

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The labor agitation has, whatever its causes may be, done much good for the masses in America. True, it has not been unattended with evil, but no great social movement can well, in the world's present condition, be carried on to success without certain individual losses and hardships. Taken as a whole, it has achieved valued successes, without inflicting on any part of the community marked injustice or suffering. Anything of injustice or suffering that may have been caused by the labor movement, is due, not to government of the movement, but to the haste, passion and irreflection of men who cannot be governed, even when they know that self-control is the key to success. One of the evils of which the masses in New York and other cities have long and still now fruitlessly complained, is the tenement house enormity, whereby the poor were crowded into traps of sin, crime and death, because of capitalistic extortion, greed and rapacity. A paragraph, taken from a leading American journal, now assures us that, in so far as New York is concerned, this evil has spent its force:

"The extension of the tenement house system in New York is to be forbidden by law. Hereafter not more than two families will be permitted on the same story, and the new houses must be adapted to the regulation. This marks a distinct advance in the conception of the right and the duty of the State to regulate such matters. Thirty years ago the evils of the system were as visible as they are to-day. But it was then claimed that the landlord had a right to build such houses as he wished, and that the State could not interfere in the interest of either health or decency to prevent his doing what he pleased with his property. And it was argued that any such interference would be to the injury of the working-classes, by increasing the cost of house room. But the way of these economic notions is broken. It is felt that the State cannot afford to confine itself to the functions of the policeman, and that a rise in the cost of house room will be compensated by the rise in wages needed to pay for it. Indeed it always was absurd for economists of the kind to argue that the cost of the necessities determined the rate of wages, to assume that an increase in the cost of any necessary would leave wages as they were."

This reform must be extended to other cities. Had it been carried out years ago, how much of crime, misery, death and degradation would have been spared humanity in these centres of population? The time has surely come in the New World, as it came long ago in the old, for society to teach the landlord that as a member of the body politic he could not do as he liked with what he complementarily termed his own, but enjoying as he does the protection of the laws and administrative strength of that body, he must employ his property to the furtherance of the public and general welfare, not in the repression or degradation of his fellow-men.

CANADA CONDEMNNS COERCION.

This new nation of five millions of self-governing people has done itself imperishable honor by voting during the week just ended endorsement of Ireland's striving for Home Rule, and condemnation of Lord Salisbury's Argentine code of coercion. We have always felt proud of Canada, but never prouder than—never as proud as—we feel to-day. Canada has discharged her duty to the empire and to humanity, by its reprobation of that savage measure of repression. By a happy coincidence three Canadian legislatures just fresh from the people have, in the same week, pronounced condemnation on Balfour's blood-thirsty Crimes Act. From the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, representing eleven Provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the cable has conveyed to Lord Salisbury an indignant protest against coercion, and a warm, emphatic endorsement of Home Rule. Mr. Curran's resolutions were as follows:

"That the Parliament of Canada in the year 1886, adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to Ireland, and

"That in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and,

"That such measure of Home Rule has not been granted to the Irish people, but on the contrary there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Coercion Bill, enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

"That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the coercion Bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

"That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, whilst satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole.

"That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Most Gracious

Majesty as a constitutional sovereign, will come with special appropriateness in this her jubilee year, and if possible render Her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal subjects.

"That the present resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P."

From the Queen City of the West—where Ontario's newly elected legislature is in session, the House, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mowat, registered its views on the Irish question in terms worthy Canada's empire Province:

Resolved—That the legislative assembly of Ontario representing the whole of two millions of her Majesty's Canadian subjects feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British empire of which we rejoice that our province forms a part.

That the people of this province are chiefly, though not wholly of British birth or origin, that a considerable number of them are Irishmen or the children of Irishmen, and live in the utmost harmony with their fellow-subjects of other nationalities joining in the general prosperity which the province enjoys under a constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament to the Canadian people, and securing all the local self-government, which at the time was desired.

That we regard with the deepest sorrow the discontents which have long prevailed in Ireland, and as a natural result a marked contrast with the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people in this province and elsewhere.

That, alive from our experience to the advantage of Home Rule, we hailed with joy the introduction last year into the British House of Commons of a measure which recognized the principle of self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the bill with such improvement as discussion should suggest or the wisdom of parliament devise might afford a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the unity and happiness of the empire.

That we observe with regret that in the first session of the new parliament instead of a measure granting to the people of Ireland the desired boon of local self-government, from which so much good was reasonably to be anticipated, there has been submitted to the House a stringent Coercion bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish people everywhere;

That we desire to place on record our sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the miseries long endured, and to express our earnest hope that such a measure of self-government may soon be granted, while preserving the integrity of the empire and all the just rights of the minority, may at the same time be satisfactory to the Irish people and permanently remove discontent, and so far as may still be possible, its cause.

The resolutions adopted by the Quebec legislature, still more vigorous and emphatic than those of the Dominion or of Ontario, were moved by Mr. Owen Murphy, and are elsewhere recited. No further comment need we here make on this splendid manifestation of French Canadian sympathy for Ireland. We hope next week to give our readers some interesting particulars of the debates on the various resolutions, with accurate division lists that will be heretofore useful for reference. The men who voted against condemnation of coercion by Canada would to-morrow defy, if they dared, the public mind of Canada, and here enthroned an oligarchy as odious as any of the old world monstrosities.

THERE appears in this issue the annual report of the Ontario Life Insurance Co. This Company is without doubt one of the very best doing business in Canada. It is an essentially Canadian concern, and being a very secure association, those who need life insurance cannot do better than take a policy in the Ontario Life.

"Indecent advertising, pictorial or unpictorial, should go, and must go. Indecent advertising should be made to mean, what it is in fact, a criminal offence."—*Catholic Review*.

There should also be a check put by legislation upon some of our daily and weekly papers which give publicity to indecent advertisements. Our people should likewise be protected from the contaminating influence of the abominable stuff sold by book vendors on railway trains.

We direct special attention to the letter appearing in this week's issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD, bearing the title "An Orange Catholic Scheme Defeated." We need scarcely say that we heartily concur in the sentiments expressed in this letter. The Irishman who would at any time, but more particularly in the present crisis in Ireland's history, attempt to drag the sacred cause of Irish nationality through the mire of Canadian politics, is an individual who should be carefully watched and shown the door when Irishmen meet for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the old land. By all means let there be held meetings at once of Home Rulers in every place in the Dominion where even half a dozen good men and true may be found, but let there be no place or prominence given to the professional politician, who would sacrifice any cause, no matter how sacred, were he thereby to score a point for the political flag to which he has given his allegiance.

We read in *Le Manitoba* that, upon the arrival at Quebec of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, some of the dignitaries in the Archbishop's palace will be raised to the rank of Roman Prelates.

AN ORANGE-CATHOLIC SCHEME DEFEATED.

To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman.

DEAR SIR.—The meeting held last week to do—well nobody knows exactly what—but ostensibly to inaugurate a local branch of the Irish National League has proved abortive, and I am heartily glad of it. It was evident from the commencement of the proceedings that the inaugurators of the meeting had the confidence of no one in the wide world but themselves.

The honest Irishmen who were led to attend on account of the supposed honest purpose of the meeting—suggested by the anonymous public announcement—had no idea that the promoters of the scheme were two men destitute of the confidence of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, and whose sole object was to convert the sacred sentiment of Irish Nationality in this city into a political agency for the benefit of their party, and if possible to resuscitate themselves from their state of political extinction into the somnolence of representative Irishmen, who would have the power to manipulate the Irish vote in Ontario for party purposes and self-aggrandizement on the first convenient occasion. They are political suicides, and they know it. One of this party, a Catholic deo, and a member of the legal profession, who was specified and worked laboriously, though not so offensively as they, in behalf of the Mail Orange No Popery combination last December, truly expressed his own mind and theirs, shortly after their defeat at the polls, in saying to a distinguished citizen of Kingston:

"We are in a bad position just now. The Orangemen, any ultra-Protestant bigots will ignore us, despite our services, whilst the Catholics will hate and detest us as renegades to our Church. What is to become of us?" Well I say, let what will become of them; they dug their own grave and let them lie in it. If they were not to arise till Doomsday it shall be the bounden duty of every Irish Catholic in Ontario to prevent them from degrading and disgracing the holy cause of Ireland's Nationality by prostituting it to the service of Canadian party politics or the whitewashing of political bankrupts.

The flag of Ireland has been tattered and torn by the storms and bullets of centuries, but it waves aloft in the pure air of Heaven unstained and unsoiled as the symbol of eternal right and truth; and if the day should unhappily arrive when it shall be tarnished and befouled by contact with political apostasy to Ireland's religious rights and the religious education of her children, let it never be said that it was in Ontario the evil thing was done, with the co-operation or guilty connivance of the Irish Catholics of Kingston.

The man who on the platform let the cat out of the bag by innocently announcing that it was he who had issued the anonymous cards of invitation, is one who, a few years ago, needed not to be ashamed to admit to his name to any document addressed to the Irish Catholics of Kingston or Ontario in reference to any cause sacred to the hearts of Irishmen. But now how changed is he! and how conscious he is of the change! He knew full well that his name appeared upon the cards as a promoter of the meeting, not twenty Irish Catholics would have responded to the call. Every Catholic Irishman would have instantly been stirred with indignation at the outrageous insult to a prominent rider of the "Protestant horse" in the recent No-Popery Campaign and an over zealous Mail Orange-Platform orator, who, having stood side by side with the most malignant enemies of the 300,000 Irish Catholics in Ontario throughout an electoral contest, whose main issue was the destruction of Catholic education and the suppression of all Catholic institutions of charity and mercy, should have dared to use the holy sentiment of Irish Nationality as a lever for lifting himself out of the mire in which he flounders and striving to appear once again as a representative Irishman, and consequently of some worth in the political market. He it was who did what no other No-Popery agitator dared to do, he actually stabled his "Protestant horse" one of the Separate Schools of this Parish of Kingston. It was an infamous proceeding, never to be forgotten.

Nothing could have been more comic, as a piece of stage effort, than this gentleman's coolness in proposing that his legal colleague in the No-Popery warfare (for whom I entertain no other feeling than profound pity) should take the chair at the bogus National League meeting. It was a supreme insult to the Irish people, and many others of the exquisite tact, practised, as modern history tells us, at public meetings in Ireland some thirty-five years ago by Keogh, Sadlier, Flaherty & Co., when Keogh would propose that Sadlier, the eminent lawyer and disinterested patriot, do take the chair, and Flaherty would second the motion, and both Sadlier and Flaherty would deliver themselves in grandiloquent laudation of Keogh.

At all events, it is a blessed thing that our good city of Kingston has not, by word or act or tacit consent, done dishonour to Ireland's glorious cause. The men who, after their day's hard work, had gathered into St. Patrick's Hall on that night of Holy Week, with the expectation of seeing something done for Ireland by men who love their country and comprehend her rights, her history, her long catalogue of suffering and her immortal hopes, and whose presence on the platform would have been a joy to their eyes and a pledge of prosperity to the undertaking, were sorely disappointed at beholding on the platform selfishness, political cunning, party hacks and the shameless audacity of renegades. Therefore they were silent whilst they listened, and therefore did they walk away when the cunningly contrived speeches had been delivered, and would have no hand, act or part in helping the promoters of the projected Orange-Catholic National League to form a committee, or raise a subscription, or appoint officers, or take any action whatever in pursuit of their scheme. Therefore nothing was done, and now nothing remains to be done but to bury the still-born babe.

Faithfully yours,
AN IRISH PRIEST.

Who loves his country and values her honor.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

The following has been received by the Bishop of Kingston in reply to his letter asking the Very Rev. Vicar General of Philadelphia, to select the window in St. Mary's Cathedral, in which he is to put stained glass, the cost of the glass for a lateral window being \$500, and of a gable window being only about half that sum: St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, 8th April, 1887.

My Lord, I have just received your very kind and affectionate letter. Procure on my order the window for your Cathedral that will cost \$500. As soon as it arrives drop me a note and I will send you a check for the money. Should you wish to have the money before sending for the window, only say so, and by return of post the amount shall be forwarded. I don't make any sacrifice in giving for the honor of the Blessed Mother this slight token of friendship to a Bishop of God's Holy Church, whom I have known and respected from my boyhood. Indeed it affords me particular pleasure to be able to do so without any inconvenience.

I hope now you will be careful not to injure your eyes by writing in gas-light—a great deal has to be seen through them yet.

Wishing you a very happy Easter, and desiring a kind remembrance to Father Kelly and your amiable Dean.

I remain, very affectionately,
Your devoted friend,
MAURICE A. WALSH.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

"A LETTER FROM HIGH LATITUDES."

DEAR SIR:—Five hours drive from Toronto on the old Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway brings one to the thriving town of Owen Sound, and here in the "high latitudes" of Ontario, surrounded by snow-clad cliffs and ice-bound rivers and bays, it has been my lot to attend the first mission ever given in this town.

The mission of Owen Sound comprises about nine different parishes, including Owen Sound, Meaford, Thornbury, Grifflin's Corners, the Irish Block, Chatsworth, Cape Croker and Winton, and is under the care of the Basilian Order, Rev. P. O'Donohue being the superior, having Rev. Fathers Benoit, Gratiotier and Rev. Father Simande as assistants.

On a cold, disagreeable stormy Monday evening it chanced that I found myself plodding my weary way about and alone towards St. Mary's Church, now in snow up to my knees and then in mud and slush, with a blinding snowstorm in my face, blowing and howling for all it was worth, as if the very air itself had made up his mind that well-disposed Christians would never face his fury. I was attracted thither by the announcement that the Redemptorist Fathers were to commence a mission on that night to last throughout the week and be brought to a termination on Easter Sunday.

I would dare attempt an account of its progress and successful conclusion and would feel highly flattered indeed if my literary powers were such that I could do the subject justice, for it is so important and sublime a one, looking at its various phases, that I fear me much it should have been left to one more worthy and hands more capable. But I cannot let this opportunity pass without sending a few lines to convey to your numerous readers the joyful news that God, in His goodness, has been pleased to send us a mission.

Rev. Father Sigl, C. S. S. R., arrived here from Toronto on Monday, April 4th, and opened the mission same evening. He announced that mass would be said every morning at eight o'clock, after which a short sermon or instruction would be given, and that in the evenings the services would begin at half past seven o'clock with the rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, then the sermon and the Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament of the altar, and that this would be the order of the services throughout the mission. He then delivered a most eloquent sermon, taking for his text the wonderfully impressive words "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" Every passage in his soul-stirring address appealed directly to his hearers and the effect was plainly visible. His sermon Tuesday night on "Mortal Sin" was none the less important and impressive, and Wednesday night's discourse was one of those beautiful efforts which the emergency of the case calls forth, and in language that spoke directly to the heart the missionary showed what a fearful thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God.

On Thursday night, the sermon on "Hell" was preached to a very large congregation. In depicting the torments of the damned and the terrible meaning of being forever deprived of enjoying the beatific vision of the Almighty, the speaker held his auditors completely spell-bound for an hour, giving them good food for very serious meditation. Friday night's address was the sermon of the week, being of a controversial character and delivered to a mixed congregation was most suitable for the day and occasion. It was on the Church, her unity, Catholicity, apostolicity, and divinity, and in well defined terms the reverend preacher showed clearly why the Church of Rome is the only true church. Saturday night's discourse was devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary the Mother of God, and was a fitting tribute to one so powerful and holy. The priest led his audience away from this vale of tears to the crib at Bethlehem, thence through all the long intervening years till they reached Mount Calvary, and there, at the foot of that Cross, whereon died the Redeemer of the world to save ungrateful man, showed them how Our Blessed Lord Himself had given Her to be our Mother, subtly closing his well timed remarks by dedicating the entire congregation to Mary. Easter Sunday opened gloriously; the harsh weather of the early part of the week having vanished and mildness taken its place. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the parting words of encouragement spoken prior to the Papal Benediction were very opportune. "He who persevereth to the end shall be saved." A three fold blessing was then given—the special blessing of the missionary Father, the Papal blessing, and the blessing of the Benediction of the

Most Blessed Sacrament—and after blessing the mission cross, which was erected in the church to remind us of our good promises made during the mission, Father Sigl feelingly bade his hearers farewell.

It is very pleasing, and I am sure very gratifying to our worthy pastor and his willing assistants to know that all who were at all able to come to the church attended the mission, and those who through illness or other causes were unable to do so were all seen personally by the good missionary at their own houses. Every day after his morning services the energetic soldier of Christ could be seen marching through the streets or driving over some country road trying to cover as much ground as his limited time would permit, visiting Father O'Donohue's flock, administering to their needs and by these means helping many poor bed ridden Christians to fulfil the end for which God made them.

After terminating the mission in Owen Sound Father Sigl, in company with Father O'Donohue, drove out to St. Michael's Church at the Irish Block, where the former began and preached another mission, which lasted till Wednesday morning, when, owing to very important business requiring his presence in Toronto, Father Sigl was obliged to leave. However, the good work will not be so abruptly dropped as all that, and another Redemptorist will be here on Saturday *ad hoc*, to open another mission in St. Paul's Church, Grifflin's Corners, to terminate the following Wednesday, and the preacher will immediately proceed to the Church of St. Stanislaus, Chatsworth, where it is expected he will conclude on Sunday. It will be impossible for the present to hold missions in Meaford, Thornbury and Cape Croker, owing to the lateness of the season and the farmers requiring the time to attend to their crops, but later on a chance will be given to all to participate in the graces of a Mission.

Yours etc.,
TOUT DEN HAUT.

Owen Sound, April 15th, 1887.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM OSCEOLA.

Easter Sunday in Osceola was a delightful day. The warm, cheering influence of the weather seemed to give a new lease of life to all, but especially to those who were enfeebled by their austerities during the penitential season of Lent. At Grand Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Devine, the spirits of the crowded edifice of worshippers were enlivened and invigorated by the joyful alleluias of the ceremonial, the tactful decorations of the church and the beautiful singing of the choir. It was generally conceded that the sanctuary never looked so well before, and universally so that the choir surpassed all previous efforts by its rendition of the new mass prepared for the occasion under the efficient leadership of the organist, Miss Annie Hart. At Benediction in the evening the exuberance of green palm from the south that gracefully opened its folds on the altar, the many-tinted lights orderly arranged and the multitude of pure sparks that flickered at the tops of chaste tapers, together with a beautiful display of flowers natural and artificial, all combined to make that altar a fitting repository for our heavenly King and to inspire the hearts of the worshippers with a true devotion to Him.

At mass Father Devine complimented the choir on their beautiful singing of the parts of the mass, and told them to never forget that all their efforts and sacrifices should be made with a view to promote God's honor and glory. Nevertheless, as their pastor, he wished to give them a little proof of his appreciation of their goodness, and for this purpose he had given orders for a supper to which all the members of the choir were invited, to be prepared the following evening at Mr. Mulligan's Hotel.

Besides the members of the choir were present Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leacey, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leacey and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rathwell; in all, including their pastor, who presided, but eighteen or twenty sat down to a supper that gave satisfaction to the guests and reflected credit on the genial host and hostess. After supper all repaired to the parlor, where an enjoyable evening was spent. Music and song were indulged in.

Mr. Mulligan's new organ was much appreciated, and I have no doubt he felt proud of his purchase when he saw how much it helped to make all enjoy themselves. The duet sung by Messrs. Hart and Leacey was deservedly encored. Other songs were sung by Miss Hart, Mrs. James Leacey, Miss Kenny, Miss M. J. Mulligan and Michael Thomas Mulligan, all of which were pleasingly rendered. The evening's social meeting was brought to a close by a speech from Father Devine, who said, among other things, that it pleased him greatly to see the neighbors of the village so social in their enjoyment of the innocent amusement furnished. This, he said, would make them better neighbors and he hoped that opportunities would present themselves from time to time which would call for a repetition of the pleasant evening they had spent together. As the party dispersed a smile beamed on every countenance.

J. K.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

COERCION CONDEMNED.

Grafton, Ontario, April 13th, 1887. At a mass meeting of the members of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, held here to-day, a resolution was unanimously passed, strenuously protesting against the Coercion Bill now before the English Parliament, as being a gross injustice to Ireland and the Irish people, and as being cruel, brutal, degrading and a disgrace to humanity.

It was resolved that Ireland should be granted Home Rule, and have the same privileges that Canadians enjoy, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our representatives in the Local and Dominion Parliaments and to the leading papers of Canada for publication.

And it was also resolved that a subscription be solicited on Sunday, the 17th inst., in aid of the evicted tenants of Ireland.

Signed on behalf of the members of St. Mary's Church—John McManus, Thomas Dodd, Martin McCabe, Thomas Walsh, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas Laughlin, D. F. Kerrin, James Carey, John McMahon.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BIDDULPH IRISHMEN AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

At the invitation of their respected pastor, the Rev. Father Connolly, on last Sunday the good and true Irishmen of St. Patrick's, Biddulph, met at the Cedar Vale School House, on last Monday evening, when the following resolutions were proposed and seconded in very appropriate addresses by the gentlemen whose names are given below, a very brief synopsis of which we can only give in our columns to-day. The Irishmen of Biddulph were the first to set the ball rolling, in Ontario, at any rate, in subscribing to the Parliamentary fund nearly two years ago, and we are glad to find them, headed by their good Pastor, denouncing the atrocious coercion act that is now being passed by the British government to enslave the Irish people. This is a duty imposed upon all lovers of freedom the world over, and more especially is it the duty of Irishmen in this highly prosperous Home Rule Dominion of ours.

The following are the resolutions: Mr. Wm. Toohy, in moving his resolution, said he would remind Lord Salisbury and his government that the day may not be far distant when he should have to repent for having passed such laws, and be forced to explain, as did His Majesty King George, after the battle of Fontenoy, "cursed be the laws that deprived me of such subjects." He would ask the Imperial Government of England to reflect and ponder over the words of the great Henry Grattan, which have been verified to the present day, "that no power on earth can make laws to bind Ireland except the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." He then moved that:

Whereas, the Imperial Government has in progress a code of unjust and arbitrary coercion laws calculated to enslave and degrade her majesty's subjects of Ireland, Be it resolved that we, a portion of her majesty's loyal subjects, living in Canada under the benign blessings of Home Rule, do emphatically protest and condemn the measure now before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Jas. Keefe said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Toohy's resolution, at the same time making some well-timed remarks.

Mr. M. Cronican moved the second resolution as follows:

Resolved, That as we ourselves are partakers of the national benefits which flow from the right possessed and exercised by her Majesty's subjects in Canada, of governing their country in accordance with the wishes of its own people, we earnestly desire to see this inalienable right conferred on her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. That we therefore heartily approve of the just and enlightened policy of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his colleagues, which policy has been loyally and unequivocally accepted by Mr. Parnell and the other leaders of Irish nationality.

Mr. Jas. Kinella seconded the resolution by a few appropriate words.

Mr. Patrick Breen, in moving the third resolution, which follows, made a few remarks, in which he spoke in condemnation of the terms of Lord Salisbury and his government in seeking to pass an act of coercion against the Irish, more especially in this year of Her Majesty's jubilee, which ought to be a year of grace to all Her Majesty's subjects.

Resolved, That Lord Salisbury and his government take into their consideration and reflect that this is the year of her majesty's jubilee and that they will not impose upon her the disgraceable duty of signing Coercion Acts and thus enslave a spirited and noble people, but will rather grant her the satisfaction of putting her name to a bill granting Home Rule to Ireland.

Mr. S. Patton seconded the resolution by making a few scathing remarks on the administration of Ireland, the imprisonment of priests for not violating their vows in disclosing the secrets confided to them by their people, as well as by the tyrannical extermination from their homesteads of many of the poor farmers of Ireland.

The resolutions were all carried unanimously.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD has received the following, which speaks for itself:

280 Broadway.

New York, April 7th, 1887. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—Information is wanted of Edward Kennelly, son of John Kennelly, formerly a soldier in the 68th Regiment, British Infantry. The said John Kennelly was at Amherstburg, Canada, from 1819 to 1829 with his regiment, when he went to England to get discharged and afterwards returned to Canada. He had a land grant which he disposed of to one Ulick Howard about 1835.

Edward and his brother William were left in 1829 by one Father Finnet of Amherstburg. They separated soon after their father's departure, and went away from Amherstburg. William finally reached New York city, and died in 1868, leaving a large estate. Edward is supposed to have been employed somewhere in Canada. Their mother's name was Mary Finn.

If you have any information relating to either John or Edward will you please send same to

LUKE F. CUNANS.

Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate." T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., have just published an exact and faithful copy of MUNKACSY'S great picture "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," which has just been sold for over One Hundred Thousand Dollars in a fine steel plate engraving, done in line and stipple, measuring 22x28 inches, which, though a five-dollar print, they have decided to sell at the extremely low price of One Dollar a copy, so as to bring the picture within the reach of thousands and tens of thousands who cannot see or own the original. Every family in the land should get or send for a copy of this great picture at once, which will be sold or mailed to any one, to any address, post-paid, on remitting One Dollar to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. Canvasers wanted everywhere to sell it. Large commissions given. Send for terms for it.