by your Directors in pany. Mr. Latimer's face will be missed by the first time for

N OF FIRES, in our last yearly re-incumbent on every-fire to file particulars of the municipality has not yet engaged gislature, although it ector of Insurance will hand. It has been re-w York Legisture re-est of insurance con-c general good of the

Directors would re-nomy in the manage-shas been its leading ming has been prac-me liberal course in ers in the future as in y will continue doing the Province, as it has

e by rotation. They Warden of Middlesex; Moses Springer, Esqs., ble for reelection fully submitted. D. C. MACDONALD, nt. Manager. Members of the Lon-ance Company of Can-

Inspector begs to retest year he inspected
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ses, as near as can be

1, 55; and three school ilightning, \$2,158. The ses, as near as can be seen as near as cause, \$800.55; incendiarism, oil anterns in outmought in contact with a series of the ses of the ses of the ses of the ses of the losses, as the ses of the ses o gathreshing machine; unting to \$730, were team engines whilst may at barns; in either gat barns; in either wing to any deficiency of arrangements of the idents was caused by of the party in chargy in the party in chargy in the party in charge in the team of the idents was caused by the party in charge in the second of the party in charge in the second in the second in the second in the party in the party

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afforded him much doption of the report. So the second sec

s the most successful pany ever instituted was in a great meas-es displayed by the high tribute to the of the retiring Direc-ger and R. Biddulph, the adoption of the seconded the resolu-

red if the amount for vas not very high. ed that the London cheapest run instruc-or the amount of vor-tr the services one d with, and his duties ther employes, who ed lot oftne. Day and Leitch were Directors, to fill the was then proceeded demen being declared trmstrong, M. Sprin-

returned thanks for his colleagues.
If there was no way of system.
thatthe Inspector and fore the Private Bills and had succeeded in a bill relations to see the property of the p e bill relating to pro the matter had bee tse, through the ise, through the en-Blake the clause had

ay, seconded by Mr. ere requested to peti-session to amend the session to amend the resenting.
nded by J. Vining, structed to fix their and, after a vote of the meeting adjour-

ing of the Directors, and Daniel Black at and Vice-President

r is it to the next pedestrian. "Inly was the evasive re-

ADDRESSED TO MOST REV. DR. PACIFICO A. on his approaching departure from the Augustinian College of St. Thomas o' Villanova, Penn., to enter on the duties of his office in the Eternal City. as Most Reverend Father-General of the Order of St. Augustine throughout the world.

Sonnets.

SALVE ET VALE! SALVE! Close to the footstool of the great white Throne, Bathed in the beauteous and resplendent

light Which floweth from the Heart of Christ-

a bright
Celestial shape, Augustine kneit alone,
And thus he pleaded, (bishop, doctor, son
Of sainted Monica);—''O holy O.se!
Father eternal! from this radiant crown
Which Thy sweet mercy hath vouch afed

VALE!

The lustre Rome hath shed upon thy brow,
Alone can gild the gloom thou leavest

Type of its crown reserved for thy dear sons and thee!

FATHER TOM BURKE IN CORK.

On Sunday last Father Burke, the dis-

with leprosy, the most hideous of all diseases—the one which condemned the un-

hoppy man stricken by it to banishment from his home and his friends. Our Lord showed in his action to the leper that there

was in Him not merely the power to heal, but that there was also the heart that

prompted Him, the goodness and the love that called forth the exercise of that Omnipotent power which He possessed. And out of those two, remember, out of the power that healed and out of the

the power that neared and out of the love and charity and goodness that prompted that power to action, arose the beautiful act of mercy. What is mercy? Mercy may be defined to be charity in

and power was there—power so terrible, that the whole world trembled with fear

when those French and German armies

in every position that could indicate the

most terrible agony of death; wounded men crying in vain, with the thirst of death upon them, for one drop of water

had passed, and showed itself, but it was

power without goodness. On the other hand, my beloved, goodness alone, charity,

without the power evaporates in the very

in vain would the heart be moved to com-passion. It might indeed enable the man

sufferer who applies to it in vain. If the Cyrenean, who on compulsion was obliged

to approach our Lord, and of whom Cath-olic tradition tells us that the first glance

at the sufferings of the Saviour converted him so that he took up the cross lovingly

—if that man were not the strong man that he was; if he had not the thews and

the sinews of those arms of his, he never

would have been able to lift up the heavy crushing burden of the mighty cross,

and so relieve the wounded, the bleeding,

and the fainting Saviour. And so, my brethren, mercy calls for the power, and

the love that woos that power comes forth—that fair daughter of God—that fair spouse of Christ, with her God-like attributes. And, my beloved, if, as I have said, mercy from this point of view be simply desired.

simply charity in action, may we not conclude, that as the Holy Ghost tells us in Scripture, that God is Charity, may we not conclude also that God is Mercy?

Mark dearly blend here seek the seek that God is Mercy?

not conclude also that God is Mercy? Mark, dearly beloved, how ready our Divine Lord is, how prompt He is, remembering that he who acts quickly very often doubles his gift by the promptitude with which he gives it. He does not hesitate a moment. The leper comes and says, "Lord, I know Thou canst heal me if They with?" That inverse the Scripes

if Thou wilt.' That instant the Saviour

says, "I will it; be thou clean," and he

was cleansed on the spot. He raised the widow's son of Naim. Not content with

arising the young man who was dead, He, in the tender language of the Evan-gelist, took him by the hand, brought him

over and gave him to his mother. He put

hand, and she flung her arms around him.

arms with His own ble

who feels it, but it cannot relieve

tenderness, love—call it what you will-

often useless sentiment of compassion Compassion and tenderness are beautiful things. They prompt the kind word, but unless the hand is able to relieve,

to wet

bleeding slowly

their parched lips; strong men slowly to de th. Power indeed

IRELAND AND ROME.

Rome, Jan. 21, 1881. The Holy See is certainly anxious about the condition of Ireland, but it is anxious only for Ireland's welfare. I have it on good authority that the Irish bishops have received instructions to make each diocese acquainted with the wishes of the Pope in

to me.

Upon my chosen son, I pray, shed down
A glory which forever more shall be
A foretaste of that glory lodged in Thee,
Power made perfect in humility!"
—Smiling, he ceased to speak; for lo! his
crown had shed
Its ancient aureole on NENO's noble head! relation to whatever action they may take in reference to political matters dur-ing the present disturbed state of the country. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that His Holiness will not WALE!

A decade and a half of fruitful years
Have come and gone, since from thy convent-home,
[A willing exile from thine own fair Rome].

Smiles and tears,
This hour evokes; for, while across the sea,
The angels speed thee to thy native shore,
We smile, remembring thy blest dignity,
Yet weep to think thou shalt return no more,
O venerated friend! take with thee now
The prayers and blessings of these hearts
sincere; cause antagonisms between the priests and people by upholding, or seeming to up-hold, landlord tyranny in Ireland against the wishes of the clergy themselves, who, with their everfaithful flocks, have suffered such terrible persecution at the hands of those relentless tormentors of Christ's poor. The Pontiff is no friend of Irish andlordism, which, as he well knows,

has been the cause of
UNTOLD MISERY TO THE GREEN ISLE. Therefore the agitators need not be afraid that Leo XIII will ever be a thorn Ah! may that shining splendor, Heaven's arraid that Leo Alli will ever be a thorn in their side so long as they pursue their present sensible course of persistent agitation. Of course, if they broke out into open revolution without the remotest hope of success, but with the certainty of hope of success, but with the certainty of being overwhelmed by the tremendous power of the British Empire, then, indeed, His Holiness would be far from allowing the Irish clergy to second the efforts of the Land Leaguers, just for the plain reason because such an outrage would only DROWN IRELAND IN BLOOD.

No friend of Leaguers and the interest of the control of tinguished Dominican preacher, delivered an eloquent sermon in the Cathedral, Cork, in aid of the North Infirmary, of Cork, in aid of the North Infirmary, of that city. Founding his discourse on the Gospel of the day, the very rev. preacher, in the course of his remarks, said: Two miracles are recorded as having been performed by our Divine Lord in this day's Gospel, and each consisted in the healing of the sick. The first was a man covered with leaves, the most bidgens of cildical control of the sick.

DROWN IRELAND IN BLOOD.

No friend of Ireland could wish such a consummation, and Leo XIII. is a friend of Ireland, and a practical friend at that, as is well known long before now. St. Thomas is his favorite theologian, and the 'Angelic Doctor's" teachings are his teach-"Angelic Doctor's" teachings are his teachings. That great saint points out that it is unlawful for an oppressed country to rise in revolt against the oppressor unless there is a just cause and a moral certainty of success. Irish revolutionists cannot, must not blind themselves to this fact, as they value their eternal salvation, because without the certainty of success alluded to reballion would decongrate to indicating rebellion would degenerate to indiscriminate murder, a crime similar to that committed by persons who take part in any lawless riot; and this is a very serious matter, deserving the serious consideration of all sensible Irishmen, especially the younger portion, who are apt to be led away by self-seeking knaves or hare-brained adventurers who care little for their fellow-man and less for God, if they can only serve their own vile purposes by

action—charity at work. Mercy is the fair offspring of the union of those two attributes of God's power and love. Power alone without charity is never merciful. Oh, no; even in our day we see fair means or foul.

REBELLION IS LAUGHED AT
by such persons, and the more cautious
honest Irishmen are in their dealings with and have seen what a terrible thing power is unless it be guided by goodness and by charity. But ten years have passed since two of the greatest nations in the world met in the rude shock of battle; them the better. Leo XIII. will not advise his faithful people in the Emerald Isle to act unwisely, therefore it behooveth them to be true to their clergy. Let the soggarth aroon be their guide in the future closed in the terrible fight. Power was there, developed by everything that science could bring to bear upon it to make it more terrible and destructive. as in the past, and they will steer clear of their troubles yet in God's own good time. It is expected that the Archbishrp of Dubscience could bring to bear upon it to make it more terrible and destructive. Oh, but where was the goodness to direct that power? Where was the charity? Where was the mercy? You sought for tin vain when you trod the battle plain the day after the combat! Dead men lying in every position that could indicate the

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE,
Monsignore Pollotti fills Cardinal Jacobini's former office. Speaking of those two illustrious prelates, a writer remarks: "Both are richly endowed with intellectnal capacity and with perspicacity, and have set to work with zeal and tact to preserve and increase, both at home and abroad, the prestige which the Holy See has always enjoyed over all nations and governments of the world. The Pope himself most thoroughly appreciates the work of his new ministers. which His work of his new ministers, which His Holiness is seconding himself by word and deed, and, in the hopes thus raised for bettering the aspect of things, is recover-ing cheerfulness of spirit and general health. There is a rumor at

THE VATICAN
that the new Secretary of State intends to make several changes in the immediate surroundings of the court and among the palatine prelates, and that the project of altogether abolishing the post attogether abousning the post of majordomo is gaining form and consistency: but we prefer abstaining from fully recording any of these reports until we have more ground to believe in them, for they have often been belied before." A new special commission has been con-

stituted at the Propaganda, charged with the care of announcing an opinion as to the practical development to be given to the missions of Asia and Africa. are new colleges to be instituted for the advantage of missionary candidates. Existing colleges are to get all the support possible, for the work is a great one and demands the greatest exertions on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities. It is stated in some of the French newspapers that the General Union Bank brought him the other day the sum of a hundred thousand francs as a special present. It was presented by the director, who received an audience from the Pope. His Holiness felt highly grateful for the gift.—New York Tablet.

PRESERVE PURITY.

Father Hunt, O. M. I., was preaching in Providence, R. I., on a recent Sunday, and in his sermon said: "I appeal to the young mento be chaste. Be chaste and practiceyour religion and manhood will assert itself. Be pure, young women, in thought, and in word, and in act. And let nobody,

and He said, "Oh, foolish and unfortunate was mentioned at the trial. You may be woman, has any man condemned thee?"
And she without looking on the face of God, murmured tremblingly, "Not one has condemned me yet, O Lord," and then he said with infinite tenderness, "And certainly I will not condemn thee; go try way and sin no more." Such was the Heart—O, such was the Divine Heart of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

was mentiened at the trial. You may be a servant, but though you are, you are the equal of the Queen of England by being pure and keeping yourself so. Believe me if you did avenge an attack upon your virtue, not only would you not be containly I will not condemn thee; go try was the law of the land but you would be praised by most people for your love of purity. Be pure in thought; be just and fear not."

A ROMAN VIEW OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

[From the "Aurora," organ of the Vatican,

Rome.]The English press and Anglophiles maintain that the permanent cause of the mis-ery in Ireland is to be found in the idle-ness of its inhabitants. Others go further and delight in attributing it to the Catholic religion.

In answer to these accusations we will

at first state that idleness is not a characteristic of the Irish race, but on the contrary the greatest activity is one of its most distinctive features. One has only got to look abroad and see how the sens of the intelligent Isle prosper in foreign lands and in the colonies.

Under the free flag of the American

are Irish, the most opulent cultivators of the West are Irish and they are of Irish decent, such as the O'Connors, the Kellys, the Donoghues, the Doolins, the Graces, and so many others who shine with such lustre and amidst such glory in the firma-ment of America, that they have no reason

The landlord has two advantages: the necessity in which the Irishman is living exclusively on the fruit of the soil, and the aws which place at the mercy of the master the blood, the sinew, and even the life

of the unfortunate tenant.

What, then, is astonishing in the fact that a Land League has been formed and spread so rapidly over the country? Is self-preservation no longer a

This League is not, as certain English papers would have us believe, a dark conspiracy against life and property, and is not a bloody tribunal which silently arms the hand of hired assassins to execute unjust and ferocious sentences.

It is an association of men, victims of

oppression during ages, who denounce their oppressors to the justice of man and to the public opinion of Europe.

Having recourse to legal means and using the arms with which the English Constitution furnishes them, they say to

the landlords:
"We are tired of working and dying on this land whitened by the bones of our fathers who have perished with hunger. We will no longer go down alive into the tomb of the workhouse. We will no longer willingly emigrate to the banks of the Mississippi or the hunting grounds of the Indian, to look for peace and liberty.

1841 there were three changes in the office. Between 1845 and 1852 there were main on the land of our country, untrammelled by your tyranny or by your execution. main on the land of our country, untram-melled by your tyranny or by your exac-tions. We no longer want to see our brethren, under the odious uniforms of the constabulary, come and tumble down the little hut which we have built in a corner of this land so long watered with the sweat of our brows, under the sole pretext that we can no longer pay a rent which increases as our hunger and our

shelter against the cruelty of a master in the humanity of another. We want justice by legal means. by legal means."

This is nothing more nor less than the League demands. It does not say to the tenant "do not pay." But where the rent is tolerable it tells the tenant to pay his master. This is what happens in Munster, where the payments are made with punctual exactitude. And where the rent evidently exceeds the return made by the soil, such as has been determined by the government under the title of Griffith's valuation, the Leagne orders the tenant to offer a just rent, and in proportion to

the valuation.

Is that what the English press calls

The master? The living at the expense of the master? The League has already declared at all its meetings that its actions would be within the constitution. Whatever extraordinary language has been used, the resolutions have been modified, corrected or with-drawn on the demand of the leaders of the League and the members of the

clergy.

Wherever individuals would not listen to the counsels of moderation, the League has publicly disowned them and cast them aside. It was declared that its intention was, as it was the duty of all, to hand over to the anthorities anyone who in public meetings would counsel vengeance or threats and anyone who would commit

any violence.
On the other hand, the statistics prove On the other hand, the statistics prove that less crime has been committed in Ire-land during this year than during any other, and there is less to record; and in any case, there is much less than in Eng-

COERCION.

The speech of Mr. W. E. Forster, in moving for leave to introduce a bill for the Protection of Persons and Properfy in Ireland, shows that "a superabundance of technical knowledge not unfrequently blunts the perception of great principles." The statement of the Chief Secretary for Ireland bristled with statistics of outrages; but the sources from which Mr. Forster has drawn his indictment of the Irish people are necessarily tainted. In estimating the Under the free flag of the American
Union the Irish people not only gain an
honest and comfortable living, but they
amass immense riches; they become
millionaires and display an amount of
activity and energy which no other race
can surpass.

The ricnest mine owners in California
are Irish, the most opulent cultivators of
the West are Irish and they are of Irish
the west are Irish and they are of Irish
triangled with statistics of outrages;
but the sources from which Mr. Forster has
but the sources from which Mr. Forster has
the value of the evidence and the Irish people
are necessarily tainted. In estimating the
value of the evidence is mainly derived from
magistrates and the police. Irish magistrates are notorious for inciting the Executive to possess itself of extraordinary powers for the execution of what ordinary fortitude in the local administration of justice might have accomplished. The police are in much the same position. English law wisely places obstacles in the way of the exercise of absolute power. There are doubtless occasions when greater ment of America, that they have no reason to envy the descendants of the old Puritans of Plymouth, nor the fabulous fortunes of the grand-nephews of the Knick-tunes of the present safeguards to person and In short, no sooner is the Irishman emancipated from the oppression of his landlord; no sooner have the ties which bind him to the land of his fathers been here the transport of the blood of the Celts; far from languishing in misery and inertia, he finds in his activity the means whereby to afford considerable help to his brothers injured by a ferocious legislation, and also to aid the august Head of the Church, robbed by the Revolution.

No, it is not indolence which makes Ireland poor, but it is the growing and egotistical exactions of the landlords.

The landlord has two advantages: the necessity in which the Island of the Church of the outrages recently committed in Ireland. Terrorism, whether exercised in behalf of a Landlord is equally represent crisis, however, is not simply whether the outrages enumerated by Mr. Forster are atrocious, for on that point there can be no difference of opinion; but we have to ask ourselves whether the means which the Government has taken to end this state of matters are likely to be effective. point there can be no difference of opinion; but we have to ask ourselves whether the means which the Government has taken to end this state of matters are likely to be effective. The history of past Coercion Acts gives us little to hope. We know the frequency with which, from the Union downward, these Acts have received the sanction of the Legislature. Nevertheless, autrage is more vite to day.

Nevertheless, outrage is more rife to-day in Ireland than it has been in any past period. That fact is in itself a potent ar gument against coercion. When Mr gument against coercion. When Mr. Forster after exhibiting the dismal catalogue of offences which, as he conceived vindicated his policy, he told a listening Senate that the Government must strike terror into the terrorists. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is the son of a man memorable in the annals of the Society of Friends for benignity and wisdom. It is quite true that the old Friend was not a quite true that the old Friend was not a Cabinet Minister, and never had the ad-vantage of being enlightened by the offi-cials of Dublin Castle. It would have been well, however, had his son exhibited been well, however, had his son exhibited a wholesome scepticism as to the statistics of these officials. Unfortunately, from the necessities of their position, Irish sec-retaries have to trust men who can scarcely be expected to form unbiassed opinions.

A glance at the list of Chief Secretaries for the last 50 years furnishes conclusive

proof of the statement just made. Between 1830 and 1833 inclusive no less than

fice. Between 1845 and 1852 there were five changes. Between 1853 and 1861 there were six changes. Between 1865 and 1874 there were again six change In 1878 Mr. James Lowther occupied the position, and to-day we have Mr. W. E. Forster. Moreover, with one or two exceptions, none of these functionaries knew anything special of Ireland. It is quite impossible that the present Chief Secretary which increases as our hunger and our misery becomes more intense. You have ruined the industry of our country; taken away from the soil we cannot turn our hand to any other work. We cannot, like the Englishman and the Scotchman, find a shelter against the cruelty of a master in shelter against the cruelty of a master in the state of the country during the brief period he has able man that ever devoted himself to the government of Ireland was Mr. Thomas Drummond. When in 1838, Irish landcan have formed a comprehensive and in lords were eloquent on the terrorism that existed in the country, and anxious that the Crown should clothe itself with excep-tional and unconstitutional powers, Mr. Drummond addressed to them these mem orable words:—"Property has its duties as well as its rights; to the neglect of those duties in times past is mainly to be ascribed that diseased state of society in which such crimes take their rise; and it is not in the enactment or enforcement of statutes of extraordinary severity, but chiefly in the better and more faithful performance of those duties, and the more enlightened and humane exercise of those rights that a permanent remedy for such disorders is to be sought." This passage is part of a reply to a letter signed by Lerds Glengall and Lismore, and thirty other Tipperary magistrates, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, pray-ing for coercive measures. The doctrine which it teaches is now very generally re-cognised. Indeed, in dealing with the subject some time ago, Mr. Gladstone cognised. Indeed, in dealing with the subject some time ago, Mr. Gladstone said that "this dreaded notion, which, it was supposed, could not be accepted with-out breaking up the foundations of so-ciety, has now become a domesticated ciety, has now It is worthy of remark, however, that the Irish magistrates of that day deemed it a personal insult to themselves, and were anxious that Mr. Drummond should be removed from his official position should be removed from his official position for having dared to tell them the truth. The principle which was abused then is happily established now; and it is not in its support that we have reproduced the passage. There is something more pertinent to the present action of the Government which merits attention in the answer given to the appeal of the Timerren.

victims singled out beforehand to public vengeance?

We shall conclude this article with the words spoken by an illustrious Irish bishop:

The necessity of an immediate and radical change in the land system of Ireland is acknowledged by all; public opinion throughout the civilized world is undivided on this question. All that will contribute by legal and legitimate means to bring about this change, so desirable and so necessary, will thereby render a service not only to Ireland but to the British Empire. If the actual state of affairs is allowed to continue, unfortunate Ireland, believed that he would have preferred a long-oppressed Ireland will throw off the allowed to continue, unfortunate Ireland, believed that he would have preferred a long-oppressed Ireland will throw off the believed that he would have preferred a long-oppressed Ireland will throw off the believed that he felt assured of the affirighted functionaries. What is Mr. Forster's policit the class complained of the class complained of the class complained of the latimate success of the Land League, the more so that its views were nonsectar-ian, and that the Protestant, Catholic, Secretary for Ireland says—"These men have struck terror into the hearts of the Service in which their operations have been carried on, and we must strike terror into them." This is simply a resort to an method of governing mankind. We can quite understand Mr. Forster when he effective in the first and that the felt assured of the altimate success of the Land League, the more so that its views were nonsectar-ian, and that the Protestant, Catholic, Jew, and in fact every denomination was being about this charge, so desirable and sorting the class Complained of the c not only to Ireland but to the British Empire. If the actual state of affairs is allowed to continue, unfortunate Ireland, compelled to struggle hard between anarchy and famine, will be, in the eyes of the world, both a pitiful spectacle and a shameful scandal, whilst she will be a source of weakness to England.

Tells us that he has not willingly adopted "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" policy. It may easily enough be believed that he would have preferred a nobler course; but he has unhappily sucumbed to sinister influences.—Newcastle Chronicle.

A GERMAN ON THE IRISH LAND SYSTEM AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. J. G. Kohl, a practical-minded German, who travelled in Ireland, and a gentleman by no means ill-disposed towards England, gives expression to the opinion that Ireland's land system was at the root chart leadn's land system was at the root of her sufferings, and wonders that not even the great Tribune had once thought or spoken of any means of effecting a change in favor of the agricultural population, "the most important and first class of society, upon which rests the whole fabric of the state, as upon its base." Now that after the lapse of many years the views propounded by him have come to be seriously discussed in these islands, his words are well worth consideration. He observes: "In most of the civilized countries of Europe—in France by a revolution, in almost all the states of Germany by wise reforms—the nobility have been deprived of their old feudal rights over the oppressed and subjugated peasantry; and these, from serfs and slaves, have been turned into small free proprietors of the soil. Nay, even in Russia, within the last ten years, sman free proportions of the soil. May, even in Bussia, within the last ten years, many introductory measures have been taken towards making the peasants more independent of their lords, and gradually to give them. THE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND WHICH THEY

In England and Ireland only, people have not ventured even to think on the question whether it would not be very wise to grant the poor, serfish Irish farmers the freehold of their soil; or, if this could not be effected without a revolution, at least to follow the example of Russia, Saxony, etc., and, by reforms and measures introductory to changing the tenants-at will into horalitan. at-will into hereditary possessors, to regulate and reduce the rents of these tenants by law, and then to permit, and finally to insist on, the tenant's right to purchase his land; and by these means to form a class of free pensants and small independent landowners. No one has for a moment thought of enquiring, as has been done in France and Germany—nay, even in the Baltic provinces of Russia—whether the peasant has not an older and better right to the soil than the noble land-owner who grew over his head grad-ually by force and oppression, and took away from him by degrees the land of his fathers. There is in England so holy an awe of interfering with the rights of the athers. There is in England so holy an awe of interfering with the rights of property as recognized by the state that no one is capable of taking so comprehensive and elevated a view of the subject as would enable him to perceive that, under certain circumstances, it would be the highest wisdom for the state herself to violate these rights." Mr. Kohl then goes on to speak of the titles by which the landed nobility of Europe hold their property and serfs, and remarks that where estates have been obtained by conquest he state might justly take them away from the original conquerors or their des cendants, could they be found, and restore

them to the poor peasants.

FROM WHOM THEY HAD BEEN WRESTED. FROM WHOM THEY HAD BEEN WRESTED.

"Prussia," he says "and other countries not only did this, but, since they could not distinguish the just possessors from the unjust, they treated both alike, and compelled them, willing or unwilling, with or without title, to resign their pernicious and foolish privileges and accept a certain moderate indemnity. What Prussia and other countries have done towards a nobil ity with much better titles people in Ire-land do not dare even to think of doing land do not dare even to think of doing with respect to a nobility with the worst of all possible titles. Land-owners growing, as it were, out of the people themselves and possessing their estates from time immemorial, may be said not to exist in Ireland; for the old national-Irish nobles and landlords have, with few exceptions, become completely destroyed. The most honorable and heat title as Irish family. can show is force and conquest." This most can show is force and conquest. This assertion Mr. Kohl justifies by the statement that many Irish landlords obtained their claim to their property "by procur-ing confiscations in their favor surrepti-tiously, by treachery and fraud." He adds: "One can easily imagine by what villan ies estates were acquired in a land where for a long time there existed a law by which a younger brother, on turning Pro testant, could deprive his elder brother, or a son his father, of his estates. And to these villanies and frauds of their ancest ors most of the land-owning families of Ireland can be proved to owe these estates. When lands are held by such titles as thes might not any reasonable government justly interpose, and if it could not be ac-complished without a revolution, yet at least by gradual reform convert the poor tenants at-will into peasant owners that the suffering milions may not for ever live in misery for the advantage of a few oligarchs?"

THE DOMINICAN ORDER UPHOLDS THE LEAGUE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

One of the largest and most entrusia hand, and she flung her arms around him, and the Saviour of men stood there feasting Hie heart of love upon the cestacy of their joy. When He fed the multitude in the desert He said to His apostles, "I am filled with compassion and pitty affairt on their cowd of men; I certainly will not faint on their way home." When the sinner was brought to Him weeping for sinner was brought to Him weeping for the sin, stricken with shame and banded with the sentence of death already passed upon her by the law, He turned to her to the saviour of men stood there feast-and the Saviour of men stood there feast-shop or in the store, ever dare to cross the threshold that the angel of God keeps with a two-edged sword of truth and right; and or Scotland.

"And the landlords that were murders were murders were murders were committed to the Tipperary magistrates. They were told that the names of new faint on their way home." When the silfe and tell the people that I have for send them away fasting lest they may faint on their way home." When the silfe and tell the people that I have told you so to do. I once counselled a woman to do this—in defence of her chastity to kill the man, and she did so. She with the sentence of death already passed upon her by the law, He turned to her way home." When the sentence of death already passed upon her by the law, He turned to her word during any other, and there is less tor record; and in the up-produced the discovery that we have reproduced the scovery that when the sentence is less to record; and in the turn during any other, and there is less tone time subscience. There is something more pertingent to the Government which merits attention in the answer given to the appeal of the Tipperary magistrates. They were told that "it is support that we have reproduced the discovery that the venture is support that we have reproduced the dis tic Land League meetings held in the up-town districts in some time was that of

discourage or dismay you, but on the contrary, boldly sustain your leaders and hurl defiance at your persecutors, for I tell you that the day of retribution is at hand, and long-oppressed Ireland will throw off the yoke of thraldom and once more take her proper place among the nations of the world. Let there be no lagging now. We have begun the good work, and we must prosecute it to the end with all the vigor and determination which our manhoods possess. To do this is only necessary to, for a moment, travel back to the abject misery and degradation to which our fathers and forefathers were subjected by a Government which seems to have but one prime object in view, the extermination of the Irish race. Now, one word about landlords. Who are they? They are those whose fathers obtained their unjost inheritances by fawning, sycoplancy, and flattery bestowed upon those who had the disposition of the lands of poor Ireland, and by that means became the possessors of the soil even against the will of God. It is needless for me to say how they acted towards us, for many of you have had bitter recollections of their infamous doings handed down to you from generation to generation, while the pages of Irish history teem with their their infamous doings handed down to you from generation to generation, while the pages of Irish history teem with their dark deeds and unrelenting tyranny for eight or ten generations back. The tenant-farmer in Ireland cannot even rejoice in the calling of a serf, for he is made to feel that he is far below such a privileged calling. Assisted by the British Government, they executed the penal laws with the nimost severity. They caused the schoolmasters to be driven from the land and trampled religion under foot. and trampled religion under foot, so much so that if any man desired to have his children taught how to read and write, so as to be fit them for the Church, they were compelled, so to speak, to banish them to France, Spain, Portugal, Belgum, or Italy for education."-N. Y

THE GUATEMALA TRAGEDY.

ASSASSINATION OF FATHER GILLET.

[From the Mobile Register].

The news of the dastardly shooting of Rev. Father Henry Gillet, by governmental authority, in Guatemala, has created a profound sensation here among the Jesuits, to whom he was well known and Jesuits, to whom he was well known and by whom he was greatly beloved. Father Gautrielet said yesterday, when interro-gated on the subject by a Register reporter: "It is dreadful! dreadful! I knew him well. He was in New Orleans about this time last year on business connected with some of the Sisters. He was a most zeal-ous, able and amiable Father." Father Butler, President pro tem of Spring Hill College said:

College said:
'Father Gillet was a native of England, where he was born in 1842. He studied for the ministry in Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, Eng., the Yale of that country, a dentered the Order of the Jesuits in 1861. In 1878 he was sent out to labor in British Honduras, and for that purpose, established his headquarters in Belize, its principal city. He was a very delicate man, of weak physical constitution, and went to Guate-mala solely for the benefit of his health. He did not go there as a clergyman, al-though in our order, but as a private indi-vidual, and his execution was an outrage. "What will England 4-2"

'What will England do ?'

has a good deal on her hands at present, but as she has generally been vigorous in the protection of her citizens, it is possible the English Government may take some actio, because there certainly never was an act that demanded such a course more strenuously than this one does. It matters not that he was a Jesuit, and the Jesuits had been barbarously driven out of the country and inhibited from living there, if the most enlightened and Christian governments of the world allow such an act to go unpunished in the reverest manner, other orders, denominations and natives may be treated in a similar manner until, at last, it may become not only dangerous but certain death for an Englishman, or American even, to visit that country any basis whatsoever. Not only Jesuits, but also the nuns, were expelled from Guatemala during the last few years. You may have read, if I remember rightly, of their arrival in San Francisco some tw owthree years ago.
Was not Father Cornette, who died

here, one of the expelled priests from Guatemala?" "Yes; and he was afterwards an em

nent professor of physics and natural phosophy in this very institution." "What is the number of Jesuits in North

America?"
"There is sixteen hundred members of the order laboring in the United States."
"What is the numbers of members in the world at large ?"

the world at large r
"About ten thousand five hundred."
"How many first-class colleges is there
under the tuition of the order in the

under the tuition of the order in the United States?"
"One in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Fordham, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Georgetown, D. C., Grand Coleau, La., New Orleans, New York city, Prairie du Chien, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas, Sm Francisco, Santa Clara, Cal., Worcester, Mass., Woodstock, Md., Spring Hill—I believe somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty or thereabouts." neighborhood of twenty or thereabouts."

Other Catholic clergymen also expressed strong views against the outrage, and one Protestant clergyman said it grace to any country pretending to be civilized to sanction any such proceeding, and that it called for thorough investigation and severe punishment.

BENEFACTORS.