THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond gureet, London, Ontario, Price of subscription—\$2.50 per annum, EDITOR—REV. GEO. R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."
THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor Messes, Donat Chowe, Luck King and John Night are fully anthorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other busi-ness for the CATHOLIC RECOLD. Agent for Ottawa.-P. J. Coffey, Esq. Agent for Alexandria, Gleonevis and

Approved by the Bishop of London, and Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Soniface, the Bishops of Ottaws, Hamilton, Eligston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Cle-gymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence on business should be addressed to the Proprietor.

Arresrs must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., July 28th, 1888.

LADIES' RETREAT.

In another column may be seen the announcement that a retreat for ladies will commence in the Sacred Heart Convent on the third day of September next. We have every reason to feel that this will be gladsome news to a large number of piously disposed ladies, who, on account of the erection of the new wing just finished, could not last year avail themselves of the blessed opportunity of making their annual retreat. Their happiness and satisfaction will be all the more intense this time from that deprivation, as also on account of the more ample accommodation afforded by the new buildings, including a magnificent chapel, which have been just completed at a cost of \$30,000, to the self sacrificing and devoted members of the community of the Sacred Heart.

It would be scarcely possible to imagine. for ladies of the world, beset with household cares, temptations and anxieties, a more acceptable or more delightful way of spending a few days of relaxation and calm repose. Here they have an opportunity, during four days of severance from the outside world, of reviewing their past life, of appearing each one daily at the bar of her own conscience, of examining her own heart's pulsations and their motives, of acknowledging to herself her short comings, her folbles, her imperfections, and the necessity for a change and improvement. Several times during the day the voice of an exhorter is heard. He is a man of great experience in the art of directing consciences. He comes with an abundant and varied stock of knowledge and familiarity with spiritual matters and the workings of heavenly grace, that people living in the world, and battling with its difficulties, can scarcely have any conception of. He is elequent, earnest and persuasive. He may speak for an hour at every spiritual exercise, but every text is appropriate, every lesson exemplified and nicely conveyed, every appeal finds a response, and time files. What with the morning exercises of meditation and Holy Mass, with the dally conferences and considerations, with the night sermon, followed by solemn Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament, the four days run into one, and are really but one. It is a day of joy, of new life and resurrection, a day of holy purpose and a pledge of perseverance.

The additional rooms for visitors lately supplied, the extensive halls and corridors just finished, and the beautiful occasion-all will be new sources of attraction for those ladies who are desirous of making their annual retreat this year within the hallowed precincts of the Sacred Heart Convent, London.

A BOLD STROKE.

An extraordinary story, which carries with it considerable plausibility, is related concerning the plan on which it was intended to work to operate the Presidental campaign, if Mr. James G. Blaine had been nominated as the candidate by the Chicago Convention. The plan said to have been adopted consisted in a most determined attempt to capture the vote of New York state, and the city of New York was to be made the battle ground. According to this story, Mr. Blaine was to make a tour of Ireland during the progress of the campaign. As a candidate for the Presidency, there is no doubt he would have been the recipient of an ovation in every city and town of Ireland where he would appear, the more especially as he would be regarded as a champion of the Irish cause of Home Rule, and the resolution passed by the National Republican Convention in favor of Ireland's rights would be appealed to as an evidence of his sincerity. Mr. Biaine's triumphant reception in Ireland would, no doubt, have great weight in bringing to his side the Irishmen of New York, and it seems highly probable that enough Irish votes would be thus obtained to secure the State for him. His friends estimate that by this stroke of policy two out of three of all the Irithmen of the State would be undoubtedly secured for him. New York known that a large majority of the solthere are enough States sure to the expected to retain their formor major. electoral college.

A GREAT HARDSHIP.

A recent decision of the Chancery Courts has it flicted upon the evicted tenantry a most severe blow, and has given great satisfaction to the rack-renting landlords. When tenants were evicted it has been the custom of the Land League to erect houses for their relief in the neighborhood on sites which were supplied by the other tenantry, and their right to do this was never called into question until recently. Suits were brought in Chancery before the Vice Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls to get them to declare that this action is an act of waste which is ir jurious to the landlords' interests, and the judger have so decided; and have issued an ir junction to prevent the erection of such dwelling houses, and to remove those which have been erected. Thus the evicted tenantry are to be made absolutely homeless, unless legislation can be obtained which will give them relief. This, of course, will not be given by the present Government. The only hopes for the evicted tenantry is to have recourse to the law's delay, by appealing their cases, and if the Government be soon defeated redress may be given by a new Ministry, or perhaps by an Irish Parliament in Col-

THE POLICY OF MURDER. Dr. Ridley, the physician who attended

Tullamore jail while Mr. Mandeville was

confined there, committed suicide in order to avoid giving evidence as to cruel treatment inflicted on the prisoner. The powers of darkness seemed to be esgued together for the protection of the Government. Just when Col. King-Harman became troublesome on account of the narrow escape of the Governmen from defeat on the question of paying his salary, he died and delivered them from that trouble, and now Dr. Ridley puts biraself out of the way with a sim ilar object in view. It is stated that the papers of deceased contain a confession hat the harshness of Mr. Mandeville's treatment was prompted from high quarters, and though the coroner has aken possession of them it is believed that Mr. Balfour will take measures for their suppression. The Dublin Freeman says : "Had Ridley been a worse man he would have faced examination, but not peing dead to human feeling he ended his life in a moment of overwhelming shame." However, sometimes even the powers of darkness overreach themselves. and it may so happen on this occasion Very possibly there will be sufficient vidence to bring the guilt of the murder home to the Government even without Dr. Ridley. Daniel Goulding, s warder of Tullamore, gave evidence at the irquest which has already caused a great sensation. He deposed that on the evening of November 22nd, the governor of the jail said he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville; that he (witness) and the other five warders entered the prisoner's cell and found him sleeping soundly; that the chief warder shook the prisoner rudely and aroused him; that Mr. Mandeville resisted but was soon stripped naked, and that he cried, "For decency's sake leave my shirt," whereupon the warder gave him his shirt, in which he lay the rest of the night, refusing to put on the prison garb. The witness said he was aware that Mr. Mandeville had been punished for eriods never recorded in the warder's ook. It may be hoped that Mr. Blunt's evidence will be taken as to Mr. Balfour's murderous intent, and if this be the case the latter may not altogether escape punishment. Mr. O'Brien has stated that Dr. Ridley told him that when he gave Commoner Hooper jute for a mattress, he received a note from Dublin Castle next morning demanding

a reason for the relaxation. Amid all this cruelty and oppression the calm determination and forbearance of the Irish is wonderful. At the very moment when these developments are taking place, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, himself a victim of the same heartless tyranny to which Mr. Mandeville succumbed. said in a speech at Edinburgh, "he believed that deep in the heart of the British people is a feeling of sickness and loathing for the endless misery and bloodguiltiness in Ireland. The deepest desire of the Irish is to forgive and for get the miserable past, and to enter upon a brighter and better time." There can be no doubt that the better

time is coming, notwithstanding the hardships of the present.

A DESPICABE ELECTION TRICK.

The conduct of the Government in removing a regiment of soldiers, in which there were 200 voters, from Ayr immediately before the election in that constituency was made the subject of an enquiry in Parliament. The accusation was fully borne out by Mr. Stanhope's reply to Mr. MacNeill. It is State being gained, his election would be dier voters were Liberals, and the certain, for with New York on his side Government, undoubtedly, by this means Republicans to secure a majority in the ity. The fact that this contemptible

election during the absence of Mr. lower court had been in the wrong, the and the demands of the tenantry who Evans, the Liberal candidate, in Crown was ordered to pay the costs of the America, was not able to secure a seat suit in the Exchequer Court. which had been previously theirs by so decisive a majority, puts in the strongest light the great change which has come over the electors on the Irish question, which was the issue by excellence which was brought before the voters in this constituency. The following was the conversation which occurred on the subject in the House :

Mr. Stanhope, replying to Mr. Mac Neill, said there was no militia corps of Ayrahire Artillery. The Ayrahire Infan-try Militia would drill at Ayr next month. Probably it was the regiment of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia which had been referred to, which had been selected last December to train this year at Plymouth. The actual orders for the embarkation were issued on the 17th of May (Ορροsition cheers). No application had been received asking that any change should be made in the arrangement, but if it had been received it would have been impossible to accede to it thear, hear. to it (hear, hear).

Mr. MacNeill asked whether it was

true that in the regiment in question there were 200 voters, and whether it had been stationed at Campbeltown, one

had been stationed at Campbeltown, one of the Ayr burghs? (cheers).

Mr. Stanhope replied that as regarded the number of voters in the regiment he had no information, and he did not intend to ask for it (Ministerial cheers). He believed the regiment had been stationed at Campbeltown, but the military authorities decided in December ary authorities decided in December last that this year it should drill at Ply-

Mr. T. P. O'Connor wished to know that the military authorities had the power of disfranchising a number of soldier voters by removing them of disfranchising a number of voters by removing them-(Opposition cheers)—from the constitu cy in which they had a vote at a time hen an election contest was going on

(cheers)
Mr. Stanhope said he was afraid that military considerations overrode every other consideration—(ironical Opposition (cheers)—and that those who were in the service of the Government, whether in the army or in the militia, must expect to go where the military authorities sent

AN IGNORANT MAGISTRACY.

The review of Mr. William O'Brien's case before the Exchequer Court has given ccasion for a most damaging exposure of he removable magistrates to whom is committed the carrying out of the Coercion Act in Ireland. It will be rememered that Mr. O'Brien was tried for attending an illegal meeting of the National League, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The meeting was in reality a public political meeting, and not a meeting of the National Lesgue as such. It is true that the people are all members of the League, but this fact could not change the character of the meeting and make it illegal. But the removable magistrates before whom the case was tried were ready to take any course which would be pleasing to Mr. Balfour. In fact they hold office at the will of the Government, and they can be dismissed at any time if they do not prove themselves obedient tools of Mr. Balfour. A large majority of these officials had formerly been policemen, or officers of low grade in the army, and they are totally unfit, by their lack of education, to occupy a judicial position; nevertheless to them has been committed the important task of administering the Coercion Act. Mr. administering the Coercion Act. Mr.
Balfour, however, in a letter dated 18 h
February, took occasion to speak very

"These be your gods O Israel; these are the men you delight to honor, while you clothe John Dillon in a felon's garb." ighly of the qualifications of these magistrates. He said "the great majority of the resident magistrates now serving in Ireland . . . are doing now, though in any other way. Out of more than under circumstances of aggravated diffi- 60,000 tenants who had fought their battle culty, the same work and in the same spirit of zeal and fidelity as that for which 280 evicted, and every one of these bad Lord Spencer praised them before he changed his political opinions." However, the judges of the Exchequer Court have given utterance to quite a different esti. mate of the legal ability of these men. Lord Chief Baron Palls and Baron Dowse spoke of the magistrates who tried Mr. O'Brien in the strongest terms of contempt. They were guilty of asking and following the advice of the prosecuting Crown Attorney as to the preparation of the case of Mr. O'Brien when they sent it to the Court of Exchequer. Baron Dowse declared this to be a most improper proceeding. He added "unless hese magistrates are to be made over they will never prepare a case by them elves, and they won't do it because they could'nt if they tried." The Baron further said "if you get one of them that

can do it, he ought to be sent to the British Museum." Lord Chief Baron Palles said: "The Crown ought to be as independent as the prisoner, and the megistrates ought to have as little to say to the Crown in the matter of stating a case as the prisoner's

lawyers." These first principles of judicial inde. the presiding magistrates at Mr. O'Brien's trial, without the least regard to decency, and, as the two judges of the Exchequer Court declared, the Crown did not even prove the meeting to be an illegal one for which Mr. O'Brien was sentenced.

The magistrates were ordered by the court to commence the trial anew from the beginning. And as Mr. O'Brien had trick, along with their bringing on the been put to expense to prove that the

It will be remembered that when the Coercion Act was passed through Parliament, the Government declared that it did not create any new crimes, but that it was intended to give facilities for the punishment of what was already recognized as criminal. This pretence has been finally dissipated by the judgment of the Exchequer Court. Baron Dowse said : "I have been surprised that it should continue to be asserted that this Act created no new offences. Why, this is a new offence." The Chief Baron then said : "I decided in Walsh's case that the Act did create a new offence."

Baron Drowse : "It clearly says that so and so shall be an offence whi an offence when the Act passed."

The Chief Baron: "I agree that there was no evidence upon the case that the assembly was illegal at common law before the statute, and it is not contended by the

It is therefore clear that the Govern ment have arbitrarily made a crime for Ireland, what is perfectly lawful in all other portions of the British Empire, the crime of discussing freely a political question.

THD DEBATE ON COERCION.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Morey's motion of censure on the Govern ment for its tyrannical admiristration of the Coercion Act was defeated by majority of ninety three, the moral victory was decidedly with the minority. It could not be expected, and it was not expected, that the motion would pass, but an opportunity was given to call the attention of the English public to the cruelties enacted in Ireland under the pretence of preserving law and order, and besides the Liberal-Unionists, by their votes, belied the empty professions which they had so profusely made at the elec tions that they are really opposed to the cruelty of coercion, and are anxious to do justice to Ireland if they can only do so without endangering the Union. By their votes on this occasion they have sanctioned the attacks made by Government on the liberty of the press, and of political discussion, and have put themselves in their true light as Tories of the deepest dye and enemies of true Liberal ism. The result must be their atter annihilation as a party at next election, if not sooner. Another good result of the dis cussion was the opportunity given to Mr. William O'Brien to make one of his most brilliant speeches, in which he exposed the tyranny of the oppressors of his country in is most powerful style. He literally demolished Colonel Saunderson and Mr. T. W. Russell. Referring to the use made by Mr. Russell of the boycotting of Norah Fitzgerald, and the mock sympathy

tyranny was upheld by the whole power of the Government. Here he added : He then defended the Plan of Campaign, which he said had achieved many victories for the tenants who could not gain relief by means of the Plan, there were only

which was expressed for her, he said that

thousands of Norah Fitzgeralds had been

flang out to die in the gutter, or to meet

a worse fate on the streets of New York

and other American cities, the victims of

Irish landlordism, and for them there was

no sympathy. He then described Lord

Massarene in a torrent of invective, quot-

ing Sir Redvers Buller, who had described

him as a profligate and a drunkard, whose

been restored to his homestead. Mr. Chaplin followed Mr. O'Brien, and defended the course of the Government, but his speech was exceedingly weak and vapid. He said if there is any one man in England who is responsible for the atrocities of the National League it is the leader of the Opposition. He was here interrupted with cries of "shame" and "withdraw." Instead of withdrawing this insult to Mr. Gladstone, he continued: "Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what he had formerly said of the Parnel. lite chiefs, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory through the infirmittes of age.

Mr. Gladstone was the next speaker. Referring to Mr. Chaplin he disposed of him in a few words. He said : "However much I may be afflicted with loss of Chaplin's calibre." He then pointed to the fact, which of itself is sufficient to show the barbarity with which Ireland is treated, that out of eighty-six Irish Nationalist members who have seats in that house, nineteen have been sentenced to prison, pendence were most grossly violated by and if those nineteen went back to their constituents, every man would be returned again to Parliament with a larger mejority than before, as a mark of the detestation with which the Government is regarded

by the people of Ireland. As to the Plan of Campaign, Mr. Glad. stone said that it was adopted as a last resource by the tenantry, only when the other shrines, while we do not mean to

made use of the Plan were in no case ex cessive, but always moderate. The Grand Old Man continued: "It was a strange frony of fate that Mr. Dillon should be lectured on lawfulness by Colonel Saunderson, who had threatened that in case Parliament would pass a certain law, he would advise violent resistance to it. Mr. Dillon had used his influence at Mitchellstown to prevent the shedding of blood, and this should have made the judge lenient towards him, instead of inflicting on him

the maxiam penalty.

In spite of the large majority by which the Government was sustained, the Ayr election proves that they are tottering to their downfall, yet the Ayr election is but one of a long series which points to the same moral. One thing is sure, the more prominently the case of Ireland is brought to the attention of the English people the more surely will her triumph be attained. This was ably pointed out by Mr. Gladstone, who toward the conclusion of his able effort said;

"The curse of Cromwell lives in Ire land from generation to generation. Can it be supposed that the people who were aware that incredible atroctice have been committed in the name of the law, could regard the law in the rame light as

The motion was supported by 273 votes; 366 voted for the Government and against the motion.

PRAYER AND DROUGHT.

The Toronto Mail of the 18th inst, ha an article under the title "the Clergy and the Drought," which takes boldly the extreme Infidel position that prayers for rain, or for any other "interruption of God's natural order," are a folly, and it moreover asserts that the Churches of Christendom are fast coming to acknowledge this. It says, among other things; Every creed in Caristendom is being purged of the notion of what a modern writer calls a partial and pliable God, receiving in its stead the juster conception of a Being too wise to be taught by us, and too good to dispense curses and plessings in a spirit of revenge or favor-

The inference from all this is plain, According to this view, which is really the view of the old Epicureans, God does not concern Himself with the affairs of men, or at least He does not do so to the extent of special providences. All this precludes God from working miracles, and of course that journal must have its usual fling at the habitants of Quebec, who still place some confidence in the efficacy of prayer, who ask St Anne to intercede for rain, who invoke St Roch as a special protector against small pox, St Barbara against lightning and so forth.

But not only is God's power of working miracles denied, but even He is excluded from any special power over His own great work of creation. He cannot so arrange secondary causes as to produce rain in answer to the earnest supplications of His creatures.

This doctrine is Ingersollism, pure and simple. Col. Ingersoll says: "All worship is based upon the belief that some being exists who can, if he will, change the natural order of events. The savage prays to a stone that he calls a god, while the Christian prays to a God that are equally useful."

Reason tells us that God, the free Creator of the universe can control His wn work, and if science has discovered certain regular order by which He in His wisdom operates, this does not diminish His all-controlling power when He thinks fit to intervene, even by miracles. Revelation, however, is positive on this subject. The miracles recorded in Holy Writ constitute the very basis of Revealed Religion, and the special providences are almost equally important. To deny God's power in this is equivalent both to the denial of His existence, and the total rejection of His Revealed Word. It was not precisely a miracle, as we understand the term, that the prayer of Moses at Horeb (Ex. xvii.). gained the victory for the children of Israel, but it was a special providence that "when Moses lifted up his hands Israel overcame, but if he let them down a little, Amalec overcame." It was by a similar special providence that the words of Elias had their effect: "There shall not be dew nor rain these years, memory through the infirmities of age, I but according to the words of my mouth," hope, for some time, at all events, to be | And only in the third year at his pray able to cope with antagonists of Mr. "the heavens grew dark with clouds and wind, and there fell a great rain." (3 Kings, zviii, xix) Yet the Mail is not without some

seemingly Christian authority in support of his view. The Protestant Bishop of Manchester in a late sermon is quoted as authority for the belief that "the interruption of God's natural order by prayer is of doubtful validity." This only shows that infidelity is making rapid strides where the authority of the Catholic Church is rejected. And as far as miraculous cures are concerned, at the shrine of St Anne of Beaupre and Government refused to redress the grievpretend that they always occur when masses. These facts in themselves indicate ances under which they were suffering; prayer is offered up for the purpose of something of a reaction, but there are

obtaining them, we do unhesitatingly say that they occur often enough to show that the power of God is as great to day as it was in the days of Moses or those of Christ. The earnest faith of the Quebec habitants is a protest against the spread of the dangerous doctrines of negation which Infidels are so busily engaged in propagating at the present ime, and the Christians of Canada owe the habitants a debt of gratitude for setting up a barrier against the unbe lievers who deny The Power of Godliness.

THE "PAN PRESBY TERIAN" COUN. CIL.

The "Pan-Presbyterian" Council, in

ession in London, England, has decided to hold its next session in Toronto. A Canadian was appointed as permanent Secretary, Rev. Mr. Mathews, of Quebec. It is reported that though a large majority were in favor of the usage of hymn singing, they were unable to make use of bymns in the Council as a European sect which is scknowledged as Presbyterian objects to the practice on conscientious grounds From the mesgre cable reports it would seem that there was a discussion on the "Infallibility and Inspiration of the Scilp. ture." These were defended by a number of the delegates. We would naturally infer that they were also severely attacked. The Council was remarkably unanimous in condemning "Romanism," which it declares must be opposed along with Infidelity. In this connection it is remarkable that Presby terians on this side of the Atlantic have done absolutely nothing to stem the Infidelity which is so rampant here, leaving Catholic priests to battle alone sgainst Ingersoll and his horde of blasphen ers who are making such ravages among Presbyterians and other Protestants. However, the priests appear to get along very well without them, and the Catholics, having within their reach satisfactory antidotes to the polsor, are not affected by it. The Council closed on 12th July, after giving due laudation to William III, as the patron of Civil and Religious Liberty. One of the speakers, however, let the cat out of the bag, stating that the honor was due to Billy because he established Protestantism; that is to say by persecuting Catholics. This is the true Presbyterian idea of Religious Liberty.

Resolutions were passed by the Council to establish an order of deaconesses, to be composed somewhat on the plan of the Catholic Religious Orders, but they will

not be bound to remain unmarried. The next Council will meet in 1891.

A CATHOLIC REACTION IN MEXICO.

It will be learned with great gratification that the Churchin Mexico is rapidly gaining ground in the effections of the people. Under the administration of Juarez it was made penal for a priest to appear with his cassock on the streets, the schools were made secular, and the property of the Religious Orders was sequestrated, but though these laws are still in force, they have become a dead letter to a great extent, owing to the strength of popular affection for religion.

The Rev. Samuel P. Craver, a Presbyterian clergymen, writes a long letter to the Independent, in which he states that there is a most decided reaction among the from a Presbyterian point of view, of course it is to be expected that he would consider the advance of Catholicity to be a return to "blind fanaticism and superstition," and he so expresses himself, but his testimony is all the more valuable on this account. His letter is, however, much more mild than is usual with Protestant missionaries who write upon the Catholic Church, and we feel a pleasure in making an extract from it. We may, under the circumstances, very fairly cherish the hope that Mexico may become once more Catholic to the core. Mr. Craver savs :

"So strong were the measures taken under the administration of Juarcz and Lerdo that it seemed as though the politi-cal power of the Church would be completely broken, while not a little of its social and spiritual influence was destroyed. In pursuance of this policy, the establishment of Protestantism was encouraged as a make weight against sacerdotalism. Protestantism saw the open door and came in. For some years progress was rapid, and multitudes were accessible to the gospel message. The land was dotted over.

with Little Points of Light
in the midst of the dense superstition and
epiritual darkness that prevailed. It
seemed that the evangelization of Mexico
was to be accomplished with great rapidity. Much has indeed been accomplished
and much is being done to day; but progress is not so rapid as formerly, and we
stop to inquire the cause. We find it in
a decided reaction in favor of the Roman
Catholic Church. The masses are less
accessible now than they were ten years
ago, and the struggle of the priesthood to
regain their prestige and get control of
public affairs is persistent, carnest and
largely successful. It is true the reform
laws have not been repealed, but in many WITH LITTLE POINTS OF LIGHT largely successful. It is true the reform laws have not been repealed, but in many parts of the country they are almost a dead letter. Processions, the Host, the priestly Vestments, clanging of bells and other flagrant violations of the law are extremely common. The authorities in many places connive at these violations, and in others lack the nerve to execute

others which po of Roman Cathe these I wish to a construction of regaining of old DEC were the most or even for t last five year marked chang new churches

cause not nee almost, repovat and repainting reviving forces. defence, inasmu were, by faw, di because Protes schools at alm congregations e do so. The peo lest the children places she is, in thorough contr ported by the S crease in pilgr A few years ago almost wholly to classes, who we pay their vows image Now, e imposing pilgrin one of the many SACRED SHR near Mexico. the poorer classe bishop heads the

en as many as rigrimage fro Vigin of Gua limited to pilgrin the renewal, a ye the oath of fealty bad not occurred years. It was solemnity and po and at a signal f dropped upon toath of allegiance Nearly every bod city, so far as I c ing the signal houses of th houses of the night as a signal the Guadaloupan devotion is mark ing to raise \$1,000 the image of G Pope for the condifficulties bere, i His Holiness has mission to carry design, and it is

by a numerous

clergy. In the

sive gold crown of in December nex OTHER SIGN I speak of are for quency of 'mission be to increase the people and their in the constantly the church party in general to the and their consect the influences of l is becoming mor goes in the centra

THE TIM

It seems to be the Government connected with Mr. Parnell that msy not be read by making the Irishmen whom think proper to scope of their they are about well so word thei vestigation into t land, past, prese and possible. T reasonable as the on following. It mission will be Bowen of the C Wills of the Qu Watson of the Lo

The Hon, Regi at Lostwithiel, las opinion the Times Eighteen months the House of Co duce documents Parnell's complic murders, provide be mentioned, an The matter was ington, who refu authenticity of Mr. Parnell was with the outrage these are the s the Times got p

they are fraudule But reasonable that even if the authentic, and th Nationalist mem! committed all the still justice shoul land. Mr. John miners at Morpet wards spoke at a the opening of a course of his speed on authority that ing Commission w steady work bef