealth and poverty:—"Primarily, which is very notable and curious, I observe that men of business rarely know the meaning of the word 'rich.' At least, if they know, they do not in their reasoning allow for the fact that it is a relative word, implying its opposite 'poor' as positively as the word 'north' implies its opposite 'south.' Men nearly always speak and write as if riches were absolute, and it were possible, by following certain scientific precepts, for everybody to be rich. Whereas, riches are a power like that of the electricity acting only through inequalities or negotiations of itself. The force of the guinea in your pocket depends wholly upon the default of a guinea in your neighbors' pocket. If he did not want it, it would be no use to you; the degree of power it possesses depends accurately upon the need or desire he has felt for it,—and the art of making yourself rich, in the ordinary mercantile economist's sense, is therefore equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbor poor. There is, however, another reason for this habit of mind,—namely, that an accumulation of real property is of little use to its owner, unless, together with it, he has commercial power over labor. Thus, suppose any person to be put in possession of a large estate of fruitful land, with rich beds of gold in its gravel, countless herds of cattle in its pastures, houses and gardens and storehouses full of useful stores; but suppose, after all, that he could get no servants. In order that he may be able to have servants, some one in the neighborhood must be poor, and in want of his gold. Assume that no one is in want of either, and that no servants are to be had. He must therefore make his own bread, make his own clothes, plough his own ground, and shepherd his own flock. His gold will be as useful to him as any other yellow pebbles on his estate. His stores must rot, for he cannot consume them. He can eat no more than another man could eat, and wear no more than another man could wear. He must lead a life of severe and common labor to procure even ordinary comforts; he will be ultimately unable to keep either house in repairs or fields in cultivation and forced to content himself with a poor man's portion of cottage and garden in the midst of a desert of waste land trampled by wild cattle, and encumbered by ruins of palaces, which he will hardly mock at himself by calling his own."

WHY SHOULD A MAN SWEAR?—We can conceive of no reason why he should, but of ten reasons why he should not:—

1. It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as swear.
2. It is vulgar; altogether too low for a decent man.
3. It is cowardly; implying a fear either of not being believed or obeyed.
4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a gentle man, well bred—refined. Such a man will no more swear than go into the street and throw mud with a clodhopper.
5. It is indecent. Offensive to delicacy and extremely unfit for human ears.
6. It is foolish. Want of decency is the want of sense.
7. It is abusive—to the mind that conceives the oath, to the tongue that utters it, and to the person at whom it is aimed.
8. It is venomous; showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers; and every time he swears, one of them sticks on his head.
9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect of the wise and good.
10. It is wicked; violating the divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who would not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.