

is a matter which every man's daily observation ought to be sufficient to prove.

Mr. Beecher, in his late lecture on compulsory education, when he called, was the panacea for all the ills, with the qualification that morality could be taught in the schools, exhibited very little respect for the education and intelligence of those who heard him.

In those European States where education is compulsory, the results as to crime do not sustain his theories, and even if morality were not of the common school branches and precept, actually taught by practical example and precept, it cannot be conveyed in 'easy lessons' for young beginners, like spelling and reading.

Against theorists objecting only with routine statistics of the illiteracy of criminals, or of the majority of them. But those who make up these statistics with the view of upholding that pet theory of the influence of illiteracy in promoting criminality, as enthusiasts always go, an incidental circumstance of no material bearing in the case, for a circumstance of no material bearing in the case, for a circumstance of no material bearing in the case.

The illiterate class of any nation, if it be governed by moral ideas, does not suffer in virtue from the lack of education. Individuals may be met with in this generally educated country (whose civilization, by the bye, is fast undergoing a dry rot), whose humanity, tenderness and integrity are conspicuous, though they may not know a letter of the alphabet.

If ignorance were necessarily allied to crime, this large number of persons—should be occupants of the jails and penitentiaries of the land. Surrounded as we are, here, by influences that in past years have educated nations and peoples, living in a country where education is a requisite in the political and social order, and to a great degree, in the moral order, also, let us never be drawn by a zeal for the cause we love, into fantastic and dangerous theories.

Education has its proper place, and morals have theirs. But the former can never substitute the latter. Let us never be so base as to ascribe the ignorance of the virtuous poor with criminality, in any degree. If education and not morals were to make a man virtuous, the Divine Founder of our religion would never have selected ignorant fishermen as the world's Apostles.—*Georgetown College Journal.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MR. McALEESE.—Complaints are made that Mr. McAleese, of the *Ulster Examiner*, who was imprisoned for contempt of court, is being treated very cruelly. It is said that he "is confined in a solitary cell without fire," that "great restrictions are put upon his reception of visitors," and that "although in delicate health, he suffers greatly from insufficient clothing."

CARTER, THE INFORMER.—It is to be hoped that the story of the estimable Carter, as told by himself in the witness-box during the progress of the Bishop of Cloyne's trial, will have the very desirable effect of placing our young countrymen on their guard against the swarming patriots whose "talk" about "the real thing" and "secret action" and the rest of it, has caused so much mischief and entrapped so many victims. "Mr. Carter," whom Judge Keogh selected in preference to bishop, magistrate and landlord, belonged, it appears, to the race of "thorough politicians. He had a supreme contempt for moderate counsels; anything short of blood and steel was odious to his soul. He took care, too, to let the world have the full benefit of his opinions, for he himself tells us he made it his special business to mix in political discussions and preach the doctrines of the nikes to all who could be found to listen to him.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—DUBLIN, April 19.—The revision question came yesterday before the General Synod of the Disestablished Church of Ireland, and is likely to be the principal subject of discussion in the present session. A voluminous report has been drawn up by a committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod, and resolutions founded upon it are now under consideration. The object which the committee had in view was to make a moderate revision which should be complete and final, and so to put an end to an agitation on the subject which has only been kept in check by the expectation of a satisfactory settlement by the Synod. It is extremely difficult to steer between the opposing currents of opinion and accept such verbal alterations as will not be regarded by one party as mutilations of the Rubric, and yet will be sufficient to satisfy the conscientious scruples of the other. Between them both there is serious risk that the Church will be torn to pieces. One set of members declares, that if certain proposed changes are made they will withdraw from the Church altogether, as they will look upon it as no longer in communion with the Church of England. Another set, supposed to be the great majority of the laity, declare as solemnly that if the revision which they demand be not made they will not remain in the Church. One party apprehend the secession of a number of earnest and devoted Churchmen having what are popularly known as High Church views. The other regard the possibility of their separation with great complacency, and expect that the loss, if any, will be more than counterbalanced by the accession of a body of Dis-

senters who, finding some of the principal barriers which divided them from the Church broken down, will have little hesitation in returning to her communion. In the Synod the two parties now confront each other, and the struggle between them has already begun. Some of the alterations recommended by the Committee are very trivial; and others are more serious; but the smallest point is keenly debated.—*Times Cor.*

DISTRESS ON THE ISLANDS OF BOFFIN AND SHARK, CO. GALWAY.—Mr. Brady writes a contemporary:—Sir,—It was my desire not to exaggerate the distress and I only fear I have not pictured it in its fullness. I am sorry to say nothing can be expected from the landlords. The island is heavily mortgaged, and is about being sold in the Landed Estates Court. I annex a few extracts from an official report on the state of these islands, which may be relied on. They could be increased were it not that I fear to take up too much of your space. In one house in Shark I saw a sheep which had died the day before of starvation. I should scarcely have known it was a sheep, for it was literally skin, bone and abdomen. "I visited a great many houses in Boffin and Shark, and I certainly found great distress and dire poverty. In one house I found them eating their dinner, which consisted of boiled seaweed, with limpets in it. In some houses in Shark I found there was only a quart of meal, and that, borrowed from the last neighbour who had got a bag. Only three men in Shark have any potatoes. No potatoes were eaten since before Christmas. There is no seed there, except with one man. Many of the people in Boffin, very many of them have nothing to put in the ground. When they finished the little potatoes, they commenced to eat the oats, which they ground in their querns. If destitution means having absolutely nothing, I cannot say I saw that, but I saw a state of affairs closely bordering on it. I met with one woman in Shark, who owned nothing but one hen. Most of them, however poor, have four to seven hens, and many have little pigs, worth 7s. to 10s. They share their own meal with the little pigs, but sometimes they have only one meal a day. They have only screw turf—that is, the boggy sod; fuel is painfully scarce. Dysentery has made its appearance, and I fear it is owing to want of proper nourishment. There is no employment in Boffin. "The islanders in winter slice up potatoes and carry them to the sheep on the hills, but as the potato crop of last year was so bad, most of the potatoes were used by September, and nearly all were gone by December, therefore there was nothing to give the sheep during the hard weather of January and February, and numbers died. Those left which I saw were pitiable-looking objects," &c., &c.

CASE OF ALLEGED POISONING NEAR TOOMEVARA.—At the Nenagh Petty Sessions on Saturday Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, who had an infant in her arms, was brought, up from prison before the magistrates, charged with having attempted to poison her husband on the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th inst. Thomas Mitchell, the husband, attended to prosecute. His information was read to him, and he confirmed them. They were in effect that as he was lying in bed on the afternoon of the previous Saturday his wife asked him if he would have some tea. He said he would. She then gave him a bowl of tea, of which he took about the full of a wine glass, when he found that it not only had a bitter taste but it also burned his throat. He told her about it, upon which she took the bowl and threw out the remainder of the tea. He then came in to Dr. Casbell (a distance of about a mile) and stated the particulars. The doctor gave him a draught which caused him to discharge his stomach, upon which he got immediate relief, but still the burning sensation continued in the throat; he firmly believed that it was the intention of his wife to poison him. Constable Reilly, of Toomevara station, being present when Mitchell got the emetic, and discharged his stomach into a basin, secured the fluid matter as shown up, and is on Monday, by order of the magistrates, to take it to Dublin for analysis. Mrs. Mitchell then remained till next Saturday. It seems Mitchell holds 120 acres of land at Monanore near Toomevara, at a moderate rent; that his wife is also his first cousin, and they have six children. They are from the neighbourhood of the town of Tipperary; husband and wife had been on the worst of terms this time back. On the day before the alleged poisoning, she had been with Major White, a local magistrate, for the purpose of lodging information, for having her husband bound to the peace. It also transpired during the examination that Mitchell, on the Friday before the cause of complaint, got so drunk in Toomevara that on his way home he staggered into a ditch, and lay there all night. The magistrates agreed to admit Mrs. Mitchell to bail, in two securities of £10 each, and herself in £20.

DESPERATE RIOT IN DUBLIN.—SEVERAL POLICEMEN AND CIVILIANS WOUNDED.—Much excitement and considerable alarm were created on Sunday evening in the district of Drumcondra by one of the most wanton and desperate riots that it has been our duty to record for a long period. What the origin of the disgraceful occurrence was it is difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy; but we are unfortunately in a position to state that while the disturbance continued it was desperate, stubborn, and alarming. The belligerents were some of the constabulary of the district and a number of civilians believed to be citizens, who belaboured each other in the most vigorous manner, their weapons being swords and stones. The facts of the deplorable affair, as far as we have been able to collect them are briefly told. Several of the constabulary have been much hurt, and one so badly injured that he had to be conveyed to hospital, where he now lies in, it is thought, a precarious state. A number of the civilians who took part in the riot are said to have also received severe wounds from the police. The unfortunate affair commenced, we understand, in the following way:—Shortly after seven, Constables M'Kee and Walsh, of the Drumcondra station were on duty on the road near the barracks. About 25 men were coming along towards town, and some of them laid hold of two young women who were in company with a soldier, and were treating them in a very rough manner. Constable M'Kee interposed to protect the women, when one of the assailants struck him in the month, and both constables were further assailed, and had to draw their swords in their defence. In the general fight which ensued, Constable Walsh had his sword wrested from him, and with it he was stabbed no less than four times. M'Kee received a severe cut on one of his hands, and was otherwise injured. Every moment the crowd increased and on additional constabulary men coming up to the assistance of M'Kee and Walsh, stones were thrown, and the row became general. Severe blows were hurled, succeeded in recovering Kelly, who was much hurt, succeeded in recovering the sword which had been taken from Walsh, and in capturing the man who had it in his possession. Constabulary from Ballybough and Clontarf stations were promptly up under the command of Sub-Inspector Kitson, who took active measures for restoring peace, and putting an end to a most disgraceful scene. Master Coffey, J.P., who resides in the vicinity, exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner to restore order, which was at length accomplished after seven persons, said to have taken an active part in the riot, were taken into custody. Besides Walsh, five or six of the constabulary have received injuries, and it is said that one of the civilians wounded has received a severe sword cut on the head. Large parties of the constabulary patrolled the roads in the neighbourhood of Drumcondra up to an advanced hour last night, for the purpose of preserving order and in the hope of arresting some persons who, it is stated, took a most active part in the riot. The persons in custody will

be brought before a magistrate at Drumcondra this day, when it is supposed they will be remanded until the petty sessions court of the district sits.—*Cork Examiner.*

DECREASE OF INTemperance.—It is gratifying to be enabled to state that the vice of drunkenness has declined so rapidly in Kingstown that the magistrates have very few cases, indeed, to deal with. The operation of the law affecting drunkenness has only to be extended to the few chronic intractables resident here, or to casual wanderers from town. This salutary change I believe is to be ascribed to the activity of the Catholic clergy and to the beneficent operation of the Society of the Holy Family, which now numbers nearly six hundred men amongst its members.—*Fremont's Correspondent.*

OLD IRISH MANUSCRIPTS.—The *London Globe* says:—"The value of the national manuscripts of Ireland may be learned from the report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, which has just been issued. In pursuance of instructions from Sir Thomas Hardy, a most important series of facsimiles by means of photo-zincography, will be shortly printed. Among them the first in point of age, and an account of the remarkable history that attaches to it, is the volume known as the "Dombnach Airgid," or Silver Shrine. This is a copy of the Gospels, perhaps the oldest in the world, of the fifth century, and is traditionally believed to have been the private book of devotion of Saint Patrick himself. "The Cathlach, or Book of Battles." A copy of the Psalms, supposed to have been written by Saint Columba, is a curious relic. For 1,300 years the book has preserved as an heirloom by Saint Columba himself, who belonged to that clan." We agree with Mr. Sanders, of the Ordnance Survey Office, that the wonderful condition of the manuscript reflects great honor upon the family who have for so many ages and through so many national troubles and disturbances preserved this relic with such sacred care. The famous "Book of Durrow," "The Book of Kells," the "Book of Moling," written about the year 690 by St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns; the "Book of Armagh," ascribed to Bishop Aedh of Slattery, whose death is recorded in the Four Masters in 688; the "Saltair, or Rec," Bishop of St. David's, in the years 1085 and 1096; the "Book of Leinster," compiled in the first half of the twelfth century, by order of Mac Crimthainn O'Dermot, King of Leinster, are among the precious treasures which have been photo-zincographed. The existence of these works points clearly to the conclusion contended for by Irishmen, that their country had a school of learned and religious men ages before the English occupation. The report is the twenty-fourth and is countersigned by Lord Romilly. It is to be hoped, in the interests of learning, that should the Treasury resolve to place the new Master of the Rolls over the public records, he may be enabled to give the satisfaction the noble lord who retired yesterday has undoubtedly given for so many years."

GREAT BRITAIN

THE NEW PEERS.—The Right Hon. James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar, Earl of Normanton, in the Irish Peerage, on whom her Majesty has conferred a Barony of the United Kingdom, as "Lord Somerton, of Somerly, in the county of Southampton, in the eldest son of Welbore Ellis, second Earl, by Lady Dinna Herbert, eldest daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was born in September, 1818, and was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1841. He is a magistrate for Hampshire and Dorsetshire. He represented the borough of Wilton in Parliament from 1841 down to 1851. He succeeded in 1868 to his father's Irish titles, which were conferred on his grandfather, the Most Rev. Charles Agar, successively Archbishop of Cashel and of Dublin. Sir Robert Alexander Shatto Adair, of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, who has been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as "Lord Waveney, of South Elmham, in the county of Suffolk," is the elder son of the late Sir Robert Shatto Adair, who died in 1869, by his first wife, Elizabeth Mary Strode, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, of Berkhamstead, Herts. He was born in the year 1811, and is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Suffolk and Antrim. He sat in the Lower House as one of the members for the borough of Cambridge in the Liberal interest from 1847 to 1852, and again from 1854 to 1857, and he has more than once unsuccessfully contested the representation of both Suffolk and the county of Antrim, in which also he holds large landed property. Lord Waveney married, in 1836, Miss Theodosia Mend, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Mend, but was left a widower in 1871. His Lordship's brother, Mr. Hugh Edward Adair, has been for many years M. P. for Ipswich.

Since the decease of the Right Hon. Henry Corry, the title of the "Father" of the House of Commons passes of right to General Forester, the member for Wenlock, who has sat for that borough continuously ever since 1828, nearly five and forty years, and who, we believe, is the only member of the Lower House of Parliament who has held the same seat without interruption from the date of the first Reform Bill. In fact, the only members of the existing House of Commons are Sir Philip Egerton, Sir George Grey, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Frederick Tollemache, Colonel Wilson-Patten, and General Forester. Mr. Gladstone did not enter Parliament until December, 1832, nor Mr. Disraeli till July, 1837.

It used to be thought if a Catholic, but more especially an Irish Catholic, was of no other use to the State he was at least very excellent food for powder as a soldier or a sailor. The *Liverpool Courier* has of late allowed some correspondence in its columns tending to throw discredit on the Irish local volunteers. To put the matter in a right light, and to show how foolishly if not wickedly, the *Courier* has acted in thus lending itself to the fomentation of religious disputes, we publish the following from the highest authority on volunteer questions—the *Volunteer Services Gazette* of Saturday last.—If there is one element which, if introduced into the Volunteer Force, would do more to break it up than anything else, it is religious or political acrimony. It is, therefore, with the greatest regret that we see that the Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Courier* admitted, a few weeks ago, into that part of his columns devoted to Volunteer matters a letter which casts doubt upon the apple of religious discord. The writer, speaking of the local Irish Volunteer corps, said, incidentally, "They are rigidly sectarian, and, as a body, firm disciples of Pope Pius IX., and therefore hardly necessary to say that the coat-tail thus dragged along the ground has been readily trodden upon by several members of the Liverpool Irish, who we may say *en passant* make the very pertinent defence that the regiment is not sectarian, but only national as the London Irish and the London Scottish are national. But surely, however good the defence may be, and however fairly the *Liverpool Courier* may have acted in inserting letters on the opposition side, it was a grievous error to insert the original attack at all. Whether it is or not wise in him to be a Roman Catholic at all, there can be no doubt that every real Roman Catholic—whether English, Irish, or outlandish—is and must be, by the conditions of his creed, a rigidly sectarian, and a firm disciple" of the prelate whom he considers to be the head of his Church. If the writer of the letter in question seriously contends that all who hold such doctrine are not desirable in this country, he will not only have to dismiss a very large proportion of the Regular Army and Militia, both officers and men, but will also have to get rid of such Volunteer

officers as Lord Denbigh, the Master of Lovat, and Sir Rowland Erington.

THE EFFECTS OF UNION WITH IRELAND.—"I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the disannexing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be, caused to England by the Union. We have never received one particle of advantage from our association with Ireland, whilst we have in many most vital particulars violated the principles of the British Constitution solely for the purpose of conciliating the Irish agitators, and of endeavouring—a vain endeavour—to find room for them under the same Government. Mr. Pitt has received great credit for effecting the Union; but I believe it will sooner or later be discovered that the manner in which, and the terms upon which, he effected it, made it the most fatal blow that ever was levelled against the peace and prosperity of England. From it came the Catholic Bill. From the Catholic Bill has come this Reform Bill! And what next?"—*Coleridge's Table Talk.*

Two letters appear in the *Times* under the heading of "Mixed Marriages." They state, correctly, that a Catholic requires to obtain a dispensation to contract marriage with a Protestant, the conditions of which are that there shall be no marriage ceremony except in the Catholic; that all children shall be brought up as Catholics; and that the Catholic party shall have freedom and facility to practise the Catholic religion. Both the correspondents of the *Times* think this very hard, and one writer calls it an attempt "to use affection as an ecclesiastical thumb-screw." This is the way we get abused whatever we do. If the marriage of Catholics with Protestants were made easy, we should be told that it was an arduous policy to introduce Popery into Protestant families. If the Church were unbending and prohibited such marriages altogether it would be Popish intolerance; and if under certain strict conditions she allows them, it is to force the Protestant conscience to yield to affection. The truth is the Church wishes to make mixed marriages rare, and, if it might be, impossible, except under conditions that no bigoted Protestant would submit to. It is plain, then, that she wishes Catholics only to marry such Protestants as are well disposed towards the Catholic religion, and whose conscience would not be violated by making the agreement that all the children should be brought up Catholics. No Protestant who believed that the Catholic religion was a soul-destroying heresy could make such a promise, but only one who believed that the Catholic Church taught substantially the Christian revelation, even though he might not feel that the old religion was in exclusive possession of the truth. The Church shows her wisdom and charity in this, for there can be little happiness in families where husband and wife have no religious sympathies, where the religion of the children is a continual matter of controversy. Where, to avoid this, one half are brought up Catholics, the other Protestant, the ruin of the principle of faith in each is the too probable result. As all know that the Church cannot move from these principles, and that every priest or bishop must act by them, it is well, as the *Times's* correspondent remarks, for every Protestant likely to form an attachment to a Catholic to consider well before going too far.—*Catholic Opinion.*

TRADE'S UNION DEMAGOGUES.—Mr. Roebuck, for many years a member of Parliament, made some sensible remarks the other day, at a friendly society's meeting at Sheffield, upon the necessity of union between capital and labor. Said Mr. Roebuck:—"The workman depends upon capital, and capital depends upon him, and between them both England may be great, but separate them and England will fall. The demagogue who comes down and preaches to the workman that capital is his enemy, is the working man's enemy. Capital is his friend. Capital ought to be made his friend, and the man of capital who knows what he has to do will conciliate the working man, and will make him his friend. The strike in South Wales, Mr. Roebuck contended, was not for the purpose of the working man—it was for the purpose of the demagogue who imposes upon his simplicity. When (he said) I consider the working women—when I consider their children—when I consider the horrible misery they have gone through, and when I think who it is that has led them into that misery, and for what purpose it has been done, I loathe the men that have led them into it. I have no hesitation in saying that the demagogue who has done that deserves the execution of England." Most of us will agree with the veteran Liberal member of Parliament. The result of the fearful strike in South Wales has proved conclusively that masters can and will withstand the demands of their workmen when they are led by outside representatives of the Union. The masters over and over again offered to treat with their fifty thousand employees if they would but come in to them fairly and squarely, as between man and man. No. The inevitable trades union demagogue was in the foreground, and the inevitable trades union demagogue has been the means of sowing privations, misery, and suffering broadcast amongst innocent women and children in South Wales for the better part of two months; and with what result? Simply this. The men have gained absolutely nothing from the masters but what they might have attained in January last without the strike, and for the asking.

MR. PLIMSOUL'S BILL.—The bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Plimsoul for the purpose of checking overloading and securing proper repairs to ships has been issued. It has been delayed some weeks in order to allow time for the fullest consideration of all the aspects of the subject and all the objections which might probably be urged against the proposal in committee. Mr. Plimsoul thus explains the purport of the measure—"The survey provided is simply such as will make every vessel that goes to sea seaworthy—and it is simply that to which a full half of all the mercantile navy is now voluntarily subjected by the shipowners for the purpose of insurance. The second part of the bill prohibits deck-loading. The necessity of this prohibition is shown by the fact that 62 sailing vessels engaged in the grain and lumber trade between the United Kingdom and America, which were lost in the closing months of 1872, no less than 49 were lost on the homeward voyage, that is when loaded for England. The most careful consideration of all the scales accessible, British and foreign power is given to the Board of Trade to require rather more forebore when such a step seems to be required by the age of the vessel by extreme length, or by fullness of bottom. Care has been taken to make the provisions of the bill as little troublesome and harassing as possible to the shipping interest. Care has also been taken, whilst establishing a load line on British ships, to protect the interests of British shipowners against foreigners by making their compliance with these requirements a condition of their entry into our ports. As, however, to keep out a foreign ship in distress would frustrate the object of the bill, which is the saving of human life, a vessel in distress may enter, shelter, and depart without incurring those penalties, but may not trade. A great number of consultations have been held with counsel, point after point has been considered and settled, the phrasing of the bill has been amended and rendered as exact as possible, and no trouble has been spared in the preparation of the measure."

A very interesting book might be written on the disasters and difficulties incidental to editorship. In provincial towns they are uncommonly painful; but as in all things we must yield to our transatlantic friends, our submission in this is without a murmur. Iowa would seem a pleasant place for editors. Stories innumerable come from that bleat-

region; and now we learn that a circus company there owed an editor a bill for advertising and refused to pay it. Thereupon the editor called upon the sheriff, who attached a Bengal tiger and brought him round to the newspaper office in his cage. He was placed in the composing room, and during the first two days he not only consumed fifteen dollars' worth of beef, but he scratched six dollars' worth of trousers from the leg of a local reporter, who mischievously endeavoured to stir him up with a broom handle to make him roar. On the third day the tiger broke loose, and the entire force of compositors descended the staircase with judicious suddenness. The editor was alarmed to find his exit through the composing room cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum door was broken. So he climbed out of the window and sought safety upon the roof. The paper was not issued for a week and even after the tiger was shot the editor had to slide down the water-spout, because he was afraid to descend by the route by which he came.—*English paper.*

UNITED STATES.

THE REV. MR. DAKIN, a Methodist minister, well-known in Brooklyn, E.D., was received into the Catholic Church, in that city, last week. Mr. Dakin was recently assigned to the pastoral charge of a Methodist church in Amboy, but declined the appointment and resolved to seek admission into the Catholic Church.—*Irish American.*

A TORCHING SCENE.—A lawyer in Nevada has just put through a case in superb style. He had for a client a man accused of murder, the principal witness in whose favor was his wife. The relations to the prisoner barred her testimony. The legal gentleman had the case put off, applied for a divorce for the wife, secured it, placed her triumphantly on the witness stand, and secured the acquittal of his client. A brief courtship and the readjusting of the matrimonial noose were the next developments of the case.

A CONSCIENTIOUS RASCAL.—A New York pickpocket addressed a letter to the *Tribune* in which he advises people to leave their names and addresses in their pocket-books. He complains that he frequently comes in his business into possession of private papers and photographs which he would be delighted to return to the owner if he knew his address. He concludes by requesting the public to give him and his class a chance to be decent.

GREAT STRIKE.—A serious strike has occurred among the operatives in the Rhode Island factories. 30,000 hands are reported engaged in it, and the strike is reported quite general, in some cases a "lock-out" being resorted to by the mill-owners as a reply to the demands. It seems a demand for ten hours is the cause of the difficulty, and the employers express a determination not to give in.

OUR INNOCENTS ABROAD.—The cheerful intelligence comes from Vienna that our commissioners at the Exposition have been detected in some nice little jobs. It appears that they sold themselves to some firms which were to acquire special privileges. The simple minded Europeans are supremely disgusted, and are just now reading us a series of homilies about honor and principle, just as if the first duty of man were not to make money in every possible way. The President has suspended all the thrifty commissioners and appointed others. It is his opinion that they went too cheap, and that they ought to have taken presents instead of bribes.—*Catholic Advocate.*

HOW SHARPER THAN A SERPENT'S TOOTH.—A benevolent Chicago lady lately visited Mrs. Boyce, who is confined for the crime of "involuntary manslaughter." Mrs. Boyce listened to her Scripture reading and conversation, took with earnest thanks a bundle of tracts which the visitor had brought, and offered her the humble hospitalities of her cell in the shape of a glass of cold water. This water, which had been doctored with morphine, was sufficient to throw the lady into a deep sleep, and Mrs. Boyce then "went through" her benefactress, taking every article of value upon her clothing, and even extracting a set of false teeth, which were set in a heavy gold plate. When awaking, Mrs. Boyce denied all knowledge of the matter, but a search of the room revealed the missing articles.

Joseph Hoyototi is an Italian orphan of 25 years, who was given food and shelter and employment three years ago in New York, by a missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Joseph became a pious missionary himself and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, doing much good among his countrymen. He relieved them last Winter, he relieved them early this Spring, and he has now relieved them some more. He lectured to hundreds of them on Sunday evenings at the Five Points House of Industry. Last Sunday week he announced that a railroad contractor in Rochester wanted laborers at \$2 a day. If any wished to go on they could put \$3 in his hands. A good many wished and did. Others, destitute, pressed him so hard that he raised a good healthy sum of money from several rich patrons of charity. He made a complete rake of \$2,000, and has disappeared. Will he return? Not for Joseph.—*Irish American.*

MONSIEUR D. CONWAY tells this story in one of his London letters to the *Cincinnati Commercial*: "Let me conclude my letter with the following little conversation which I overheard at the Adelphi Theatre a few evenings ago. The play was 'Jack Cade.' First stranger, remarking upon one of the earlier thefts of the hero says, 'He's a fair Candidate for Newgate.' Second stranger says, 'If he went to America he'd be a fair candidate for Congress.' Fact."

Under the title "The National Disease" a New York paper says:—"The corrupt conduct of some of the Commissioners whom the administration sent to the Vienna Exposition, though a small affair in comparison with the many crimes perpetrated by more prominent office-holders at home, is nevertheless a most contemptible and humiliating symptom of that disease which infects the whole nation like a leprosy."

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.—We usually have plenty of material for an article with this heading; but our last exchanges do not contain quite so many notices of the kind as is usual with them. What is missing in quantity, however, is made up in intensity. On the 1st inst., it appears that a desperado named Cullen robbed a storekeeper at Mapleton, in the State of Maine. The Deputy Sheriff took with him two assistants, Bird and Hubbard, and gave chase, which led them to the Shingle camp of a man named Swanbock, where they arrested their man and went to bed intending to lodge their prisoner in goal next morning. Cullen, however, had other intentions. He was up first, and with an axe cut off the heads of the Deputy Sheriff, and Hubbard. Swanbock and Bird were awakened in time to see the desperate deed and make their own escape. Cullen then burned the body and set fire to the camp. The country was soon raised, but upon coming up to the camp nothing could be seen but a heap of ruins, a few fragments of bones, and a bunch of keys. The pursuit was then continued to Cullen's house, where he was found hiding in the cellar. He acknowledged his guilt, and said he wished he had killed Swanbock and Bird as well as the others. He was then started on the road to goal; but on the way was met by a party of disguised men to whom he repeated his boasts, saying also he had killed his wife and child. Short work was made with the ruffian. A rope was at once put round his neck and in another minute he was suspended to a tree. He is said to have come from New Brunswick, where he had some years ago murdered a lawyer. The Deputy Sheriff whom he had killed would have allowed him to escape, on condition of leaving the United States; but he was afraid to return to the Dominion.—*Montreal Herald.*