THE CATHOLIC RECORD OS. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITO

GENERAL AGENTS:
Donat Crows and Luke King.
OTTAWA AGENCY:
Sey, General Agent, 74 George S a Prn Arryk. - One Copy, ed.se; opies, 97.6; Tan copies, \$15.6. Payn overy case in advance.
a of Advertising - Ten cents per line

Catholic Record.

CONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 188 NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

One of the objects of the Tory coer clonists in Britain is, without doubt, to drive the Irish people into despair, and despair into violence and crime. Mr. tion of the Coercion bill into Parliament thus hopefully, but firmly expressed him

"Balfour may fill our prisons, but that
"Ill not be the end of the Irish National
movement. He may put down public
meetings and suspend trial by jury, but that
will not prevent either the Pisn of Campaign or the principles of the Pisn of
Campaign being carried out throughout
the country. I am satisfied that the generous Irish race at home and shroad will
look well after the families of the men to
be incarcerated now under Mr. Balfour,
as they were looked after when they
were put into prison under Mr. Forster.
All I wish to say in these brief and personal remarks here to-day is this, and I
say it to the country, I would advise our
people to be caim, to show no passion, to
utter no threats; but to keep to the principle of no surrender, and victory is certain to be ours."

His words commend themselves to the

His words commend themselves to th consideration of the Irish everywhere. They are words of patriotic wir With Mr. Davitt we believe "that the very stringency of the act proposed by Mr. Balfour is the very best attribute of that measure. Playing the part of a Robespierre with the fundamental principles of the British Constitution is a langerous game ; applying the guillotine cion to political opponents, to the right of public meeting, to the right of trial by jury, might be a policy which the Tories are compelled to initiate at the beheat of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, but it is work that will not fail in teaching the British masses that the prenticehand application of despotism in Ireland may encourage the landlord aristocracy of Great Britain to try their hand on the other side of the channel by and-

The British masses have already clearly shown that they fully appreciate the danger to their own liberties involved in the Balfour measure of repression. They have given the world proof, honorable indeed to the English race, that they visited on Ireland. The latter country, for of the Pope! part, faces the situation with a resolute calmness which confounds her foes. Ireland seems to have taken the words of her patriot journalist, Wm. O'Brien, deeply

"There is a Coercion Bill before us, and a good many things may happen to provoke us, and a good many things may happen to madden us, but there never was a moment in the history of Ireland when the Irish people could face a Coercion Act with less reason to be afraid, because we have upon our side the greatest forces of the sge. Upon our side we have the greatest of living Irishmen, Charles Stewart Parnell. We have the greatest of living Englishmen, aye, or of dead once either, William Ewart Gladstone, whose noble speech only last night in the House of Commons gave pleasure and joy and gratitude to every Irish heart. We have priests like your own noble priests who are around us to day, great and holy priests like Father Keller, who was proud to endure imprisonment and outrage for his people's sake. We have our own illustrious Archbishops going and accompanying him to the very jail gate, and, if necessary, quite ready and prepared to share the prison cell with him "There is a Coercion Bill before us, and and accompanying him to the very jail gate, and, if necessary, quite ready and prepared to share the prison cell with him. We have their blessing, and we have God's blessing, and indeed we might just as well doubt there is a just God above if we doubted that for this time of suffering and desolation that we will and desolation that we will not have a day of victory and rejoicing, and that we will yet purge this land of the whole vulture brood who prey upon the life, poison the blood, and obstruct the exist-

We believe that the Coercion Bill will become law, we believe that-despite the protests of outraged humanity and injured liberty—despite the appeals of reason, justice and truth-despite the warnings of history and the counsel of good sense-this bill will be placed on the British statute book. Still we do not fear for the future of Ireland. That future God has in His hands for purposes of untold benefit to humanity. He will not permit the extermination of the Irish race, nor will that race, trusting as it does in His omnipotence and goodness, suffer itself to be made the unresisting victim of a cruel and merciles oppression. We believe with the American, that all the signs of the

see indicate the near approach of the Pope is entirely set saids with the declar- that history shows us that the authority solution of the Irish problem on the basis of justice and equality. We believe that the day is at hand when the English and Irish nations, that have so long hated each other and struggled against each other, are about to be united in a friendship that will endure for ever, a friendship that will ensure everlasting greatness to the British empire, and liberty, prolonged to the day of doom, to humanity at large.

MODERN CLAIMS OF ANGLICAN-ISM.

III.

THE QUEEN'S SUPREMACY. The following item is at present soing

he round of the press : "The Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, "The Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, Archdeacon of Rangoon, has been presented with the vacant Bishopric of Jerusalem. He will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The appointment has hitherto alternated between the British Government and the Emperor of Germany, but the latter having refused to make an appointment the right devolved upon the British Government."

Among the vagaries of Anglicanism, the ortion of the above statement which is in scordance with truth is one of the most ludicrous. It is a fact that through jeal-ousy of French influence the British and man Governments agreed to appoint alternately a successor to St. James the Apostle, who first filled the see of Jerusalem. The absurdity lies in this, that the successors of the English Bluebeard, Henry VIII., and of the German infidel, Frederic II., should claim, by virtue of their office, the right to name an Apostle's successor Was there not in the Apostolic office, sufficient authority inherent to establish a mode of filling the vacancies therein whenever they might occur, without having recourse to such sources to supply whatever was lacking in Apostolic author

But it is with the Church of England we have to deal, and not with the Church of Germany. Let us see how this act of the Church of England accords with the "modern claims of Anglicanism."

There is already a patriarch of Jerusalen acting under authority of the Holy See. There is another claimant to this office in connection with the Greek schismatical Church; and we have here a third Bishor of Jerusalem, deriving his authority from the impudent claim of Henry VIII., and later of Queen Elizabeth, to be the Supreme Head of Christ's Church. Where In England, or rather in the British Empire. But Jerusalem is not in the British Empire. Where then is "the right" of the British Sovereign to appoint a Bishop of Jerusalem, even if there were no previous occupant of the See?

We do not wish to cast any repro upon the personal character of the Queen and we have in these articles on Anglican. ism nothing to do with the Queen's civil rule. The claim, however, which is made for her, that she is the Supreme Head of Christ's Church, whether in England or Jerusalem, is unfounded either in holy scripture, tradition or common sense. When, indeed, we test it by these three criteria it is found to be refuted by them all. Such is the supremacy which Angli cannot endorse in justice because it is to be cans have substituted for the Supremacy

Will it be denied that such supremacy of the Sovereign exists? Is it true the thirty-seventh article of the Church of England says : "We give not to our Princes the ministering either of God's Word, or of the Sacraments, the which thing the Injunctions also lately set forth by Eliza. beth our Queen do most plainly testify." We do not find that the kings and queens of Great Britain have attempted to exercise these functions, but the Supremacy does not consist in the act of preaching or of administering Sacraments. It consists in a real authority or jurisdiction in the Government of the Church, or in deciding matters of faith. This authority has been and is exercised by the Sovereign over the Church of England, and it is recognized in the same thirty-seventh article. Here are the words :

"The Queen's Majesty hath the chief power in this Realm of England, and other her Dominions, unto whom the chief Government of all Estates of this Realm, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil, in all causes doth appertain, and is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign jurisdiction."

This is not a mere platitude, nor does it mean merely that the Sovereign has temporal authority over Ecclesiastical as well as lay persons. It means that the Sovereign is as supreme in the spiritual rule of the Church as in ruling the nation. Keeping in view this dogmatic teaching, surely the compilers of the "Articles of Religion" might have added the Church of England to the list of peccant churches, contained in the 19th Article, if they had been blessed with a modicum of modesty. Here is the list :

"As the Church of Jerusalem, Alexan-Church of Rome hath erred, so also the Church of Rome hath erred, not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of Faith."

To be convinced that we have not misinterpreted the thirty-seventh article, we employed. Allegauses are declared to appertain to the Queen's Majesty, ecclesiastical and civil; and the jurisdiction of the

ion in this Realm of Eogland. Of this loss in this Realm of Eogland. Of this losen's authority in all causes it is further said it is not, nor ought to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction."

There is no exception, the author-

is therefore supreme; and same is declared by the Act of Supremacy, which is thus formally sanc-tioned by au act of the Church. This apremacy is even made a matter of religsupremacy is even mane a matter of real four faith by being incorporated into the Articles of Religion. The absurdity of this is excelled only by the blasphemy of thus endeavoring to pass on the public as a divine dogma a doctrine which is contrary to the spirit as well as the words of Christ, and which is reprobated by the unmistakeable teaching of tradition and

The evidence that our interpretation is correct does not end with what we have already advanced. Even while the article in question endeavors to minimize its absurdity by keepingaway from the "Queen" the right to preach and administer sacra-ments, it is only on the Queen's authority that it presumes thus to limit her powers! It expressly states that this "thing the Injunctions also lately set forth by Elizabeth our Queen do most plainly testify." Further on we are told that the prerogative attributed to the Queen, and the only one so attributed, "has been given always to all godly Princes in holy Scriptures by God Himself; that is, that they should rule all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesias tical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doers."

The thirty-sixth article affords further proof of the same. The form of "Conse-cration of Archbishops and Bishops, and rdering of priests and descons" must certainly depend on the will of Christ who instituted the priesthood. It is readily understood that, provided the Church Christ preserves the essential form used by our Lord Himself, and by His Apostles, he may ordain such symbolical rites as she deems suitable to preserve respect for the sacred orders so conferred. The essentials must, however, originate with our divine Saviour, for it is He who "gave some Apostles, and some prophets, and other some evangelists, and other some pastors and doctors, for the perfecting of he saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ . . . that henceforth we be no ore children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the wickedness of men, by cun-

ning craftiness by which they lie in wait to deceive." (Eph. iv., 11 14). From Acts xiv, 23, and II Cor. viil, 19, we learn that the Apostles used a form for ordination. They "ordained to them riests in every church, and prayed with sting, and commended them to the Lord whom they believed." So also a brother (Barnabas) was ordained by the Churches, companion of our travels." In both cases the Greek word cheirotoneo is used in the original, meaning to impose

onferred upon them, to the English Parliament, with the "Virgin Queen" Elizabeth at its head? The thirty sixth article expressly says that the forms of Rites of that book . . . we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and ordered." Then, not only all this, but the entire doctrine of the Articles "is approved and allowed to be holden and executed within the realm by the assent and consent of our Sovereign Lady Eliza. beth, by the grace of God, of England, France (?) and Iteland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c." and all this is confirmed "by the subscription of the Archin their Convocation." A. D. 1571.

These absurdities are rendered still nore glaring by the cath which every with the integrity of the Empire." Anglican clergyman of every degree, from It was another French Canadisn, a deacon upwards, is obliged to take. It lesder amongst his people, the Hon. M. in their days.

of the Sovereign in purely religious matters was greater than the prayer book would fain let us know. Of course, in this age of "constitutional" or "limited monarchy" the power of the Sovereign is much modified by the power of the people, or of the Houses of Parliament. Still the or of the mouse of Parlament. Still the principle is the same, whether the supreme power be attributed to the Sovereign King, or the Sovereign People. The commis aion given by Christ to His Apostles "teach all nations to observe all ti whatsoever I have commended you." The commission given by the Church of England to her ecclesiastics is "teach Kings and nations, the things which by their royal decrees, and Parliamentary enactments they shall tell you they wish to be taught,

We may appropriately close this paper with a quotation from the edition of the "Apology of the Church of England by John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; edited John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; edited by the Protestant Bishop of Maryland."

"The best friends of the Church of England have ever been ready to acknowledge that it would have been happy had parliament possessed a far less conspicuous share in its reformation. The measure was one of necessity; for although the great body of the people, and the principal nobility, were friendly to the reformation, yet a large mejority of the clergy retained their attachment to the distinguishing dogmas of popery, and were strenuous in their opposition to the measures which were taken for their suppression. Left to themselves, they would, in all probability, have quietly relapsed into submission to the yoke of Rome. Lay influence was employed by the Providence of God to effect the purification of His Church."

ment are meant the three estates, the Sovereign as supreme, and the Lords and Com

FRENCH CANADA AND IRELAND.

There has ever dwelt a deep and he felt sympathy in the breast of French Canada for Ireland. The fathers of the French Canadians of to day fought side by side with Irishmen for the glory of the Frankish name, and the last generation of our French fellow citizens, who after a prolonged and bitter struggle won for themselves and their posterity the plessings of free constitutional governpowerful friend in the British Parliament than the immortal O'Connell, Liberator of the cause of freedom in Lower Canada is yet green in the hearts of the countrymen of the Plessis, the Papineaus, the Lafontaines and the Cartiers, who have shed lustre on that most interesting portion of the new world. The legislature of Quebec last year voted its cordial endorsation of the Gladstonian Home Rule Bill, and, this year, votes its condemnation of the Salisbury scheme of coercion in terms of vigorous indignation, becoming champions of outraged liberty :

"That this House desires to express feel ings of the most profound regret that a measure of extreme coercion had been introduced into the Imperial parliament —a measure utterly at variance with the hands.

How then shall we characterize the deliberate act of the Church of England, laity and clergy, transferring from the threatened cruel encroachments on the liberty of her Majesty's subjects in Ire-land, and hopes that the arbitrary and

unjust measure will be withdrawn:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be a gracious act on the part of her

Irish people, and thereby assuring the stability of the Empire, will be found in bishops and Bishops of the Upper-house— granting to that people such measures of and the whole clergy of the Nether house Home Rule as Canadians enjoy, as, while gratifying the natural, the national aspirations of Ireland, will also be consisten

may be seen in the form of ordination of Chapleau, who at a dinner given him at deacons: that "no foreign Prince, Pre- Montreal on the 11th inst, spoke these late, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to touching words of sympathy for Ireland have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, "I will now speak of the Irish question pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical and ask what is to be the end of the excit r spiritual, within this Realm." Surely, ing and tragic drama which is now being the apostles, sent by Christ to preach his played in the United Kingdom, a drams gospel "to every creature," and "to teach where the plot is the subjection or the all nations all things whatsoever I have liberation of a nation. I feel with Ireland commanded" would have been badly in her aspirations. I weep with her in the received in England if such a law had been extant in their time. St. Augustine for justice, for pity, for humanity. Born, preaching Christ to King Ethelbert, and brought up and educated with proud St. Patrick to King O'Leary (Laghaire) notions of the British constitution, that would have been deservedly "restrained sublime charter of free humanity; breathwith the civil sword" as "stubborn and ing that atmosphere of independence need only consider the force of the words evil-doers" if the principles of the Book which surrounds and permeates this free of Common Prayer had only been known land of America, I cannot realize that a n their days.

nation in the world can be condemned
Behind all this there is a history; and and put in bondage. I regret the necess-

ity, if it is a necessity; I detect and I con-down the device, if it is the only opportunity that justifies the most extraordin-ary legislation which the British people are now called upon to sanction."

These generous centiments, the out pouring of a heart true to freedom and t ional government, as opposed to constitutional government, as opposed to Algerine despotism, have awakened the chords of Canadian sympathy for the suffering land that has given us a million of our people. The French and the Irish races in Canada are bound together by ties of closest friendship. They are to-gether fully one half of the entire populaion of the Dominion. Both arden lovers of rational constitutional freedom they have here to fulfil a great mission in the interests of humanity, civilization and Christianity. Standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, they form an unsurmountable bulwark of Canadian freedom. Bound together in that sacred cause, they will, no man who calmly surveys the situation in Canada at this moment can deny, truly, nobly, heroically if need be, fulfil the mission of peace and progress given them by Him to whom they daily pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

Well, indeed, might the Governor Gen eral of Canada utter this trite and wellworn but apt and expressive prayer. His Canadian friends have undertaken to deny that he is a cruel evictor of robbed starved and helpless tenants. These shal-low-minded antagonists of human rights, who know nothing and care less for Ireland and the Irlah race, are ever ready to rush, like the fools they are, to the defence of titled despotism and gilded injustice. We have no desire to do wrong to Lord Lansdowne. We have, however, in our duty as a journalist, who respects authority but loves justice and humanity more, we have charged upon him the guilt of being an evictor of Irish tenants, and being, as such, an unfit person to longer continue at the head of Canada's government. The noble Marquis cannot pull the wool over the eyes of our people by the publi-cation of cooked statements reflect ing on the honesty of the tenants of Ireland. He, the direct recipient or the inheritor, or both, of thousands of ill. Ireland .- The memory of his services to gotten gold extorted from a starving peasantry, should be the last to cast odium upon a people to whom he owes so much Is it, we ask, any excuse for robbery or extortion that the victim is rich—that he has abundance of means? Yet this is the justification advanced by Lord Lans. downe's Canadian apologists for his late evictions on his Queen's County estates. United Ireland, speaking with the author ity of an eye witness, puts the blame just where it ought to lie. That able journal which has rendered the Irish cause such invaluable service, declares : "We have reason to know that the vin

Canada from every newspaper in the Dominion. It is impossible that our kinsmen in Canada, who number a third of the whole population, should long tolerate a Governor-General who executes this savage vengeance upon Mr. Kilbride for siding with his humbler brother tenants against their tyrant. The money that hires the brutes who hacked Mr. Kilbride's furniture to prices with "That in the opinion of this House it would be a gracious act on the part of her Msjesty's government in this year of the Queen's jubilec to grant to Ireland a liberal measure of self-government similar to that which obtains in all of her Msjesty's self-governing possessions throughout the world, and it is earnestly prayed by this House that the principle of Home Rule may be conceded to Ireland at the present session of the Imperial parliament."

It was a French-Canadian alderman, Mr. Grenier, who introduced and carried through the City Council resolutions emphatically reprobating the Coercion bill as a measure subversive of the liberties of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and renewing the already expressed opinion of that important by complete the prospenity and loyalty of the Irish people, and thereby assuring the starling fallowing to the deepest dye; and although the Lipe the prospenity and loyalty of the Irish people, and thereby assuring the starling all pallings. A sentence of destruction of 30 per cent. upon such a rent is a crime of the deepest dye; and although the Luggacurran people had to suppress their wrath and submit to the outrages of crime of the deepest dye; and although the Luggacurran people had to suppress their wrath and submit to the outrages of the emergency rabble as best they could, there will be no government proclamation or shotted guns to prevent a million of Irish Canadians from bringing the emergency men's master to book for the infamies he is perpetually with Canadian monay. s perpetrating with Canadian money.

United Ireland counts not

the Luggacurran estate is already ringing in the ears of the Governor General of

vain on Canadian Irish sympathy. The London correspondent of the Globe, who had conversation with Mr. John Dillon on the subject of the Lansdowne evictions, says : "I may further mention that the eviction of Mr. Kilbride has been followed by that of Mr. J. W. Dunne, the largest tenant on the property, who rents over 1,200 acres and has paid over £1,300 a year rent. To-day and next week the same treatment will be extended to other and smaller tenants. I may also discussing the question with several other statements all point to the determination of the leaders of the league to fight out the struggle to the bitter end. As proof abatements made on analogous and sd-jacent estates since the fall of prices last our countrymen of Canada.

year, and to the fact that tenants like Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne, with very large sums sunk in their holdings, would not volun. tarily make such enormous sacrifices as their evection involves, were they not convinced of the justice of their case and of the argent necessity of standing by the poorer

Lord Lansdowne has nothing to gain by quivocation or false statement on the part of his friends. There is but one ourse open to him, if he desires to remove the odium attaching to his name, in the old and new worlds, that of beginning at once to deal justly by his tenants.

A DEVICE OF THE ENEMY.

The enemies of the Irish cause in Canada affect to believe that Lord Lanedowne is n danger of personal injury at the hands of some indignant Irishman. Strongly as the Irish people of Canada and their right thinking neighbors and fellow-citizens of every other origin reprobate the action of Lord Lansdowne in ordering victions from his estates, they more strenuously reprobate personal insult or vio-lence offered him or any one else in the sacred name of Ireland. Such outrageous secorts are, in the eyes of the Irish race, crilegious attempts upon the patriotis Lord Lanedowne has nothing to fear at the hands of Irishmen in Canada, or elsewhere, save the condemnation of his iniquitous part in the execution of the exterminating policy of Irish landlordism. There are no Irish designs on his person or his life. The Irish people know too well—had they no nigher motive to abstain from crime—the use their enemies would make of an at-

empt on the Governor-General of Canada. An informer, in Dublin castle pay, was the author of the Phonix Park but for many months the whole Irish nation had to bear the odium of the awful deed. Verily there must be a Carey somewhere in the neighborhood of the Dominion capital, as will be seen from the follow. ing Associated Press despatch which appeared in the leading dailies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittaburg, Brooklyn, Kansas City and Buffalo on the 13th instant:-

Ottawa, April 12.-Lord Lansdowne the Governor General of Canada, has de-clared himself regarding the report that Sir John Macdonald had received advices Sir John Macdonald had received advices from England that danger threatened Lord Lansdowne on account of evictions on his Irish estate, that dynamite was to be resorted to for the purpose of blowing up Rideau Hall, and that the advices suggested the placing of a strong guard over the Governor-General's residence until the threatened danger had passed. Last night the Governor General caused the reports to be repeated to him, and thereupon refused to have a guard or anything else, stating that when he found it necessary to have protection he would ask the Imperial government to recall him. A sharp lookout is being kept by the Dominion police for suspicious looking strangers.

An Ottawa paper lost to time after the

An Ottawa paper lost no time after the appearance of this dispatch to make enquiries at proper quarters for a verification of its contents. The chief of the Dominion Police replied that there was nothing in it, and at Rideau Hall a flat contradiction was given the whole stateent. Our duty, as Mr. Davitt lately so well put it, is to look the situation calmly in the face. We have no need to feel alarm much less to resort to threat or violence. What we do need is "to keep to the principle of no surrender, and victory is certain to be ours."

A NOBLE ENGLISH PRELATE.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal publishes full and interesting reports of the progress and proceedings of the Irish National League in Britain and Ireland. In its issue of April 2ad, under the heading "Nottingham," we read the following:

"Nottingham," we read the following:

"A reunion under the auspices of the above branch was held in the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, the 17th of March, to celebrate the Irish National festival. The Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, occupied the chair, supported by Alderman Cropper, the Very Rev. Canon Douglas, Fathers McSweeney, M'Key, Gernon, Hickey, O'Haire, Carlton, Williams, Hogan, Moloney, Diocesan College; Messrs. J. P. C. Sharkey, John Sharkey, C. F. Nugent, Murray, Mullen, Daly, Dunne, Walsh, P. D. O'Connor, hon. sec. Speeches were delivered by his lordship, Alderman Cropper, J. P. C. Sharkey, the president. the president.

Elsewhere in the same issue we read. under the heading "London (Hexton)" that at the quarterly meeting of the Father Sheehy branch of the League there 'Mr. Dwelly proposed and Mr. Marrow seconded a resolution thanking his Grace the Bishop of Nottingham for his able advocacy of the Irish cause in England.'

The Bishop of Nottingham holds in the heart of the Irish people, all over the world, a place second only, if it be second. say that I have had the opportunity of to that held by Archbishops Walsh and Croke. He is an Englishman who loves members of the Irish party, and that their justice and hates iniquity, whom no respect for persons can deter from denouncing tyranny and oppression, whom his innate sense of fair play and of the excessive character of the rents devotion to right has made an ardent exacted they point especially to the large Home Ruler. We gladly proclaim his A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. The labor agitation has, whatever its

enemies say to the contrary, 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 losees 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 innatice or suffering that may have been ansed by the labor movement, is not to government of movement, but to the haste, passion and irreflection of men who cannot be governed, even when they know that selfcontrol is the key to success. One of the evils of which the masses in New York and other cities have long and till now fruitlessly complained, is the tenement house enormity, whereby the poor were crowded into traps of sin, crime and death, because of capitalistic extertion. 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 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 sway of these economic notions is broken. It is felt that the State cannot afford to confine itself to the functions of 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 English school, who held that the cost of necessaries 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 member of the body politic he could not do as he liked with what he compl do as he liked with what he complacently 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-

CANADA CONDEMNS COERCION.

This new nation of five millions o self-governing people has done itself imperishable honor by voting during the week just ended endorsation of Ireland's striving for Home Rule, and condemnation of Lord Salisbury's Algerine 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-thristy Crimes act. From the Parliament of the Dominion of Can ada, representing eleven Provinces, ex-tending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the cable has conveyed to Lord Salisbury an indignant protest against coercion, and a warm, emphatic endorsation of Home Rule. Mr. Curran's resolutions were as

"That the Parliament of Canada in the years 1882, 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 Mos Gracious Majesty were earnestly referated 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 ha "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

found regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coer cion Bill above mentioned, and protes against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty'

the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

"That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedly be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, whilst estisfying the national appirations 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