

these—Are the proposals based on justice and equity, and are they such as we are likely to see carried within any reasonable period? Objections are made by many persons to any interference with the right of free contract, and consequently with all questions of rent. But there is a rising opinion in all parts of the Empire that, as regards the arbitration have been voluntarily established in many places to settle trade disputes, especially as regards the rate of wages, so a tribunal should be established to settle disputed questions of rent. The disparity in the relative positions of landlords and tenants renders it necessary that what has been done voluntarily in the one case should now be done compulsorily in the other. And this is really no new principle. The law takes a man's property from him at present for purposes of public convenience, and settles what price he is to get for it by the aid of a legal tribunal. Seeing that we are becoming year by year more dependent on foreign countries for our supplies of food, and that the public has a right to demand that a proper use shall be made of the land in the country for the purpose of assisting to feed our teeming, and too often our starving, multitudes, it is evident that the old feudal, semi-paternal notion of the relations between landlord and tenant must give way to the practical exigencies of the times in which we live.

It is very well to talk of kindness of feeling between landlord and tenant being lost by converting the tenant into a perpetual holder of his farm, or of resident landlords being driven out of the country if all they are to get from their tenants is to be a yearly annuity or rent. In the long run landlords will live in whatever part of the country suits them best, either from old association, family ties, considerations of health, love of sport, or whatever other motives may sway them, all of which are more or less of a personal nature. Neither will the kindness of man's nature or the grace of the Christian life be extinguished amongst benevolent men living in the country any more than they are amongst benevolent men living in towns, because they are no longer able to exercise an abnormal and patronising sway over their tenants. I am quite aware that perpetuity of tenure may fix some worthless tenants in the soil, but it will encourage and develop the energies of an infinitely larger number who now live on from hand to mouth, unable to borrow capital because they have no security to offer, and dreading to expend their own savings, because they never can call their farm their real home, on which they hope to live and die, they and their children after them. Lastly, let me say one word to the active agents of your association. The tenants' question affects Englishmen and Scotchmen as well as Irishmen. If you wish for an early success to your endeavours you must enlist the sympathies of our brethren across the water, and at no time have you had anything like as good a chance of doing so as you have now. The Agricultural Holdings Bill in England has proved to be a mere mockery, and the farmers, who have of late been very unprosperous, are irritated and disgusted; whilst in Scotland the agitation is assuming imposing proportions, and is led by capable men. You will not be led away by phrases, but you will, I am sure, look to realities, and you will weigh patiently every argument, and put the best construction on the opinions of those who are honest enough to express them openly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Archbishop of Tuam has been visiting the several parts of his diocese, and in every place was met with an ovation.

Robert Stevenson, Jr., Esq., of Ardhill, Londonderry, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

C. J. Fredennick, Esq., of Fortwilliam, Dallyshannon, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Fermanagh.

Mr. Peter O'Connor, J. P., of Sliigo has presented the Catholic Cathedral of that town with a splendid peal of eight bells (valued at £1,900).

Mr. Michael Henry, well known as a music teacher throughout the county of Derry, has been left a legacy of one thousand seven hundred pounds.

The Rev. Daniel Fogarty, C. C., has been transferred from Killaloe to Ennis, and has been replaced by the Rev. Mr. Meagher, C. C., Ennis.

A very rich and elegant set of stations, framed in massive cases of oak, has been erected at a cost of nearly £500, in the cathedral of Thurles. The completion of the Cahir waterworks, the generous gift of Lady Margaret Charteris, is being proceeded with under the direction of Mr. Lamahay, the overseer, who has recently arrived from London.

Charles J. Coffey, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the county Derry, was presented with a pair of white gloves by the Sheriff in the Coleraine Courthouse, on the 16th ult., in token of a maiden Sessions in that division of the county.

The Countess of Kenmare has contributed £400 towards the establishment of a convent in Susem which, together with other contributions, for the same object, make the sum in the hands of the pastor, Rev. Thomas Davis, about £700.

A woman named Millar about 40 years of age who resided in Nelson street, Belfast, came by her death in a very strange manner on the 10th ult. It appears that she was attempting to cleanse a barrel containing some water, when she overbalanced herself and fell in, and before she could recover herself was drowned.

Information wanted of John Duffy, also of his sisters Sarah and Eliza; John was in Hastings, Minnesota, Sarah and Eliza in New York City. Any information will be thankfully received by their sisters, Annie and Maggie, by directing to the Irishman Office, 33 Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Information wanted of Mr. Peter Joseph Byrne, who left England for America in September, 1871; when last heard of was in Vicksburg, 1873. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Margaret Byrne, 53 James' street, Eccles, near Manchester, England.

Information wanted of George Connolly, one of the political prisoners released from Western Australia; when last heard from, about two years ago, was working at the Phoenix Silk Mill, Patterson, Jersey, New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his daughter, Margaret Connolly, 27 Harrowby-street, of Colleyburney-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

Mr. John Murphy, died on Sunday, the 15th ult., at Carara, Ballyglass, aged 73 years. Mr. Murphy was an old-resident, and highly respected by all who had the favour of his acquaintance. His remains were interred at Mayo Abbey, on the 18th ult. The funeral was largely attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding parishes. He leaves a large family circle to mourn his decease.

A meeting of the parishioners of the Mallow Catholic church was held on the 15th ult., for the purpose of taking steps to meet the expenses already incurred by the Venerable Archdeacon O'Regan in making the much needed repairs in the church. There was a most respectable attendance of the townspeople. A subscription was opened, when a sum of £244 was at once subscribed, including a £100 from one gentleman.

The following changes have been made by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Archbishop of Dublin.—Rev. Mr. Jones, from Loughmore to Kilmacomb; Rev. Mr. Prout, from Kilmacomb to Drom; Rev. Mr. Madden,

from Kilmacomb to Loughmore; Rev. Mr. Cahill, from Ballybricken to Ballylanders; Rev. Mr. Finn, from Moycarkey to Bortisoleigh; and Rev. Mr. Maher from Drom to Fethard.

Through the untiring exertions of Rev. C. J. Flavin, Adm. of church of SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, there has just been erected in that church, at a cost of 200 guineas, a beautiful set of Stations. They are also relievous, nearly five feet high. Each station is a work of art in itself, both as regards the beautiful and devotional expression of the figures and also their life-like coloring.

THE LONDON SOCIETIES IN IRELAND.—We hope that the present dispute will bring to a head one of the standing grievances of the North of Ireland—the conduct of the great London Societies towards their Ulster tenants. It really is intolerable that cruel rack-rents should be wrung from the thrifty tillers of the soil in our Northern Province in order that it should be squandered in junketting and jobbery in London.—Freeman.

The stone throwing at the window of the cemetery house at the new graveyard of Parsonstown, which created such commotion and attracted so much general attention, has not yet been clearly explained, but there is little doubt that a member of the sexton's family was the "medium" in a rather curious and practical joke. The manifestations, it is needless to say, disappeared with the discovery of the visible agency by which they were produced.

Information is wanted of James Farrell, formerly of Killeigh, county Kildare, who left Queenstown six years ago, and when last heard from (about a year ago) was in St. Pauls, Minnesota. It is this should meet the eye of any person knowing him, information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, Thomas Farrell, Killeigh, Newpark, county Kildare, Ireland.

On the 9th ult. a married woman named Mrs. McHenry, employed at Mr. James Coyle's flax mill, Coleraine, feeding the rollers, while engaged in putting through a handful of flax, the left sleeve of her dress was caught, dragging in the arm, which was torn from the shoulder. While trying to relieve herself her other hand was severely lacerated. The wounds were dressed with as much haste as possible and the woman conveyed to the hospital, but it is thought she cannot survive.

On Sunday, the 8th ult., the foundation stone of the new church of St. Joseph was laid at Knockattalo. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly performed the ceremony of laying the stone; after which High Mass was celebrated. The Rev. William Fortescue, S. J., preached an eloquent sermon, at the conclusion of which a collection was taken up, and the very handsome sum of £402 was subscribed. The day was very unpleasant, but the congregation, notwithstanding was very large.

RESULT OF THE YEARS HARVEST IN IRELAND.—An accurate estimate may now be formed of the result of this year's harvest in Ireland, and it is generally admitted that the yield is better than was anticipated. The wheat crop is the finest for many years. The oat crop has turned out better than was expected, the grain being of fine quality. The hay crop falls 50 per cent. below the average, and the loss is estimated at 500,000 tons. There is a large decrease in the area under flax, but the quality of the fibre is very fine.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT PROMISE MEANS.—A promise on the part of the Government to take an Irish question into consideration, or to institute a Commission of Inquiry, is synonymous in our mind to consigning the settlement of it to a remote and indefinite future, which is not likely to arrive, if only the will of the English Ministry is consulted, until that period after the final destruction of the world, when the Lost Tribes shall reassemble in the Valley of Jehoshaphat.—Connaught Telegraph.

A sad accident, by which three young men named Patrick McLaughlin, Wm. McCotter, and James Molloy, lost their lives, happened on the 10th ult., at the wire-wall, about a mile from Killea. It appears that the men and two young women named O'Hara and Henry were out in a boat a short distance above the wire-wall, and one of the oars happened to break, and the boat drifted over the wall and was smashed to pieces and the men drowned. The two young girls fortunately happened to catch hold of a bush that was wedged in by a cluster of stones and held on until they were saved.

On the 4th of October, Feast of the Seraphic Patriarch, St. Francis of Assisi, two young ladies were admitted into the Franciscan Convent of the Perpetual Adoration, Drumshambo, and received the habit of the Order, their names being respectively Miss Catherine Reynolds, in religion Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart. The ceremony was preceded by High Mass, in presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of the diocese, who occupied the throne, the celebrant being Rev. P. Corcoran, the deacon Rev. E. Maguire, the sub-deacon, Rev. J. Sheridan.

The respected parish priest of Portlengone, Father John McConnell, departed this life, at his residence, on the 13th ult., at the early age of 49 years. At no time a very strong man, Father McConnell had of late fallen into confirmed indolence. He was a native of the parish of Lisburn, and entered the Diocesan College of St. Malachy's Vicinage, at an early age, and was thence, in the year 1843, promoted to a place in the Irish College of Paris, where he studied with diligence and success. Five years after (in October, 1853), he was ordained priest, and was sent for his mission to the curacy of Loughlinland. During thirteen years he served in the holy ministry as a zealous curate, first in the district just named, and afterwards at Ballymena, in Randalstown and in Newtownards. In the year 1866, he was appointed parish priest of Portlengone, where he remained up to the time of his death.

An inquest has been held on the body of a man named Michael Porter, aged about sixty years, who committed suicide on the 15th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. From the evidence given at the inquest it appeared that the unfortunate man had been in an unsettled state of mind, owing, it is supposed to the failure of some crops. This being noticed by his family, the strictest watch was kept on his movements, but he managed to leave the house unobserved, and an immediate search having been made, he was found in a field convenient to the house, lying against a ditch, with his head almost severed from his body, and a blood-stained razor clutched in his hand. After hearing the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. Decided held a large farm of land at a place called Ballynaght, distance about three miles from Shillelagh.

The number of small landowners in Ireland is comparatively insignificant. The Fortnightly Review says that 63 proprietors have more than a fifth of the soil of Leinster, 67 about a fourth of Munster, 90 a good deal more than a third of Ulster, and about the same share of Connaught. If this statement is correct, and we are assured great efforts have been made to render it so, out of 20,159,900 acres which make up the entire area of Ireland not less than 5,906,000 are possessed by 274 persons. In other words, more than a fourth of the island is in the hands of a few scores of people who form but a fraction of their own order. In Ulster the valuation on 5,260,263 acres is put at £4,125,945. In Leinster, on an area of 4,812,411 acres it is £4,812,411. In Munster, on 5,898,370 acres it is £3,311,411. In Connaught on an acreage of 4,168,631 acres it is only £1,421,886.

On Sunday, the 15th ult., a very successful mission conducted by the Very Rev. E. Helly, Rev.

Wm. Fortescue, Rev. J. J. Murphy, and Rev. Wm. J. Flynn, of the Jesuit Order, which was commenced about three weeks previously came to a close. At the twelve o'clock Mass Father Murphy preached the final sermon, after which the renewal of the baptismal vows—a most interesting ceremony—took place. The thousands of people who by some inconceivable means, managed to pack themselves into the chapel, with full hearts and uplifted voices repeated word for word the pledges made on their behalf years ago when, as infants, they became members of the Church. During the continuance of the mission immense crowds from all parts of the surrounding country thronged into Elphin to attend the sermons and perform the other pious exercises necessary to gain the indulgences then to be obtained.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A strange story is related of a publican in Cork, who, while suffering from delirium tremens, hired a fowling piece at a gunmaker's establishment. He engaged a car, and proceeded on a drive to Queenstown. On the way he met a man and his wife driving into the town in a donkey's cart. He fired the gun at these persons, but did not injure them. The woman became alarmed and the lunatic, in order to conciliate matters, invited them into a public-house. The jarvey remarked to the woman that there was no danger, as it was blank cartridge. This remark was overheard by the delirious vintner, who, by way of demonstrating that it was not blank cartridge, riddled and shot the donkey and jarvey's horse. The man returned to town, gave up the gun, and has not since been heard of.

IRISHMEN AND TEMPERANCE.—I speak as an Irishman when I say that we more than others need to enter upon this holy Crusade against drunkenness. Why do we, the children of the Irish race, need this more than the Anglo-Saxon or the Caledonian? Ah! We need it because our lot is peculiar. We have need to be more circumspect than the people in whose midst our lot may be cast. We need it because historic circumstances have stripped us of many social aids and advantages that belong to the people. We have had drawn about us a circle of penal legislation, which has struck the light from our eyes in debarring us from an education that we could embrace. Penal education has sent us into the world, as hewers of wood, and drawers of water, often to be seen of people who despise virtues they have not been able to estimate and to understand. We have prejudices to allay, and friendships to conciliate. We need all these, because people who are poor will always have greater social disadvantages than a people who are not.—A. M. Sullivan.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN PRESENTED TO ISAAC BUTT, Esq., M. P.—The Honorary Freedom of the City of Dublin was, on the 16th ult., conferred on Mr. Butt, Q. C., M. P., at a special meeting of the Corporation, in consideration of the services he had rendered the Municipalities of Ireland in getting the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill passed. The ceremony attracted a considerable gathering of the citizens, but the proceeding was not made an occasion for ventilating politics. Mr. Butt, acknowledging the compliment, confined his observations to the simple history of the bill. The casket in which the certificate was enclosed was manufactured by Messrs. J. R. Ryan & Co., jewellers, of College-green. It is an oblong casket, ten inches by five deep, of Irish bog oak, carved in high relief, with floriated tracery, after the model of an ancient Irish shrine, and clasped with heavy mountings in silver-gilt. The casket is lined with violet velvet, and studded outside by a double cord of malachite, crystal, and amethyst. Its best ornaments, however, are two exquisitely cut miniatures in onyx inserted in the lid—one a portrait of O'Connell in early manhood, and the other a delicately traced copy of the illustrious Grattan, both models of lapidary art. On a broad plate across the lid is engraved the text of the resolution of the Council, tendering Mr. Butt the city's freedom, with the names of its proposer and seconder. The certificate is on vellum, and handsomely illuminated by Mr. Hopkins, 7 Great Brunswick street. It bears the crest of the hon. member for Limerick and the civic arms in colors.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenants since the Union have been—Philip, Earl of Hardwicke (1801); John, Duke of Bedford (1806); Charles, Duke of Richmond (1807); Charles, Earl Whitworth (1813); Charles, Earl Talbot (1817); Richard, Marquis Wellesley (1821); Henry, Marquis Anglesey (1823); Hugh, Duke of Northumberland (1829); Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, again (1830); Richard, Marquis Wellesley, again (1833); Thomas, Earl of Haddington (1834); Henry, Marquis of Normandy (1835); Hugh, Viscount Ebrington, afterwards Earl Fortescue (1839); Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey (1841); William, Lord Heytesbury (1844); John William, Earl of Bessborough (1846); George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon (1847); Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton (1852); Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans (1853); George, Earl of Carlisle (1855); Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, again (1858); George, Earl of Carlisle, again (1859); John, Lord Wodehouse, now Earl of Kimberley (1864); James, Marquis (now Duke) of Abercorn (1866); John Poyntz, Earl Spencer (1868); James, Duke of Abercorn, again (1874); and John Winston, Duke of Marlborough (1876). It will thus be seen that the Vicerealty has occasionally been a training school and occasionally a post of honourable retirement for politicians. Sometimes a Cabinet Minister has gone to Ireland, sometimes an Under-Secretary of State. It may be observed also that the office at present held by Sir Michael Hicks Beach is not that of "Chief Secretary for Ireland," which would mean that of the Queen's responsible adviser for Irish affairs, but "Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland"—a very different position. Another fact which will naturally strike anybody after a cursory perusal of the list of Viceroys, not only in later times, but ever since Henry II., assumed the style of Lord of Ireland, is the rare occurrence of a genuinely Irish name among the number. The last genuine Irishman, in speech, birth, and sympathies, who was sent from England to govern Ireland was unquestionably the Earl of Tyrconnel—James II.'s choice—selected by his Majesty to replace his own brother-in-law, the Earl of Clarendon. "There is work to do in Ireland," said the King, "which no Englishman will do."—Fall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN

Dr. Lyon Playfair has awarded a reduction of 7 per cent in the Northumberland colliers' wages dispute; 15 per cent was demanded.

A man has been arrested in Uttoxeter who confessed that he had fired a hayrick to get to prison, as he was very hard up, and unable to get either food or lodging.

The directors of the Walker and Wallend Gas Company have announced their intention of reducing the price of gas at Wilmington Quay from 5s. 6d. after the 1st January next.

The London magistrates have refused musical licenses to the London skating rinks, giving as their reason that these places would then develop into music halls, of which there were plenty already.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking in Leeds said it was only by respecting differences of opinion and maintaining a varied system that the education of the country could fairly and justly be made compulsory.

At a conference of colliers in Wrexham, it has

been decided that the prosperous state of the coal trade justified them in claiming higher wages. The conference also decided to adopt the new sliding scale for the future regulation of wages.

THE EARL OF DERBY.—The country cannot too soon get rid of the delusion that Lord Derby is either a safe or wise adviser. The course he has followed on this Eastern Question exhibits an essentially shortsighted policy, and it is as vain to hope for great results from small ideas, as it is to expect grapes from thorns or figs from thistles.—Newcastle Chronicle.

A landslip occurred on the North British Railway line, near Dunfermline. About 8,000 tons of sand and rock gave way at a cutting about 40 feet deep, and covered the line for about fifteen feet. A special cattle train ran into the heap, and fourteen waggons were smashed to pieces, while the engine was thrown across the opposite line or rails. The engine driver and fireman were injured.

DESERPTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—The increasing number of desertions from the various corps at Chatham is just now occasioning considerable anxiety among commanding officers and the other military authorities. During the week which has just passed 20 or 30 prisoners were tried by courts-martial at Chatham alone chiefly for desertion. Indeed so formidable is the number of desertions that no more military prisoners can for the present, be received at Millbank Convict Prison, which is so crowded, and soldiers, sentenced by courts-martial, are now sent to the various county jails.—Dublin Irishman, Oct. 28th.

POISONED BY VACCINATION.—At Liverpool, inquests have been held on the bodies of two children who had died after being vaccinated. About three weeks ago the children were vaccinated by one of the public officials, but they afterwards became ill and died. Several doctors were called, and testified that the cause of death was acute blood poisoning, the result of the processes set up by vaccination. The jury found that the vaccination had been skillfully performed, and from good sources, but there was no evidence to show what were the precise causes that led to the blood poisoning.

A robbery of jewellery, valued at 4,000l, was effected during the transit of a lady's jewel-case from London to Barton, Warwickshire. The jewels belonged to Miss Dickens, the daughter of an officer, who was about to proceed to India. The jewels had been deposited with a London jeweller for safety, and were sent by him in a box as an ordinary parcel, addressed to Miss Dickens's residence at Barton, by the train from Paddington. On arriving at Moreton-in-Marsh the box was sent by the regular parcels carrier to Barton. When the box was opened all the jewellery was found to have been abstracted.

The Suffolk District Medical Society sent out four hundred circulars to medical practitioners with a view to ascertain the opinion of the profession on the alleged danger of permitting public funerals of persons who had died from diphtheria. Two hundred and thirty-nine answers were received, of these 143 writers express a belief in the possible danger of contagion at such funerals; 17 believe that there is danger from funerals in the houses of the deceased, but none in churches; 29 consider that in the present state of knowledge there is no justification in prohibiting public funerals; while 3 record the circumstances which occurred in their own experience confirmatory of the proposition that perils may ensue, but the testimony these latter advance is not quite satisfactory. The society, after due consideration, recommend that funerals at the houses of those who have died of diphtheria should be private, owing to possible exposure to the poison of the disease.

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF ARTHUR ORTON.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Guilford Orton to Mr. Edmund Foster, of Leeds, an ardent believer in the "unfortunate nobleman" in Dartmoor:—

"Ropley, Hants, Oct. 1876.
"DEAR FOSTER—I hasten to convey to you the glorious news that my own agent, Mr. William Lock, of Melbourne, has wired to me to-day (Saturday), by submarine telegraph "Arthur Orton is found alive. Previous letters prove this correct. The telegram cost £25. I have also found a survivor of the Bella with documents to prove all. My reward of £2,300 found Orton, and my reward of £500 found the survivor. Tichborne will be a free man in less than six months. Hurrah! I don't know what to say about publishing it, but it is true enough. What will the wisecracks rogues, and ruffians say now?—Yours,
"G. OSNLOW."

The Mr. William Lock referred to by Mr. Orton is said to be the solicitor who defended both Orton and Tichborne for horse stealing, and was successful in obtaining their acquittal.

CATHOLICS AND REBELLION.—This naturally turns my thoughts to what may be called the politics of this world. They cannot be parted from the duty of every Catholic. We are all upon our trial, not only upon our own individual probation, to succeed souls, but also with regard to what we do as subjects, and what cause we adhere to, between justice and injustice, between loyalty and disloyalty. Every man is put upon trial in his day. There never has been a time when Catholics had not to choose this side. In England they have always chosen it for the maintenance of order, and it is order which at this day is threatened throughout the world. God grant that everyone who has the light of Catholic faith may be estranged, with all his life and soul, from the current of lawless rebellion which is spreading on every side, and that they may be found the steadfast upholders and faithful and liege servants of the constituted authorities of the world, for all authorities are of God.—Cardinal Manning.

TIMES BANNOS ITS REVERENCE.—The Mayor of Lancaster (Mr. Alderman Preston), whose name will be remembered by our readers in connection with the recent visit of his Eminence Cardinal Manning to that city, has had his opportunity and has given that town a Roland for their Oliver. An invitation was recently sent to him to attend personally and officially, or to send a deputy to St. John's Protestant church, on the occasion of a sermon in aid of the schools; but as he was not supposed to enjoy the privilege of exercising his right to go to the Catholic church in his official capacity, he intimated that he could not be a party to the proceedings at the Protestant church. His worship explained at a meeting of the town council on Wednesday that his refusal to go to the church was not because it was for a charity for St. John's; and his explanation was received with marked approval. Certainly not the least remarkable circumstances in this occurrence is the complacency with which the council asked his worship to go to the Protestant church after having so bitterly opposed his official visit to the church of his own faith.—Catholic Times

DEATHS BY STARVATION AND SUICIDE.—A strange story of a death by starvation was told to the coroner for London and Southwark. The victim was a woman seventy-five years of age. Her husband, who was ten years older, had once, it seemed, been a wholesale leather merchant. He had been unfortunate in business and had become poor. His wife became paralysed, and the poor old husband had to attend to her, and they sank into abject poverty. A long life had conducted them only to this. They could do nothing for a living. The parish allowed them three and sixpence a week, and the poor woman's relatives gave them about ten shillings a month. The latter sum was practically all they had to live on, inasmuch as their rent absorbed the money allowed them by the parish. They lived for months on bread and milk, and the old man said that he could not call to memory

when they had tasted any meat. For two or three days before her death the woman had no food but two abernethy biscuits. As a matter of course she died.

On Wednesday, the 18th ultimo, two young men, laborers, residing at Chislehurst, were returning from their work. On reaching a clump of trees on the common, one of the men suddenly complained of illness, and immediately fell down in a fit. No assistance was near, and his companion was in a terrible state of mind, not knowing what to do, and thinking that his companion was dying. Presently he saw a carriage approaching along the road which crosses the common, and he ran to intercept it. It was running at the time, and the carriage was closed, and so the young man addressed himself to the coachman, who stopped the vehicle. In a minute a lady put her head out of the window and inquired the cause of the young man's trouble. On being informed, she ordered the driver to take the carriage as near as possible to where the man in the fit was lying. She then alighted, together with a lady companion, and on hearing that the sufferer lived in a cottage above a quarter of a mile away, she had him placed in the carriage and conveyed home, while she completed the journey on foot in spite of the rain. In the evening she sent a servant to inquire after the health of the invalid, and was gratified to learn that he had quite recovered. The lady who performed this noteworthy act of kindness and charity, was Eugenie the ex-Empress of the French.

UNITED STATES.

The new Catholic Cathedral in Hartford, Conn. will be the largest edifice in New England. The building will be of Connecticut brown stone, elaborately carved and ornamented. The architecture is the Norman Gothic. The twin spires will be 250 feet high; the depth of the church will be 25 feet, the width of the transepts 160 feet, and the width of the nave 90.

The New York Graphic says it is not generally known that on the last day of the last session of Congress, both Houses of Congress passed an Act incorporating the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, with authority to construct and operate a line of telegraph or marine cables connecting the Pacific coast of the United States with Asia, with the condition that the line should be constructed within three years.

It appears from a table of statistics published in "Sadlier's Directory" that the Catholics are rapidly increasing the number of their parochial schools in the United States. Twenty or thirty years ago they had hardly made a beginning. Now they have not less than 1,740 of these schools, with perhaps 200,000 scholars. The largest number of schools is in the Diocese of Vincennes, which has 145. Cincinnati comes next with 140. New York is credited with only 58.

New Church in Chicago.—Chicago has begun another Catholic Church. The corner-stone of Rev. Father Carten's Church, cor 37th and Wallace streets, was laid with pomp and ceremony last Sunday. The Catholic population, not only of Chicago but of the entire West, is rapidly growing, notwithstanding the fact that Catholic emigration, owing to the hard times in this country, has been falling off largely during the past two years. The Catholic schools in the West are preparing the ground for the future prosperity of the Church on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

Referring to Catholics "waving" their rights, Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, recently said: "In battling, as becomes an American citizen, for rights that are God-given, it is not becoming to resort to ways and expedients unworthy of a free man in a free country. No more does it become such a citizen to hold in abeyance the assertion of his rights, or to fear the clamor, the insults, the calumnies, the threats of those who hold opposite views. We are just where we are through our own supineness, more than through an inexcusable fault on the part of our un-Catholic fellow citizens."

A Chicago girl had a lover up in Wisconsin. Recently she received a dispatch stating that he was about going off with the consumption. She telegraphed: "Has poor Jeffrey kept up his life insurance?" The friend telegraphed back: "Policy for \$10,000 in your favour is paid up till May 9, 1877. Poor Jeffrey cannot last after the first cold snap." The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffrey: "Darling, I will be with you, on Tuesday never more to quit you during life. Lulline." "It will be a sad loss to you, my love," said her mother. "Yes ma," sobbed the girl, "but the loss is fully covered by insurance."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Strange as it may seem, the next President of the United States will be neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Tilden, but Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, the acting Vice-President. The truth of this statement will at once be evident when it is called to mind that the 4th of March, 1877, comes on Sunday, in consequence of which the President-elect, whoever he may be, cannot be inaugurated until the following day. It follows, therefore, that Senator Ferry will be the Chief Magistrate of the nation during the twenty-four hours between the expiration of President Grant's term and the installation of his successor. This, however, will not be the first time that such an event has occurred in our national history. The 4th of March, 1793, 1821 and 1845, all Presidential inauguration days, fell on Sunday, and, unless a change is made in the duration of the Chief Magistrate's term, the coincidence will again occur in 1905. Senator Ferry will, therefore, rule briefly, and on Monday, March 5th, will turn over his great office to the man whom the people elected in November.—Catholic Telegraph.

CANADA.

Last year the building improvements in Guelph amounted to about \$200,000, and this year they will foot up to, if not exceed, that sum. Guelph is looking forward to the time when it will become a city.

The gales of the early part of this month were very violent in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Souris, P.E. Island, Times says:—"The wind blew so strong that it was almost impossible to stand before it, and a considerable amount of damage was done. Trees were uprooted and fences prostrated. The roof of the new Presbyterian church was partly blown off, and a flag-staff erected by the late Mr. Knight over twenty years ago, on the Point, was laid low. The new school house would also have blown over, but for the efforts of some of the neighbors, during the storm, in placing shovels against it. The schooner Prospect was driven ashore, in the Cove, and considerably injured. The other vessels in lee of the Breakwater, had some difficulty in retaining their anchorage, but they escaped any material damage. For twenty-four hours the sea broke over the Breakwater with terrific fury, and as wave after wave dashed over it to the height of fifty feet, it was feared by many that it would be completely destroyed. Although it has not undergone such a thorough test as this, we are happy to state that the damage is not serious. A number of the cross ties supporting the covering have been broken, and for a distance of 150 feet the outer end of the work has settled about 18 inches. This seems to be all the injury it sustained.