

LOANS TO FARMERS.—During last year there were received under the Landlord and Tenant Acts of 1870-72 79 applications, the sums issued by the Board of Works in that period being £46,285. This, with the amounts advanced in previous years, makes a total of £238,350 advanced to tenants to aid them in purchasing their holdings. The greater number of the purchases in aid of which loans were granted were made in the Landed Estates Court.

THE BASKETMAKERS' STRIKE.—The Dublin basketmakers have been some weeks on strike. We have reason to believe that a prolongation of the conflict may possibly have the effect of driving the trade out of Dublin altogether. Already, we believe, Dublin manufacturers are hardly pressed by foreign rivals, and the continuance of the present dispute will only play into the hands of these latter, and bring ruin to both parties to the conflict.—*Freeman.*

Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., died on the 2d inst., at Longfield, the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Bianconi. Mr. O'Connell was the son of late John O'Connell, of Grenagh, and nephew of the Liberator. He for many years represented Kerry in the Imperial Parliament, but had during the closing period of his life, taken no part in politics. He inherited much of his uncle's genius, was an eloquent speaker, and a man of the most graceful and polished manners, and generally beloved. Mr. O'Connell was an English barrister, and held up to the period of his death an official position as counsel for one of the English Government departments.

The debate on Mr. Butt's bill for the substitution of county boards in Ireland. In lieu of grand juries, to control the expenditure of local taxation, elicited from the Chief Secretary for Ireland a promise that during the next session he would bring in a bill to amend the existing law so far as the non-representation of the ratepayers is concerned. It was admitted on all sides that under the present system the ratepayers are not sufficiently represented.

At the Coleraine Land Sessions, on the 29th ult., a case of considerable importance was heard, in which the tenant, James Norris, sought £866 under the Ulster custom, for disturbance from a farm containing 86a 3r. 33p. W. G. Lawrence, Esq., Bantfield House, Coleraine, was respondent. The lease fell in, and the landlord had increased the rent to a sum which the tenant said he believed no man could pay and live comfortably. The defence was that the Ulster custom did not exist, the lands being held under lease. The Chairman held that the custom did exist, that the rent demanded was unreasonable, and gave £800 compensation.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. M'ELROY.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Dr. M'Elroy, P. P. of Five-milestown, county Tyrone. This melancholy event took place on Saturday, the deceased gentleman being only in his fortieth year. Dr. M'Elroy was one of the best known and most distinguished clergymen in the diocese of Clogher. At the Ecclesiastical Council he was secretary of the Bishop of Clogher, and he then received from the Supreme Pontiff the title of Doctor of Divinity. His numberless good qualities endeared him to high and low, and his death will be lamented through the length and breadth of the diocese of Clogher.—*Freeman.*

On the 20th ult., John Clarke, aged fifty-five years, a herd to Mr. Francis Murphy, J. P., Kilcarn House, Navan, went to gather in the cows for milking. Knowing there was a bull which had previously exhibited wicked tendencies, he took a pitchfork with him for protection. At nine o'clock, the cows not being yet brought in, a messenger was sent to the herd's house to complain of the delay, on which Clarke's family consisting of his wife and two daughters—went to seek him. In the field where the cattle were, evidences were visible of a fearful struggle. In the centre of the field the herd's hut first drew attention, near which were parts of his coat, and broken braces. The ground was much trampled, and at a little distance portions of the unfortunate man's entrails were found, and a considerable quantity of blood. Further search along the track of the blood resulted in the discovery of the body, fearfully mangled, one arm broken, and hanging literally by skin. Information was sent to the Rev. E. Horan, who was celebrating Mass at Johostown Chapel, who came at once, but life was gone long before discovery.

During the hearing of a libel case in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, which was useful only so far as it showed up the heavenly state of affairs which distinguishes Zion church, Rathgar, Dublin, the following little dodge was remarked upon by Sergeant Armstrong:—

In 1870 many clergymen sought to obtain annuities under the Act of Parliament disestablishing the Irish Church. The salary which Burkett (the defendant in the case and the curate of Zion church) had from Mr. Hewitt, the incumbent of Zion church, was £100 a year. Burkett became curate at the end of '69 or beginning of '70. In 1870 Mr. Burkett presented the necessary memorial to the Church commissioners for an annuity, and he represented to them that he had a salary of £150 a year instead of £100—a representation to which the Rev. James Hewitt, the incumbent, was privy. It was upon the basis of past remuneration that the future annuities were calculated, and the commissioners would not have jurisdiction to grant to man who was a salaried curate of £100 a year annuity of £150. At all events, Burkett got £100 a year, and yet up to the 31st December last, when he severed his connection with Zion church, he never received more than £100 from Hewitt."

CARDINAL MANNIX AND THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, who was recently presented by the Catholic Union of Ireland with an Address of Congratulation on his appointment to the rank of Prince of the Church, has transmitted the following reply to the Earl of Granard, the President of the Union:—"My Dear Lord.—The address of the Catholic Union of Ireland, which as President, you have had the kindness to forward in its name, has given me a heartfelt gratification. When I received an address of the same kind from the Catholic Union of Great Britain, of whom so many are of my own flock, I could more easily recognize motive for their kindness; but in receiving the address of the Catholic Union of Ireland I cannot but feel that I rather owe it to the expression of my sympathy and gratitude than have any claim to receive such words at their hands. They have, however, told me the motives that have prompted them—as Irishmen, as members of the Catholic Union, as devoted children of Our Holy Father, and as children of the One Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church—to address me; and their address is especially grateful to me as filling up the expressions of affection and confidence from the Catholics of these three kingdoms. I wish I could think that I have any right to accept the many gratifying words of the address. In one point, indeed, I hope I may do so—I mean in claiming to possess a warm sympathy with Ireland and a paternal affection for its children who live upon English soil. When I say that I rather owe a debt of gratitude to you, I mean that the Catholic Church in Ireland—in its long ages of fidelity to the Faith and to Rome, in its unsurpassed sacrifice and suffering for our Divine Master—has given to the world a resplendent example of the power and victory of faith. The Catholic Church in England at this time derives from your history an abundant force and confidence in these early years of its restoration. The Church in Ireland, which is reproducing itself throughout the British Empire and throughout the United States, is proving to the world how little it needs the support of civil power and legislation. It stands out also before the Catholic nations of Europe as the herald, it may

be, of their future, with a message full of high confidence in the unimperishable powers and resources of the Church of God. The Catholic Church in France has long known how to admire and to emulate in this the Church in Ireland, and the Church in Germany is giving also majestic evidence that a Church faithful to the Holy See can never be subdued. In thanking you, therefore, from my heart, for the warm assurance of your affection and confidence, I wish to convey to the Catholic Union of Ireland the gratitude which the Catholics of all nations owe to your country; and I heartily pray that God may bless Ireland and all its children.—I remain, my dear Lord, your faithful servant in Jesus Christ.—*HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

A WOMAN WALKING A THOUSAND MILES.—Madame Willett, described as the champion female walker of the world, has commenced to walk a thousand hours at the Prince Arthur Running Grounds, Middlesbrough. To complete her undisturbed she will require to walk night and day for about six weeks.

It is a fearful thing to disparage the dignity of an official in Scotland. The other day a man was arrested for whistling in the presence of one of them, and now we learn from the Glasgow *Citizen* that "a young gentleman" of the name of Scott has been convicted of assaulting a town councillor by inquiring "who the devil" made him a town councillor? The magistrate imposed a fine of seven shillings and sixpence, or four days' imprisonment.

THE RECENT FAILURES.—On the 26th ult., at the London Bankruptcy Court, a receiver and manager was appointed to the estate of Robert Benson and Company, merchants, of King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street. Estimated liabilities £750,000. The failure was announced by Lewis Stewart, Merchant and East India Agent, for £75,500. Assets, £17,000. The failure has been brought about through the stoppage of Messrs. A. Collie and Co.

After hearing the evidence in a case of an assault upon a wife, the stipendiary at the Bilton Police Court, on the 29th ult., in sentencing the husband, a man named Grimley, said that he hoped before long the law would inflict a still greater punishment upon wife-beaters. Grimley was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour, and at the end of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour during the next six months.

FRAUDS ON BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the Leighton Police Court on Friday week, John Beach, the treasurer of a building society at Leighton, was committed for trial at the assizes on charges of stealing sums to the extent of over £3,000, and of forging documents connected with the society. Palmer, the secretary of the society, is still missing. He has executed a deed assigning property to the trustees worth more than £11,000.

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS FATHER WHILE IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION.—An inquest was held, on the 23rd ult., at Norwich, on the child of Robert Cooper, aged 3 years, a labourer. The mother of the child was the principal witness. The jury found that the deceased came to her death from injuries inflicted by her father falling over her accidentally while in a state of intoxication, at the same time accompanying their verdict with a very strong expression of censure on their part as to the father's habits of intoxication.

What a foul, cowardly and insolent calamity! What a "leprosy distilment" to pour into the ears of this Mohammedan! Henry the Eighth a noble-looking personage, quoit! He, the fussy, thick-lipped, mist-eyed debauchee, who spared neither man in his anger nor woman in his lust—who turned renegade to his God to spite God's vicegerent—who plundered the monasteries to replenish his coffers and employed the headsman's axe to help him to the gratification of his passions. Faugh! We are sick of the subject.—*London Universe.*

Two very conspicuous Catholic gentlemen died in London recently. These were Captain Washington Hibbert, whose wife is one of the famous Tichborne sisters, and one of the most beautiful and brilliant women in London. Her house is the rendezvous of Catholic society. The Captain was a very worthy man and always ready to do a good turn to his neighbors, and to give liberally to the church. The second loss sustained by the Catholic community in England is Lord Lovat, a very excellent gentleman whose name always figured conspicuously in all matters concerning Catholicism. He was a Scotch peer, man of wealth, and very charitable.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.—Loss of Four Lives.—An inquest was held on the 28th ult., on board the steamer which was towed into Falmouth to-day disabled, with the captain and three others dead, and others of the crew severely scalded. The Marcsite, it appeared from the evidence, fell short of steam when entering the Bay of Biscay, on the passage from Oporto, with a cargo of 300 cattle. The captain and chief mate went to the engine-room to discover the cause. Shortly afterwards a tremendous explosion took place, and the dome of the boiler blew off through the funnel, although, strange to say, the funnel was not injured. Instantly the whole ship was full of steam, and the surviving crew got out boats, thinking she was foundering.

ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.—At Worship Street, London, on the 20th ult., Joseph Bibby, 45, tailor, was charged with having assaulted his wife, Annie Bibby, by kicking her and cutting her head open with a basin. The wife deposed that on Saturday her husband returned home drunk, kicked her and hit her on the head with a basin. She had before prosecuted him and he had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. He kicked her nearly every night in the week. He did not support her and she had to go out washing. The prisoner denied having kicked his wife, and said the blow with the basin was accidentally inflicted. He accused his wife of causing the broils because he could not support her in luxury, having been out of work for a long time. Mr. Hauney sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A TALE OF MISERY.—A woman named Eliza Whitehead has died in the Salford Hundred County Prison, where she has been remanded on a charge of attempting to drown herself. After submitting for many years to the unbridled brutality of her husband, and refusing to prosecute him, although he had on one occasion made a determined attempt to cut her throat with a razor, and on another had broken her arm, the unfortunate woman, being driven to despair, deliberately threw herself into the canal at Bradford on the 23rd ult. She was, however, rescued by two workmen, who were passing and taken into custody by the police. At present it is not known what is the immediate cause of her death.

MRS. BRIGHT AND KENEALY.—The member for Stoke delivered a lecture at Birmingham, on Saturday the 26th ult., on the Tichborne trial. In the course of the proceedings the following letter was read: "London, June 19. Dear Sir,—I thank you for sending me a ticket of admission to your meeting, although I shall not be able to avail myself of it. I had the advantage of listening to Dr. Kenealy for nearly three hours in the House of Commons, and do not suppose I should learn more of his views or experience any change of opinion if I were to attend your meeting. I must ask you, therefore, to excuse me if I do not come down to Birmingham on the 26th or 28th—I am, yours sincerely, JOHN BRIGHT."

LONDON SHIRTMAKERS' WAGS.—It appears that, according to the census returns of 1871, there are in London 26,875 shirtmakers and seamstresses. At

a recent meeting in the interest of working women, the Rev. Mr. Headlam, observed that in the East end shirtmakers and collar-makers were most wretchedly paid, and could scarcely get a living. The chairman then called on shirtmakers present to state the conditions of their work. A woman, about 45, said she went to work at six o'clock in the morning and worked till eight o'clock at night at shirt-making, and that she earned 1s. 3d. a day. A shirt-maker—Oh, there are many of us here that have the same story to tell, and a little bit worse, too. The Chairman—And why don't you tell it? The Shirt-maker—Well, we don't like to come forward; we are ashamed. Another middle-aged woman told the meeting that she was a collar-maker. She got 2d. per dozen for making collars and was able, by dint of hard work, to make four dozen a day. At that rate she earned 10d. a day.

STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.—A singular story is related of the recovery of a diamond ring which was missed several weeks ago by a lady residing in the neighbourhood of Morningside, Scotland. For some time no trace of the thief could be got, but the detectives came to hear that a young woman residing in Greenside had come into the possession of a handsome diamond ring. Two of the detectives met the young girl in the street, and presenting her with a purse asked if she had lost such an article, reaching forth her hand to look at the purse, the detectives observed that she had a diamond ring on her finger. They challenged her as to how she came in possession of it, and she said she got it from her sweetheart, John Ross. The ring turned out to be the one the officers were in search of, and Ross was taken into custody. It appears he had been employing cleaning windows at the house from which the theft was committed. The prisoner was remanded.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERIES BY AN ARMY CAPTAIN.—On Monday afternoon, 28th ult., at the Plymouth Police-court, a fine, tall, gentlemanly man, thirty-eight years of age, was charged with committing forgeries to the extent of £2,000. The prisoner is named Andrew Munro, lately retired from the regular army on half-pay. Last May he presented to Messrs. Brown, Johnson, and Son, army agents, Sackville-street, London, a promissory note for £1,500 and a bill of exchange for £5,000. They purported to be drawn by James Macdonald, China merchant; James Mectum, and Andrew Munro, prisoner's father, in prison's favour. The note and bill were accepted by Messrs. Brown and Johnston and cashed, but subsequently were found to be forgeries. The prisoner, who has been running about over the country eluding the detectives, was at length captured at Plymouth to-day, living in apartments in Plymouth. When arrested he said the charge was true, adding—"I don't know how I came to do it." He was remanded to London.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE UPON AN IRISHMAN.—On Wednesday, 30th ult., at Leigh, in Lancashire, three young men, named Thomas Dickinson, James Pownall, and Thomas Pownall were charged, the two former with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon John Horan, an Irish turn labourer, and the latter with aiding and abetting. The prosecutor said on the 19th ult., he was employed at John Allen's farmyard, where a thrashing machine was at work. The three prisoners came up, remarking that he could not make bands. James Pownall struck him in the face with his fist, and afterwards some one pulled him down from behind, and two of the prisoners kicked him upon the head. The lower jaw was broken in two places, and a number of his teeth were knocked out. When going away Dickinson turned round and said—"Come back and kill the Irish." The attack took place in the presence of fourteen or fifteen people, none of whom went to the rescue. The defence was that there was a row between the English and the Irish, and that Horan was the first to strike the prisoner Dickinson. The bench committed the prisoners for trial, admitting them to bail.

THE SEYID OF ZANZIBAR AND THE PARSON.—The Seyid of Zanzibar—it appears he has no claim to be called sultan after all—is in the habit of entertaining his suite with moral reflections at the close of each day's visit to our sights, somewhat in the manner of the good Caliph Haroun al Raschid, when he was wont to ramble *incognito* about the byways of Bagdad. He was shown over the Woolwich gun factories on Tuesday, and was so much affected by what he saw that he could not postpone the utterance of his sentiments till the customary twilight hour. At a 5-inch howitzer of modern construction he halted for some time, and being informed of the range and capabilities of the various guns around him, he exclaimed, "God preserve us from them," a remark which seemed to afford his attendants much amusement. Presently he added, holding up his hands, "From your hearts you English don't want to use these things, but you will use them for the defence of the weak and oppressed." The Seyid is a sad wog—or a sad fool. We prefer to give him the benefit of the doubt, and consider him as a master of keen Oriental irony. But this is not the first hit in this peculiar department of hinged power—the turbaned stranger! As he declared the Duke of Cambridge "every inch a soldier"—shades of Marlborough and Wellington, do you hearken?—and paused in admiration before the ceasurous portrait of lat King Henry the Eighth. "Who is that noble looking person?" he asked. "That," said Dr. Badger, the parson who is engaged as bear-leader, or rather as cornucopia to this East African elephant, "that is the monarch who broke the idols in England." This was intended to imply that Catholic England worshipped idols, and that Henry the Eighth was a sainted reformer.

UNITED STATES.

The population of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is 10,385 an increase of 309 over 1870.

The population of Rhode Island is 258,000, a gain of over 41,000 in the last five years.

Two dogs, valued at \$500 each, have arrived at Newport for James Gordon Bennett.

Last year the prohibitionists of New York State polled 11,768 votes, and the indications are that they will do much better this year.

Of the 255,000 headstones to mark the resting-places of Union soldiers in national cemeteries, 193,000 are for graves of the unknown.

Steps are taking to establish a weekly journal in Washington, to be managed exclusively by coloured men and devoted to the interests of the coloured people.

In Orange county, Va., a few days ago, two negro men and a negro woman while cutting and raking wheat were overcome by the intensity of the heat, and died instantly in the field.

A WIFE BEATEN TO DEATH.—New York, July 20.—Elizabeth Bennett, died in Brooklyn yesterday, from the effects of a terrible beating she received from her husband on Sunday.

In order to avoid confusion, growing out of the similarity of colour existing between the two and the five cent United States postage stamps, the former will hereafter be printed in vermilion.

A man in Cohoes, New York, hasn't spoken to his wife for twelve years, though living with her all that time and possessing the power of speech. The couple very appropriately reside on Harmony street.

The Conewango swamp containing some 25,000 acres of wet farming land, in Chautauque and Cattaraugus counties, New York, is about to be reclaimed by drainage. It is estimated that by this means over \$1,000,000 worth of land will be got under cultivation.

The New York ladies must be stage-truck. Fifty-three have made application to one theatre alone (Daly's Fifth avenue) for places in the company next season, and of these eighteen offer to pay for the privilege.

Two of the largest manufacturing firms in Pittsburgh have purchased one of the largest gas wells in Butler County, Pa., and propose to demonstrate the practicability of bringing the gas to that city without the loss of inflammable power. The distance is about eighteen miles.

GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—*Sawards Coal Journal* of the 7th inst., says: "We are enabled to announce the full resumption of mining in the Lehigh district, anticipated in these columns last week; at Summit Hill, Nesquehoning, Hazleton, Honey Brook, etc., the machinery is once more in motion, and dealers can now have a full supply of this description of coal. In the Schuylkill and Wilkesbarre district work is regularly going on, and so soon as the effect of the national holiday is overcome, there will be a full tide of Anthracite flowing to the markets."

Wife-beating is one of the social aberrations of St. Louis, where it is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a popular pastime. The *Globe-Democrat* complacently mentions the fact that three of its citizens, on average, make a daily deposit at the Police Court as the price of this very characteristic St. Louis entertainment.

California is entering into competition with Connecticut in the divorce market. An oppressed fair one in San Francisco has been legally absolved from all allegiance to her lord and master on the ground that his refusal to join the fraternal society caused her "great mental anguish," and further, that he was "guilty of extreme cruelty towards her by calling her names."

WAGES AND LABOR.—*AN ILLUSTRATION.*—The *New York Journal of Commerce*, discussing the folly of the eight-hour labor movement, says: "How much this attempt to alter the natural laws of production and consumption has to do with the present paralysis of industry cannot be determined perhaps, with the degree of certainty, felt by a Wolverhampton coal and iron master, who, at a recent meeting of the Iron Trade Consultation Board, said that all the difficulties now surrounding the iron trade arose out of the eight hours' working time in the collieries. But he had a solid argument with which to support his proposition, for he said that his firm was compelled to employ nearly 700 colliers to do the work before done by 500. The difficulty consists in converting the equivalent of 500 suits of clothing, pounds of meat, and quarts of beer, without additional labor, into 700 suits, pounds, quarts, and articles of necessity or luxury for a miner's household. Meanwhile, the general wealth and ability to pay wages is daily diminishing by the amount these idlers consume, and do not restore by labor. It is estimated that the amount lost to the Pennsylvania coal region by the recent strike was equal to \$1,000,000. Who is going to lose this great sum finally? Those who pay wages cannot escape a share of the loss, but the bulk of it must fall on those who live by wages."

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