VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22. 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 365 Catholic Churches in Rome-An Italian priest will be provided for Italian immigrants landing at Castle Garden, New York. one for every day in the year.

The new St. Hekwizes Polish church, Milwaukee, Wis., will be ready for dedication in August.

The Catholic Hollanders of Grand Rapids, Mich, are building themselves a church at a cost of \$5,000.

Father Lambert, the auther of "Notes on Inger-oll." delivered the oration on Decoration Day at Waterloo, N.Y. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Katzer recently laid the conterst ne of a new church for Polish Catholics near Shawsno, Wis.

Miss Miriam Armstrong, the daughter of the famous preacher of Atlanta, Ga., was received into the Church last week.

King Humbert has decorated the Archbishop of Milan, and his action is regarded as indicating his desire to conciliate the Pope.

The whole number of Popes, from St. Peter to Leo XIII., is 258. Of these 82 are venerated saints, 33 having b en martyred. On Sunday, May 15, in the Cathedral, Philadelphia, Pa., Archbiehop Ryan confirmed 499 persons—most of whom were children.

At St. Ann's Church for colored people, in Cincinnati, the Rev. Father F. X Weninger, S.J., haptized seven persons last week.

In the municipal election which took place at Genoa the Catholics were very successful, nearly all their candidates having been elected.

The rapid growth of the congregation of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Reading, O., necessitates the enlargement of that church.

Archb shop Leroy, of New Orleans, accompanied by Father Alix, O.P., sailed from New York on the 28th uit., for France and Rome. Monsignor J. de Concilio, fof St. Michael's. Jersey City, from being Chamberlain to the Pope, has been raised to the rank of Domestic

High Mass, attended by all the local clergy, was offered up in St. Joseph's church, Ottawa, for "the freedom of Ireland from the chains of The Benedictine Nuns, of St. Joseph. Stearns

Co. Minn., are going to build a brick school-house for the use of the 94 Indian girls under their charge. The national church of St. Patrick in Rome is to be elected on the site of the ancient Orti

stianti and where more recently stood the

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan has purchased ground for the erection of schools for St. John's and St. Joseph's church, and also for a boys' school at Fourteenth and Summit streets, all in Kansas City, Mo.

The fifteenth centenary of the conversion of St. Augustine was celebrated in Rome on the 5th ult., with extraordinary solumnity in the church consecrated to that great Doctor. The feast was preceded by a tirduam.

The cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral was laid at Elizabethport, N.J., in the presence of several thousand persons. Bishop Wigger performed the ceremony. The church will be of granite and will cost \$300,000.

His Holiness has repudiated the Masonic reports circulated through the press, that he would, in order to ensure a reconciliation with the Italian government, abate his claims for the just restoration of the temporal power, which it peridiously robbed from the Holy See.

Many converts from Judaism, Episcopalianism and Methodism were made during a recent mission at St. Gabriel's Church, New York, in which the Rev. F. F. McCarthy, S.J., of Boston, and the Rev. J. O'Counor, of New York, late president of Boston College, were

A new Catholic church is to be erected in the thriving village of St. Johnsbury, Vt., where the great Fairbanks' scale works are located. The new building is to cost, complete, \$30,000; the contract for the erection of the same having been awarded to Mesers. Dubus & Co., of St. Albans, Vt., for that amount.

The corner stone of the new Catholic Church in Winfield, Kansas, was recently laid by the Rev Father Scholl, of Independence. It was noted that upon the foundation of the buildings were displayed the national banners of the United States, Germany and Ireland. On the United States, Germans and Ireland. On the latter was displayed this motto: "God Save Ireland."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Richter has purchased eight acres of ground in East Leonard, a short distance north-east of the D. & M. depot, Grand Rapids, Mich, as a site for the Clancy hospital

Dr. Richard H. Olark, had the happiness, on last Wednesday, of giving his daughter to religion, in one of the strictest and most beautiful of all our religious orders, the Sisters of St. Dominic, of Newark, engaged in the Perpetual Adora-tion of the Most Holy Eucharist.—Catholic

Pope Leo has authorized the Roman Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts to coin a medal in memory of the approaching Vatican exhibition. On side will be the portrait of Leo exhibition. On side will be the portrait of Leo XIII, while on the other the figure of Religion crowning the arts. The periodicals of the exhibition will be printed by the Signori Vercellini and illustrated by the pontifical engraver, Professor Gustave Blanchi.

fessor Gustave Blanchi.

At the convent of Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration, La Crosse, Wis., at midulght of Sunday, a lecherous miscreant gained access to the nuns' domitory and attempted to assault Sister Henricha. She fought bravely until she effected her escape by leaping from the window, falling upon the groung eighteen feet below. The villian escaped.

A reat panie was caused last mach in the

C thedral of Chihuahus, Mexico, which resulted in the killing of three children and two women, and the injuring of sixty persons. The panic was caused by some altar drapery catching from a cande. The fire was so insignificant that ha the immates not lest their presence of mind they could all have made their escape easily. The fright arose from the smoke and vapor.

Revs. M. A. Walsh, N Cantwell, P. C. (Reilly, B. Villager, Joseph Wirth, and John Fitzmaurice, of Philadelphia, were in the city of Scranton, Pa., on Monday, on their return from Carbondale, where they took the testimony of Rev. Father Carew in connection with the of Rev. Father Carew in connection with the proposed canonization of the late Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia. Bishor Neumann is buried at St. Peter's Church, 5th and Girard aves., Philadelphia. It is said that many people have been cured of bodily ailments by praying at his grave. The matter of his canonization has been under consideration for some time.—Catholic Record.

some time.—Catholic Record.

The Rev. Thaddeus J. Butler succeeds the late Father Waldron, as rector of St. John's Church, Chicago. Father But er is a native of Limerick, Ireland; an alumnus of the Propaganda, and has been, since his ordination, nearly 30 years ago, connected with the Archdiocese of Chicago. During the war he served as chaplain to the Irish Regiment, the 23rd Illinois, commanded by Colonel James A. Mulligan, also acting as brigade chaplain. He was captured with the regiment at the battle of Lexington, Mo., being slightly wounded. He has filled important city and country pastorates, is a good preacher, and is noted for his tenor is a good preacher, and is noted for his tenor voice, which was so much admired by Franz Abt that he dedicated three songs to him.

INTERESTING CATHOLIC STATISTICS. (From the Boston Pilot.)

Certain Catholic educational statistics, published for the first time in a charming biography just brought out by the Benziger Brothers of New York—the "Life of Mother St. John Fontboone," who revived the Sister hood of St. Joseph, in France, after the Revolution—will surprise and delight American Catholics, the best informed of whom can hardly realize the magnitude of the work which is being quietly accomplished here by the various institutes of teaching religious. The one in question, the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, was introduced into America in 1836, by the Right Rev. Dr. Rosati, first Bishop of St. Louis, Mo. Its singular adaptability to the time and need has been proved by the extraordinary rapidity of its growth and extension over the United States and Canada. In number of nuns and pupils it far exceeds any other religious community of Certain Catholic educational statistics, pubfar exceeds any other religious community of

Sallastianti and where more recently stood the Villa Ludovisi.

Mine. St. Gabriel (Miss. Annie Darrazh), Superior of the Academy of Notre Dame, Waterbury, Conn., since 1882, died May 2nd of paralysis of the brain.

The Catholics of Pipe Creek, Kansas, numbering twenty-two familes, having lately erected and fully paid for a neat little church, are now planning a school house.

A total abstinence Society at South Bend, Ind., I set week voted \$200 as a donation towards the constituction of the proposed new St. Patrick's Church at that place.

A church is about to be built in Rome to commemorate the centenary of St. Louis Gonzago, and an appeal is made to all the youths of the Catholic world in aid of its erection.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Horan has prochesed. her great apostolate to the negroes. This noble community is becoming well known in New Eng-land, having been firmly established within the past fifteen years in the archdiocese of Boston and the dioceses of Springfield, Mass, and Burlington, Vt.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S RECEP-

The reception to Archbishop Duhamel in the Rideau Street Convent Thursday afternoon proved a very pleasant and graceful affair. A large number of local members were present and some pleasant moments were spent in social converse while waiting for His Grace, who arrived at four o'clock. He was received by the ladies at four o'clock. He was received by the Indies in the reading-room, where the church vestments and altar linen were exhibited. The archibshop expressed real gratification at these generous evidences of the pious industry of the association. The lady secretary then read a carefully worded summary of the literary doings of the society, spoke of their plans and hopes for the future. The treasurer's report that the plant is recommended to the results of the society and the plant and hopes for the future. The treasurer's report that the plant is the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the hopes for the future. The treasurer's report was pronounced very attisfactory. The kindly cheering response of His Grace was delightfully listened to. The high patronage under which the society lives is deemed a great encouragement for future efforts. After the blessing of these altar appointments the party proceeded to the chapel, where solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Archbishop. The society appoints the 15th of October as the day of general reunion.

POPE LEO XIII.

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS TO ARCHBISHOU CORRIGAN IN REGARD TO DR. M'GLYNN.

Archbishop Corrigan has received the follow ing letter regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn: To our Venerable Brother, Michael Augustine

Corrigan, Archbishop of New York: Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostoli-cal Benediction—Your letter, dated April 2 last, has reached us, in which you lament the contumacious disobedience of a priest, one of Rapids, Mich, as a site for the Clancy hospital and a new church and schoolhouse for the accommodation of the faithful residing in that portion of the city. Ten thousand dollars were paid for the property.

A host of well-wishers will rejoice to hear that the eminent Catholic-American historian, Dr. Richard H. Olark, had the happiness on last perty disseminated by him among the people, in private and in public assemblies. We therefore, moved by these your words expressed to us with just grief of heart and in the conscientious discharge of duty, have accurately considered the whole series of facts from the beginning and have especially seen with commendation your firmness, joined with signal charity. It has been indeed a great grief to us to see the rebellion which has arisen against your authority in your city through the deeds of some craftily devised machinations and the open conspiracy of faction men, and our anguish has been all the greater since, from information lately conveyed to us, we have heard that there are some craftily devised machinations and the open conspiracy of faction men, and our anguish has been all the greater since, from information lately conveyed to us, we have heard that there are some others of the clergy im ned with the doctrines of this priest who have not hesitated to adhere to him, although the clergy generally of the whole diocese and the greater and better part of the city, gladly remained with unchanged will in faithful obedience and loyalty to you. It is indeed grateful to us, and approved by us, wherefore most gladly welcome and hearti-

and patience, you have not ceased with watchful industry to calm proud and restless spirits, although they have not refrained from slanders and reproaches against you and this Apostolic

It is fitting then that you should be of good heart, and with unwavering firmness apply all It is fitting then that you should be of good heart, and with unwavering firmness apply all your strength to the work of the salvation of that purpose, whose right and duty it shall be to regulate the system of study, to make discipline. Nevertheless, led by Christian charity, you will leave nothing untried that with paternal benevolence you may embrace those who are deceived by this new doctrine, if they return to wiser counsels. We, however, will never permit any injury to your good name and dignity, much less to the authority of this Apostolic See, and we will not fail to make those who are deceived by this new doctrine, if they return to wiser counsels. We, however, will never permit any injury to your good name and dignity, much less to the authority of this Apostolic See, and we will not fail to make those who are deceived by them through certain Bishops selected by that purpose, whose right and duty it shall be regular known to you through the congregation of the Propaganda, timely measures for the correction of the rebellion. Meanwhile, we carnestly pray the God of consolation that he will console you, Venerable Brother, tried by so many cares, and as a pledge of His divine favor, and a proof of or the property of the consolation for the proof of the proo our special affection for you, we lovingly bestow upon you, the clergy, and the people committed to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.
Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 4th day
of May, 1887, in the tenth year of our Pontifi-

LEO, P.P., XIII.

PRAYER TO THE IMMACULATE. Thrice holy Virgin, ere an angel's voice

cate.

Thrice holy Virgin, ere an angel's voice Announced thee blessed! by the Godhead's choice;
Immaculate! by the Eternal Word,
Mother of Jesus, Virgin spouse of God,
We pray to thee, to pray for us to Him,
For strong the prayer of her who knew not sin,
Above the angels, seraphs, all give place
To Mary's love, before the Throne of Grace.
Lily of Paradise! thy sacred bloom
Untouch'd amid the blight of sinful doom:
Thy seed, God's promise! Boundless mercy

Thy seed, God's promise! Boundless mercy given, To fallen man a Saviour, - Jesus, -heaven; Immaculate! Thy seed the living bread; Immaculate! that "crushed the serpent"

head : Immaculate! sweet Jesus'chosen home; Immaculate! the Incarnation's throne;
We pray to thee, the loved and chosen one,
Blees'd anctuary of heaven's only Son,
Seraphic hosts with joy thy praises sing,
Earth's humble Virgin, heaven's glorious

Queen! Queen!
Oh! pray for us, while trembling we adore,
God's holy word, His mercy, justice, power;
Yet fearing sinners' prayers are weak to move,
We ask thy voice, to plead with mother's love.
Oh! ask for us, blest Virgin, of thy Son,
The grace of love to do His will alone; And with thy streagth the sinner'sfeeble breath, Imploring mercy at the hour of death.

THE FETE DIEU PROCESSION

HELD WITH GREAT SOLEMNITY AT THE WEST END. The West end of the city presented a solemu appearance Sunday, owing to the holding of the Fe Dieu procession, which started from St. Joseph's church, Richmond street, and which wended its way by Richmond, Notre Dame, Aqueduct, St. Antoine, St. Martin, St. Tuth for all Can we not make the same James, Seigneurs, Notre Dame and Richmond streets to the church. Vicar-General Marchal, of the Archbishop's Palace, carried the Host and twenty-four congregations or societies GROUNDED ON CATHOLIC TRUTH, participated in the procession, which was the grandest ever seen in that locality for many years past. The decurations throughout the entire route were on an extensive scale, and four arches were tracted at the corner of Lucignan and Notre Dame, Aqueduct and Notre Dame, Seigneurs and St. James, and Richmond and Notre Dame streets. Streamers, bannerettes and appropriate inscripti ns were also displayed from almost every house.

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Utility of the Catholic University.

LEO XIII., PUPE, TO OUR BELOVED SON JAMES GIBBONS, CARDINAL OF THE RO-MAN CHURCH, OF THE TITLE OF SANTA MARIA IN TRASTEVERE, AND, BY APOS-TOLIC DISPENSATION, ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE:

Beloved fon, Health and Apostolic Benediction: What Our Venerable Brethron, the Bishops of North America, assembled in the last Council of Baltimore, in the year 1884, proposed concerning the establishment of a University in your Republic, We learn from your joint letter of October 25th of last that yourself and the other bishops of the United States are now anxious to put into practical effect. And we have been especially rejoiced by this admirable manifestation of your faith, and by the sincere homage of your affection towards this Apostolic See, to whose patronage and care you have commended the University from its very first b-ginnings. For it has ever been the glory of the Pastors of the Church, and especially of the Supreme Pontiffs, earnestly to promote true knowledge, and studiously to provide that in her schools the sciences, and especially those of theology and philosophy, should be taught in conformity with divine faith, so that the forces of revelation should be shaped according to the noble wisdom of the ancients, and follow with docile zeal in the footsteps of the Angelic Doctor. For there was no doubt whatever in Our mind that, this revival of the sciences once effected, the study even of letters and of the other branches of human learning, joined with regard to religion, would redound greatly to the advantage of

civil society.

The importance of this is made manifest by the dangers to which youth is exposed in European countries in our days; and your own acquaintance with the condition of things in North America cannot but have convinced you likewise of its very grave moment. For the un-limited license of thought and of writing, to which erroneous notions concerning both divine and human things have given rise not only in Europe but also in your country, has been the ro t and source of unbridled opinions; while on

your illustrious Republic. But in order that this noble institute may be happily established and conducted to ever increasing prosperity, it must remain under the authority and protection of all the Bishops of the country, in such a way that its whole administration shall be directed presented to this Apostolic See for its approval. But as to the choice of the city in which the University is to be erected, We desire that counsel be taken with all the Bishops of the United States, and that the question be decided after the opinion of all has been asked.

Go on therefore, Beloved Son, together with all Our other Venerable Brethren the Bishops of the United States, to carry to perfection with one mind what you have begun; and let not any one of you be deterred by any difficulty or labor, but let all take courage from the assured hope that they will receive an abundant return for their cares and solicitudes, having laid the fundations of an in titute destined to provide the Church with worthy ministers for the salvation of souls and the propagation of Religion, and to give to the Republic her best citizens. And we earnestly beseech Almighty God, that He would send forth upon you Wisdom that sitteth by His throne, that she may direct the minds and hearts of you all; and as a pledge of the divine gifts, and a mark of Our good will, We most lovingly bestow upon you, Our Beloved Son, and upon all Our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, and upon all others who will aid ron in this work by their liberality, the Apos-

tolic Benediction. Given in Rome, at Saint Peter's, this 10th day of April 1887, in the tenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., POPE.

A GRAND PROJECT.

The Proposed Catholic Congress—Cardinal Manning's Iden—Great Congress of English-Speaking Catholic Con-

As Bishop Ireland said farewell to Europe. a As hisnop ireland said larewell to kurope, a friend asked, "When will you be back again?"
"I'll be back, I hope," said he 'within two years, when a great congress of English speaking Catholics will be held on your side of the Atlantic. This is a subject in which His Eminence Cardinal Manning is deeply interested, and the hierarchy of America wish to work in concert with the Episcopacy of this island." We cannot say how heartily we hail such an encouraging sign of the future union and co-operation of Catholic representatives of the various English-speaking nationalities. It opens up boundless possibilities of advantages for society and the civilized world. One of the greatest characteristics of the Church is its Catholicity. Its very name is a standing protest against provincialism in reli-

and which when carried out are calculated to ensure happiness and prosperity to states? Catholic Christianity was, previous to the sixteenth century, the west and wool of political organisms, but since then a mighty change has come over the nations. They are no longer Catholic. No longer are those barriers which the Catholic Church raised up against oppression and injustice all powerful for good. The corporations of working men which were established under its auspices have disappeared, and the voices of its preachers teaching the wealthy their duty and insisting that the rights of all classes should be respected are not listened to as in the past. The antagonisms in religion which arose at the date of the so-called Reformation were the precursors of disastrous divisions in matters outside the domain of religion.

A GULF HAS BEEN CREATED between the wealthy and the poor, and it has within recent years widened to an alarming degree. It is, indeed, evident that whilst, so far as spiritual matters are concerned, men are gradually separating into two great camps, the Catholic and the inidel, they are, with respect to material interests, also ranging themselves in two great armies—the army of capital and that of labor. Capitalists have provoked a contest, and it must be acknowledged by every careful observer of the drift of events that the struggle presents a gloomy outlook. Education is advancing apace, and workmen, having learned that labor organizations can be effectually employed for the enforcement of their rights, are evincing towards unscrupulous capitalists a spirit that bodes ill for tuture re-lations between the two classes. In view of this menacing condition of society Catholics have a great part to play, and if they are to play it well it must be by energy and the most complete harmony of action and sentiment. They must show that the Catholic Church is the Church, not of a class, or of a few classes, but of the people, and that it not only gives light, but that in every department of human activity it seeks to promote the happiness of

ON THE CONTINENT THIS VIEW

of the mission of Catholics has come home in of the mission of Catholics has come nome in all its fullness to leading Catholics, and steps have been taken to give it effect. That valiant and eloquent champion of the Church, Count de Mun, with the asistance of other highly-cultured French Catholics, started some years age a movement, the object of which is to prove to the masses of the French nation that in all the concerns of life the Catholic Church is their truest and most trustworthy friend. It was a crusade against the idea propagated by the agents of the French Revolution that Catholicism is hostile to the rights of the people. Count de Mun and his friends adopted the most prac-tical method of combating this false and perni cious doctrine.

CATHOLIC LABOR ORGANIZATIONS established throughout France under the

title of workingmen's ceroles, and means were taken to secure the cultivation of Catholic practices, the advancement of knowledge, and the maintenance of the rights of labor. The system has borne fruit. Hosts of workingmen have been inspired with new ideas of their duties towards one snother and towards the Church, respectant Adoration, La Orosse, Wis., at miduight of Sunday, a lecherous miscreant gained
access to the nuns' domitory and attempted to
assault Sister Henricha. She fought bravely
until she effected her escape by leaping from
the window, falling upon the groung eighteen
the victors seeds of helping the masses. Nor
feet below. The villian escaped.

A great panic was caused last week, in the

also been provided, and to its firmness is un-doubtedly to be attributed much of the strength which has been manifested by the Catholic party. Austria has likewise its network of Catholic societies amongst the working population, and these are mindful of every phase of social life. Some devote themselves to the of Christian art; others to the improvement of music; and others to various forms of Church work. In fact, the

INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC MASSES

are closely studied in detail, and the members of the Church are taught to give one another, whenever possible, a helping hand. The leaders of the Catholic people in Italy are likewise earnestly engaged in the task of raising by every possible means, not only the apiritua!, but the social condition of the masses, and one of the resolutions adopted at the recent Congress at Lucca was that attention should be directed to the action of the ancient guilds, so that it may, as far as suitable to the circumstances of modern society, be revived. It is, therefore, evident that the Catholics of the continent of Europe, in face of the requirements of the day and the perils which threaten society, are building a vast monument, the key-stone of which is self-help by mutual combination. The English speaking Catholics will not, we feel assured, allow themselves to be out-done in the struggle for progress, spiritual and material, by the Catholics of France, Germany or Italy.

THE TIME HAS, WE FEEL CONVINCED. arrived for the realization of Cardinal Manning's project of an international congress of English speaking Catholics. We know that we are not too sauguing in counting upon the hearty co-operation of the masses of Catholics in the various countries wherein the English tongue is spoken. The universal feeling must, as we are certain, be that such a council of representative Cathoics could not fail to be a focus of education and an agency for works of practical utility. There is in truth no department of Catholie life which would not reap advantages from its deliberations and its actions. The congress would, it may be assumed, by divided into various sections in which all the leading subjects various sections in which all the leading subjects affecting the higher interests of the people—religious progress, labor and capital, education, temperance, thrift, music, art, and other matters—would receive due consideration. New ideas would be suggested, and wise conclusious would inevitably flow from the interchange of opinion between men of matured judgment and varied experience. As the congress must of nece sity be no mere instrument of a party or clique, but a thoroughly representative body, perfect confidence would be felt in its decisious and proposals, and in combating those cisions and proposals, and in combating those who might oppose them there would be amongst Catholics unexampled unanimity throughout the English speaking world. The congress would, in a word, be an irresistible power for the quickening of spiritual life and the promotion of the welfare of the people.

AFTER THE MISSION IN ST. PETERS CHURCH, PORTLAND.

All praise to the good Fathers, Who, when the mission began Inspired our souls with holy zea To do the best we can.

And for us to shun whatever things Distract the erring heart, And let us guard our souls against The tyrant tempter's art.

Before the cross of Him who died. Behold we prostrate fail; Let all our sins be crucified,-Let Christ be all in all.

Look on these tears wherewith we strive Thy vengeance to appease: And hear us say with contrite hearts, Lowly on bended knees:

"Much have we sinned, O Lord!
And still we sin each day we live; Yet pour Thy pity from on high, And of Thy grace forgive.

All as God wills who wisely heeds To give or to withhold. And knoweth more of all our needs

Than all our prayers have told.

Remember that we still am Thine. Though of a fallen fame;
And take not from us in Thy wrath The glory of Thy name.

Undo past evil; grant us, Lord. More grace to do aright; And let us now and ever find Acceptance in Thy sight.

Let every thought, and work, and word To Thee be ever given,— Then life shall be a happy one, And death the gate to heaven

BELLE McG. Portland, St. John, N.B.,) June 13th, 1887.

A TERRIBLE DYNAMITE PLOT. New York, June 20 .- Investigation here shows that the explosives found in the luggage of Peter Troy on his arrival at Queenstown a few days ago consisted of \$2 worth of firecrackers, pin wheels and penny Roman candles, which had been bought at one of the Park Place firehad been bought at one of the Park Place fireworks shops. Peter Troy is a young man who has relatives in county Tipperary, who are also relatives of Mrs. Helen Musgrove, of 67 Monroe street, in this city. Peter was roing to visit his relatives, and just before starting called on Mrs. Musgrove to tell them of his trip. It was suggested that the opportunity would be a good one to send to her son Willie, who is 15 years of age, some American fireworks with which to celebrate the of July. Mr. Troy was willing to be the messenger, and two dollars was forthwith invested in Roman candles, pinwheels and firecrackers, which were packed in a little soap box with an old pair of trousers wrapped around them: to keep them from being accidentally set off. Two notes were from being accidentally set off. Two notes were also put into the box, one to the Tipperary realso put into the box, one to the Tipperary relatives, and the other to the boy, telling him that next time they would send him more, but that these would have to do for the present. The box was sent to the steamer dock addressed to Mr. Troy, and nothing more was thought of it until the cable despatches aunounced that a terrible dynamite plot has been discovered and an American, Peter Troy, landing from the Adriatic had been arrested with the explosives. In the house on Monroe street yesterday there In the house on Monroe street yesterday there was unalloyed merriment over the affair, a merriment which probably is not shared by poor Mr. Troy, presumably sweltering in a Queen'stown dungeon.

In the nouse on Monroe street yesterday there champion of Iralian hut instead of weak-ening they will strengthen the growing sympathy in this country for the reforms sought for by the people of Iraliand,—Glasgow Matl.

NOT A NATIONALIST VOTED.

The Gladstonian Members of the Imperial Parliament Leave the House in a Body-Saunderson Takes Healy's Sent-The Crimes Bill Debate a Historical

LONDON, June 17,-When the debate was resumed on the Crimes Bill this evening, l'owler (Liberal) moved an amendment requiring that before the enforcing of clause six (which deals with the proclaiming of dangerous associations) the consent of both Houses of Parliament be obtained. This, he said, was the most dangerous clause of the bill, and ought to be resisted to the uttermost. If there was a national danger demending such exceptional powers, Parliament might be entrusted to confor the necessary au-

Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment.
Mr. Gladstone said the section of the House most responsible as guardians of Irish liberties.
Was it henceforth to were the Irish members. Was it henceforth to be understood that the decrees of the Irish members on such subjects would be sufficient to make it the duty of the Government to provide opportunities for discussion. (Cries of "Hear.")
Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the bill was mainly directed against the National League. The powers which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be used for the suppression of the league, which would result in a greater

of the league, which would result in a greater crop of misery and hatred in Ireland.

Mr. Fowler's amendment was rejected by a vote of 233 to 171. Several more amendments having been dis-posed of, the chairman put the question, whether the clause should stand a part of the

Sir Charles Russell entreated the House to consider the gravely objectionable character of the clause. While he was speaking the hour of ten arrived. The Ministerial benches rapidly filled, members pouring in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the house, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats amid great confusion. A division was ordered, and the clause was adopted by 332 to 163. The Gladstonians returned after the voting, but the division having been declared, they immediately arose in a body and withdraw amid Conservative cheers and laughter. The remaining clauses were then out and carried without comment, and the bill passed the committee stage, the Conservatives again cheering. The report stage of the bill is fixed for the 27th inst,

Atter the division, the Gladstonians returned to hear the result, and then left the House alto lear the result, and then left the House altogether, the majority having paired for the remainder of the evening. Not a single Parnellite voted; all left the precincts of the House. The Unionists voted solidly with the Government, as the Unionists were the only occupants of the Opposition benches after the division, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington and Mr. Heneage sitting isolated on the front bench. Many Conservations crossed to the bench. Many Conservatives crossed to the Opposition benches and sat down. Major Saunderson was loudly cheered on taking Mr. Healy's seat. Quiet was rest red in half an

THE "LOYAL PROTESTANT" ABROAD.

The "Loyal Protestant" does not improve on nequaintance, nor does "distance"—in his case
—"lend enchantment to the scene. In his native haunts-the North of Ireland-he is a to keep the peace, and an irritating hair in the neck of a faithful magistracy. His favorite pastine is "putting the stone"—preferably a paving stone. He puts all his strength into the operation—not, however, to try how for he can thing it, but in order to task the this large. operation—not, however, to try how far he can fling it, but in order to test the thickness of the skull of those of her Majasty's servants charged with the preservation of the public peace and the protection of the lives of the lieges. He does not always confine his amusements, however, to the hurling of paving-stones at the heads of the soldiery or the police, as will be remembered by the published reports of the recent riots in Belfast. The "Loyal Protestant" loves a little diversity—such, for instance, as going out with his rifle of an evening, deliberately loading it, carefully setting the "sight," lying down on his belly so as to steady his aim, drawing a dead bead on one of his unsuspecting fellow-countrymen, and one of his unsuspecting fellow-countrymen, and sending a conical bullet trashing through his brain or into his body, and all this as the outcome of his exclusive possession of "true reli-

come of his exclusive possession of "true religion" and "unswerving loyalty."

Much, very much, has been done for the moral and mental culture of the "Loyal Protestant." Politically he has been dandled on the knee of Lord Salisbury, cuddled in the bosom of Lord Randolph Churchill, cuddled and petted by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, and held up by these gentlemen and their followers jointly and severally as and their followers, jointly and severally, as the Irishman par excellence, the only thing on the island worth preserving. He has been counted on as gold, yes, much fine gold, while the follow-countrymen all over Irishend his fellow-countrymen all over Ireland—
not "Loyal Protestants"—have been regarded as "sheep for the slaughter'—a race to be buffeted, kicked, and cuffed on every hand, as dogs that every "Loyal Protestant" might legitimately honor with a rifle bullet or a require stone and whose with a rifle bullet or a paving stone, and whose pleadings for justice and fair play are regarded as the basest ingratitude. Abroad the "Loyal Protestant" is true to his renring, and to the faith of his fathers. The tidings which reach us from Canada show us that Orangeism abroad country better at home. But the question at issue is whether the free discussion of public matters in public meeting is to be at the mercy of "Orange" or any other form of rowdyism at home or in the colonies! If Mr. O'Brien has no case, why should he not be heard? If he has one, why, again, should he not be heard? On either horn of this dilemma we leave the Canadian "Loyal Protestant" to writerly. The man who cannot meet tant" to wriggle. The man who cannot meet his accuser—nay, the thousands of Canadian Orangemen who cannot meet one solitary friend of Ireland without emptying their revolvers at him, who have no answer for an unarmed champion of Ireland but the brutal logic of