

but so disastrous in the present juncture of our affairs, to the best temporal interests of our poor country. Our Holy Father, Pope Leo the Thirteenth, in a recent letter upon the state of Ireland, addressed the following instruction and admonition to his Irish children:—"The adherents of evil societies, as we have been grieved to observe during the past months, do not cease to put their trust in deeds of crime, to excite the passions of the people, and, by seeking remedies worse than the disease, to adopt a course calculated to lead their fellow-countrymen not to safety but to destruction. Hence the faithful people should be firmly persuaded, as we have already reminded them, that the standard of honesty and utility is one and the same; that the national cause should be kept distinct from the aims, purposes, and deeds of unhallowed associations; that while it is just and lawful for those suffering oppression to seek their rights by lawful means, it is not allowable to make use of the protection which crime affords; and that Divine Providence allots to the virtuous the enjoyment of the fruits of patience and well-doing, but subjects the evil-disposed, after their fruitless labors, to heavy punishments from God and men."

These are views, as expressed by two of the bishops of Ireland, but held by the entire episcopate of the country. As soon as Irishmen become convinced of the fact that secret societies can do nothing to promote, but a great deal to injure the cause of Ireland's independence, that country will be but one step from the enjoyment of that blessing. These societies may plot and carry out schemes of murder, assassination and the like; but do these schemes, even if carried out, advance the cause of Irish freedom? Or, rather, has not the good name of Ireland suffered to an unmeasurable extent because of the crimes planned by these societies and committed by their agents. Ireland can never be liberated by secret societies. No country has ever yet suffered anything but detriment from them. They are a veritable enslavement of their members and their votaries. They further the interests of the few at the expense of the many, and constitute a real danger to any people in whose midst they thrive. Ireland has never derived any benefit from associations except those whose purposes were open and whose methods were unfettered by secrecy. We have in America a few secret so-called Irish organizations. The purpose of their leaders is neither more nor less than self-aggrandizement through trading on the sacred name of Ireland and her misfortunes. Our leaders know too well the baneful effects of these associations to need any exhortation from us on the subject. None of them have obtained a foothold in Canada. We trust the day may never come when Canadian Irishmen, no matter what empty-headed and loud-mouthed "patriots," who, unlike them, have done nothing for the old land say in condemnation or vilification of them, will ever lend aid or encouragement to secret organizations of any kind or to their abettors.

## CLARE.

Not alone by the brave men and noble women who people its rugged coasts, romantic hillsides and lovely valleys, is the sweet name of Clare held sacred. To every Irishman, no matter in what part of the dear old land he first saw the light of day, to every descendant of an Irishman no matter where his lot is cast, the very name of Clare recalls associations, remembrances and events that at once re-ekindle his love for the old land. It was Clare that struck the blow which emancipated the Catholics of Ireland, it was Clare which gave the Liberator of Ireland his first seat in the Imperial Parliament, it was Clare which, fighting for right, overthrew Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and paved the way for later triumphs that must culminate in national independence. The spirit which animated the men of Clare in '28 is still living, as fully testifies the meeting of Nationalists held at Kilrush towards the close of last month. The Freeman's Journal gives us interesting particulars concerning that meeting. The Irish Parliamentary party was there represented by Mr. Mayne, M. P., and Mr. Kenny, M. P. An address from the traders, nationalists, and workmen of Kilrush was read to the honorable gentlemen, from which the Freeman's Journal cites the following:

"We trust that you will live long doing battle in our country's cause as two of the magnanimous band, headed by our illustrious chief, Charles Stewart Parnell, and we trust that in the immediate future what the brave and noble Davitt is fighting for, namely, the land of Ireland for

the people of Ireland, and what you, sirs, and all true Irishmen are seeking for also, will be triumphantly realized. Then, and not till then, will our country take her place among the nations of the earth, independent, prosperous and free.

Mr. Mayne returned thanks in a neat speech. The meeting was held in the market square, where a substantial platform had been erected.

On the motion of Mr. John Egan, seconded by Mr. Daniel Kelly, the chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. Dignan, P. P., V. C., Kilrush.

The following resolutions, read by the Rev. Thos. O'Meara, C. C., were then passed in *glorio*:

That we accept in full the programme of the National League as set forth in printed pamphlet published by the Central Council of the League.

That we express unbounded confidence in C. S. Parnell, our leader; that we believe Parnell's party to be the only party for Ireland, and that we by all legitimate means engage to sustain our trusted leader and his devoted party.

That the present Labourers' Act loudly cries out for amendment, and that our members and the Irish members be urged to use their best endeavors to have it amended.

That we unite with the bishops, priests, and people of Connaught in condemning the Government's emigration scheme, as we believe that not in emigration is to be found a remedy for the admitted grievances of the country.

That from our experience of the Land Act we believe it requires serious amendments to facilitate peasant proprietary, giving effect to the Healy Clauses, the inclusion of leaseholders, and the dating of the judicial rent from the date of the originating notice.

The reading of the resolutions evoked the greatest enthusiasm, and their unanimous adoption voted with the utmost cordiality.

Mr. Mayne, M. P., who was received with great enthusiasm, said under O'Connell the Clare men fought a glorious fight, which led to a glorious victory. The work of '27, '28, and '29 was carried on within the lines of the Constitution and the struggle was fought on the same prescribed lines, and so will their struggle be within the Constitution as it stands. Clare was more than ever called on to-day, to join in the struggle which distinguished her in '29. Of the Land Act, he would say that until it was amended so as to bring the Healy Clauses into effect it would prove a farce. If the land did not turn into the ownership of those who tilled it, it would be simply a sham. There would be no improvement, no relief to the uncertainty lest these improvements might weigh against those who effected them. The Irish party in the House of Commons would never put on their coats until that act was improved so far as to enable the people to occupy the land which was their own.

As to the Irish party the only fault to be found was it was too small, every man having to do as much work as three. The working power of that party should be increased. If there was ever a country on the face of the earth which emigration ought to have made prosperous, it was Ireland (groans and cheers). It was no remedy. Cromwell did the same as Mr. Trevelyan—the Cromwell of our day—did (groans). Belgium was a prosperous country, and Trevelyan—the Cromwell of the present day—with all his polish and culture knows there was more waste land in Ireland than in Belgium. These people knew nothing of the land they came to govern; they were all remarkable for their incapacity.

Mr. Kenny followed in a speech of remarkable vigor, and the meeting was also addressed by several priests, amongst them the Rev. J. Crowe, P. P.; the Rev. Fathers O'Neill, O'Meara and McKenna. It is in Clare now as it was in Clare of old—priests and people are together in the maintenance of Irish rights. Clare, in a word, is heart and soul with Ireland in the present struggle, and Ireland is with Mr. Parnell.

## LABOR OF LOVE.

DUBLIN, WEXFORD AND WICKLOW FARMERS ASSEMBLY IN LARGE NUMBERS AND PLOUGH MR. PARNELL'S LAND.

An interesting demonstration took place in the demesne of Mr. Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow, Jan. 16, on the occasion of the ploughing of fifty acres of Avondale farm by a large number of farmers of the county Wicklow and the counties of Dublin and Wexford. The demonstration was intended as another evidence of the esteem in which the farmers hold the leader of the Irish people, and in its extent and the warmth of the zeal shown by the farmers to participate in the work it recalled the memorable occasion when many farmers and laborers took part in a similar work when Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham as a suspect. This tribute to Mr. Parnell is one solely reserved for the farmers and agricultural laborers, and that the enthusiasm displayed at the demonstration showed no abatement was gratifying to its promoters, Mr. Andrew J. Kettle, Mr. James Grehan, and P. L. O. Cabinteely. The portion of the Avondale demesne which was the scene of the demonstration is a large field containing fifty statute acres. It is situated near Avondale House, and stretches for a short distance along the beautiful vale of Avoca. Last year the field was under a cereal crop, and a similar crop having been prescribed for it this year, the farmers decided to organize the demonstration to prepare it for the seed. About 10 o'clock in the morning numbers of laboring men began to assemble in the Avondale demesne, and for a couple of hours horses and carts with ploughs were arriving at frequent intervals upon the scene. Mr. Grehan and Mr. Kettle were the superintendents of the operations, and the dispatch and completeness with which the somewhat extensive work was carried out proved their practical efficiency in matters agricultural. At 12 o'clock, 160 ploughs were set in motion in different parts of the lands, and when they got into full working order the scene

was most interesting and unique. Almost every variety of plough was present, and the well-bred, powerful horses attached to some implements of modern make showed that the well-to-do farmers took an interest in the work, as did the older make of plough and less valuable team that the poorer tenants were mindful of the gratitude due to Mr. Parnell. The horses were all decked out with green boughs and arrayed with ribbons. In some of the ploughs green banners were neatly arranged, and most of the ploughmen displayed the national colors in scarfs and hat bands. The work was accomplished so expeditiously that the entire fifty acres were ploughed in less than four hours. In an adjoining field about 100 carts were engaged in carrying the produce of six acres of potatoes from the pits to the farmyard at Avondale. The whole appearance of the surroundings was lively and business-like. Numbers of the fair sex and others who did not take part in the work assembled as interested spectators. Mr. Parnell was not at home, but was represented by his manager, Mr. Kerr, who in the evening entertained the farmers who were present during the day at Avondale House.

## GREAT IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago reception to the Messrs. Redmond, both Irish members of the British Parliament, on Jan. 29th, was a great success, and an impressive illustration of the strength of Irish national feeling in that rushing city. Mr. John Redmond's speech was one of extraordinary power from the first. He briefly sketched the English confiscations of Irish land, and the creation of a system "so vicious in principle and so brutal in practice that we look in vain for its parallel in the history of the civilized world." A natural result followed. Poverty, misery, famine, discontent, and unsuccessful rebellion followed each other in dismal sequence, generation after generation. Then the process of consolidation of estates began to creep in, and it has gone on so steadily ever since that to-day we have the astounding fact that 730 men own one-half of Ireland, and a little over 10,000 men own the whole of it.

Every member of the British Parliament was concerned in the interests of the landlord, and against the tenants until in 1870, startled into a momentary consciousness of the enormity of the system which they were supporting by their blood and their treasure, the English Parliament passed a land act which professed to protect the improvements of the tenant, but it left the old power of raising rents and of evicting the tenants in the hands of the landlord and proved a useless and hollow mockery. From that date down to the establishment of the Land League, a period of less than ten years, no less than thirty-one bills were introduced into the House of Commons to amend the land system, and although all of them were supported by an overwhelming majority of the Irish members, they were all defeated by majorities composed of Englishmen and Scotchmen. The most extreme of these measures was less revolutionary than the Land Act which in 1881 the League forced the Government to pass, and they were all conceived in a spirit of conciliation toward landlordism. The fact is that at any time for fifty years before the establishment of the Land League the people would have been willing to have made terms with the landlords. All they wanted was permission to live, permission to remain so long as they paid a fair rent in undisputed possession of their poor homes, dearer to them than their palaces to the rich. Their *summum bonum* was fixity of tenure and sufficient food, and they were forever begging for justice and holding out the hand of conciliation. All they wanted was to go on carrying the soil with their labor for the benefit of the landlord. But no! The absolute power of landlordism would not be yielded, and generation after generation the landlords of Ireland rudely repulsed the hand of friendship held out to them by the people. But they did it once too often. A new spirit sprang to life among the people. They could be uncompromising as well as the landlords, and not one moment were they adopted from the standard of their enemies. The word of "No surrender." Henceforth they said their demands should be for their right, and their right was for the land. Fixity of tenure meant fixity of landlordism, and they would have none of it. The day of patience was past, and with one voice the cry went up to heaven that landlordism should go—"The land for the people." The men who first raised the cry were few in number. But no! They were Charles Stewart Parnell and Miss Davitt. Before many weeks had passed they found that their words had sunk deep into the hearts of the people, and that they had the manhood of Ireland at their backs. They speedily assembled the leading men together and the Land League was formed. From the very commencement the principles of the Land League were plain and unmistakable. The people—the tillers of the soil—should become the owners of it. But it was not proposed to inquire into the titles of the estate of any landlord; and with a sense of justice, nay, I believe of generosity, which the impartial historian will record with wonder and admiration, the representatives of this people, plundered and oppressed and degraded and done to death by landlordism, proposed that they should resume possession of the land upon the payment of its full, honest value to the landlord. They called upon the State to advance the money necessary for this transaction, as had been done in Prussia and other European countries, but meantime they called upon the people to organize and refuse to submit any longer to the impositions of rack-rents. You know what followed. The scheme was denounced as revolutionary and communistic; we have lived to see it adopted and recommended by a committee of the House of Lords.

Mr. Redmond rapidly sketched the work and suppression of the Land League, drawing in lines of fire the scene of an eviction in the West of Ireland, with the brutal murder of Ellen McDonagh, by a band of police, who charged with fixed bayonets on a crowd of women and children whose only offence was groaning at

the police and soldiery while forcibly removing a family for not paying the rack-rent. The brother of the poor girl, single-handed, attacked the police, and was soon placed under arrest with eyes upon his wrists. Continuing, Mr. Redmond said: "Picture that scene, ye fire-side philosophers who would reform humanity on a theory, but make no allowance for human nature and human passions, and tell me can you wonder if the people of that whole countryside, their blood turned to flame by the sight of their leaders, and stripped of every hope, were driven to desperation, to madness, to outrage and crime. Let no man misunderstand me. I deplore Irish crime. I detest it, I denounce it. But I say that Irish crime is due to English mis-government; that England has sown the wind and is reaping the whirlwind, and that upon her head rests the primary responsibility of much of the innocent blood which has been spilled in Ireland."

Speaking of the failure of the Land Act he said:

The Land Act has been in operation for about two years. Of the 600,000 tenant farmers in Ireland only 80,000 have as yet had their cases decided, and of these decisions sixty per cent. have been appealed against. The total amount of reduction of rent have only been \$350,000, and to achieve that miserable result the tenant-farmers have paid another \$500,000 in costs, and it will cost the State \$750,000 for the workings of the land commission; whereas the Land Leagues with rough-and-ready measures have obtained a reduction for the people of considerably over a million. The rents fixed by the land courts lasted for fifteen years, but at the present rate of progress it will take twenty years to decide all the cases of the disputed land in Ireland. Meantime, what are the tenant-farmers to do? The new rents date, not from the time of application to the court, but from the time of the decision of the question of rent by the final court. So that the most rack-rented tenant may find on applying to the court that he has years to wait, and that meantime he is liable to eviction for non-payment of the old rent. This is a direct inducement for the landlords to appeal from one tribunal to another, and of itself will be sufficient to clog the entire machinery of the act. But it is a small defect compared with some of the others. The entire class of leaseholders, 130,000 of the most rack-rented tenants in Ireland—are entirely excluded from all the benefits under the Act.

A BRILLIANT PERORATION. What has been the history of the eighty-two years of the so-called union with England? A history of ruined prosperity, of embittered passions, of poverty, misery, famine, insurrection, bloodshed, and murder—a history of reforms refused to peaceful agitation only to be granted afterward to violence, and from the days of Catholic emancipation down, the same lesson taught to the people—to hope nothing from England's sense of justice, but everything from her fear. Such a system of government stands self-condemned before the world and cannot last. Here, where the paralyzing fingers of centralization have not hid their withering grasp, where a free congress legislates for a free country, it ought not to be necessary for me to argue in favor of Irish legislative independence. Were I disposed I might base Ireland's claim for self-government upon England's failing to govern her; upon the disastrous effects which the union has entailed upon every Irish industry and every Irish interest. In a word, I might base our claim upon grievances; but although I know that a claim so based must be powerful in the minds of all impartial men, at the same time I will not base dishonor as to pretend that either I or the Irish people base our claims for self-government upon grievances alone. We believe that our claim has a firmer basis. Grievances may pass away, but Ireland's nationality will remain. Grievances may pass away, but Ireland's divine right to self-government is imperishable. Do what England may, she cannot make Ireland a part of herself. She cannot make Ireland other than a separate country. The Almighty so willed it when he traced the lines of the universe, and gave to the Ireland we love a separate existence. He so willed when he gave to Irish intellects and Irish hearts a distinct and unmistakable individuality.

Now what means are we to adopt to secure the triumph of our cause? I would be very frank in this matter. I believe that all means which brave and honorable men would consistently adopt justifiable for Ireland. But in the selection of means, as practicable politicians and reasonable beings, we are bound to select those which are most likely to succeed. The means adopted by the Irish people for the last four or five years are plodding patience and persevering efforts. The people have learned a lesson of political patience. They have a leader whose political sagacity has been proved and whose transparent honesty has been tested, and the people see themselves at the end of every year that they are nearer to their goal.

WHEN MR. PARNELL ASSUMED the leadership of the Irish people he found Ireland's parliamentary representation little better than a mockery. For the first time in Irish history he created a rather independent Irish parliamentary party, independent of all political parties, recognizing only one tribunal—the finding of the Irish themselves. He found the great bulk of the Irish people crouching at the feet of their oppressors begging for justice. He has changed them into independent men, standing erect and demanding their rights. He found the country torn up by religious animosity, and the consequences are that to-day Catholics and Protestants and Presbyterians have been united on the popular platform. He has destroyed in theory, at any rate, the power and caprice of evictions and of arbitrarily raising rents, and the tenantry to-day see the absolute possession and ownership of their land almost within their grasp. He found the Irish franchise so restricted, in comparison to that of England and Scotland, that only one man had privileges in Ireland for every ten in those countries. The extension of the franchise which was about to be made to Ireland, all English politicians acknowledge, would not be, perhaps, were it not for the power of Mr.

Parnell and his party in the House of Commons.

Fellow-Countrymen, my last words to you to-night will be words of encouragement and hope. I believe in my heart and conscience that Ireland's night is but night over. True, her plains and her valleys still lie shrouded in darkness, but the far east and rudely glow up on the mountain-top, and he knows that the god of the day has risen, and that anon he will flood every nook and corner of the land with his broad, glad light, and that darkness and the things of darkness shall disappear. When that moment comes—that moment for which our forefathers so wildly and so vainly prayed, and wept, and struggled—there will go up to heaven a cry that will be echoed from the corners of the earth; that will be chorused in America and re-echoed under the Southern cross; and the sea-outside Gaels, wherever they may be, will bear that cry, and they will rejoice, for they will know, their glad hearts will tell them, that the God of justice who has decreed that those who sow in tears shall reap in joy, has at last regarded the tears and the sufferings of a faithful people, and that Ireland, their Ireland, is free. Mr. Redmond's voice had a pathetic touch as he uttered the conclusion of his address. When delivering his peroration there were tears in his voice and in his eyes, and a flash was upon his cheeks. A deep hush had fallen upon the assembly. Throughout all the long and utter silence reigned. It continued some moments after Mr. Redmond had finished; the nerve strings had been too tensely drawn to permit of an immediate relaxation. Then a shout arose, and another and another, until the walls fairly reverberated the sound.

## MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., DENOUNCES THE EMIGRATION POLICY.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., addressed a crowded meeting recently, in the rooms of the South-West Branch of the Irish National League, Blackfriars Road, London. We take the following extract from his speech:

"I pass to the subject of emigration, the second great branch of Lord Spencer's policy. I tell you quite plainly that I don't believe one single word of what most of the English advocates of emigration say in favor of their scheme. With many of them philanthropy is a sham, with the majority it is downright hypocrisy (cheers). The one man who has had the courage to avow the true motive of the policy of emigration is Lord Derby. 'I think, he said, 'a few millions spent on emigration just now would pay us well.' Would pay us well? You and I have both witnessed the parting of the Irish father from his son, the Irish mother from her daughter at an Irish railway station. We have heard the heartrending cries as they knew that for the last time on earth they looked into each other's eyes, and we know the profound depths of intense suffering which this represents, and Lord Derby's comment is, a few millions would pay as well. (Cheers.) Why, if he were talking of a knacker going to a yard for carrion to turn into cats' meat, the language could not be crasser or more brutal or heartless (loud cheers). But then remember the language is plain and truthful. He does not, like another distinguished advocate of emigration, dangle a rope in one hand and dangle a baby in the other (laughter and cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, the true motive of the policy of emigration is to weaken the national forces of Ireland (cheers). I see that Mrs. Tuke has been quoting the opinion of a Catholic American bishop of, I believe, the Irish race—I mean Dr. Ireland, of St. Paul's. I had the pleasure of an interview once with that able, energetic, and I am sure, high-minded prelate.

"If I were to be favored with another interview with him, I would like to argue this question of emigration out. First, I would desire to point out that emigration confers no benefit upon the people left behind. On the contrary, it greatly prejudices their position. So long as the nation's right of Ireland are denied, so long will a portion of the people be unable to live prosperously in Ireland. Every man taken from Ireland diminishes the chance of the restoration of their national rights. Every man taken from Ireland just now is therefore an addition to the forces which will perpetuate the poverty and maintain the necessity of emigration for Ireland (loud cheers). That is the central consideration in discussing emigration, that it is the conditions of Irish Government which must be changed, and that until these are changed Irish poverty will be chronic (cheers). Further, would have asked Dr. Ireland whether he was aware that with the diminution of the Irish population there is a simultaneous diminution of the cultivated area of the country, and I would have called the Archbishop's attention to this most remarkable fact, that recent statistics prove that the marriage rate and the birth rate in Ireland are now lower than in most of the countries of Europe. That is a most significant fact. What does it prove? Why, that it is the young and strong who are leaving the country, that it is the old, who are married already, or passed the marrying age, that remain at home; in other words, it shows that English rule has not only taken four millions of our people, but that those four millions, speaking generally, were the flower of our people; and again, speaking generally, the five millions left behind do not represent the youngest, the strongest, the most energetic portion of the race (cheers). The policy of Lord Spencer is the legitimate descendant of the policy of Oliver Cromwell. The Protector sought to destroy the Irish race by fire and sword. Lord Spencer, after the more civilized manner of his age, seeks to weaken the nation by emigration—the means are different, the end is the same (cheers)."

OBTAINED.—We are pleased to notice that our esteemed young friend S. A. Pendergast, son of Mr. John Pendergast, of this city, received the order of sub-deaconship at the hands of Bishop Waterson, of Columbus, Ohio, a few weeks since.

## IRELAND'S CASE.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P., DISCUSES THE IRISH QUESTION BEFORE AN ENGLISH AUDIENCE.

Mr. Justin McCarthy delivered an address on "Ireland's Case" before a crowded meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, Eng., Jan. 13. We give a brief extract from his able speech:

Mr. McCarthy, when the cheering which greeted his appearance upon the platform had subsided, asked what was the question of the issue between England and Ireland? Irishmen were saying up to the present and always the past government of England and Ireland had not been equal, and had not been based on anything like the principle of equal justice. On that point every one of them were in accordance. He did not believe that there was a single Englishman who would not say with him that the government of Ireland from the earliest settlement down far into this century was so bad as to have no excuse or vindication whatever. He did not want to go back too much into the past; still it was not historically possible to break with the past, although their story was continuous. Therefore he wanted them to understand that while he did not lay too much stress on the history of Irish government and mis-government in the past, yet it was impossible to understand their story or claim at all if they confined themselves to the question of Irish government in the present. There were three or four great sources of complaint which Irishmen had to make against England. The spirit of misgovernment which kept Ireland down for so many centuries kept down and was leveled against the English people as well. The government of England by the people began within the memory of living men, with the first reform bill of 1832. Ireland had three grievances in especial—the question of religion, the question of the land and the question of the political ruling system. He did not intend to take much account of the religious question, as it had already been to a great extent put down by public opinion, and the details remaining might easily be settled. Then they came to the question of the land, and there it was necessary to go back a little into history. He found it impossible to understand why any English popular audience should have the slightest sympathy, with the cause of the Irish landlord. There never was a single question raised in Parliament or out of it which had for its object the benefit of the English people in which the Irish Tory landlord body were not found to war against improvement and progress. (Cheers.) He was not speaking of landlords as men but as cases, and he said they had been the enemies of the Irish people, and had also proved themselves enemies of the English people when they had a chance of so doing. The Irish farmer and laborer held his very existence at the mercy of his landlord, and recent legislation had shown that it was essential to the life of the country that the law should stop in and say: "This people shall exist without you—in spite of you—in defiance of you, if needs be. The signs of the times were long enough seen in Ireland, and attempt after attempt was made to redress the grievances of the land, but the legislation always came too late to be of the slightest use. If a bill happened to pass the House of Commons, the House of Lords, House of Landlords, many of them Irish landlords, dealt very summarily with it. He asked whether, under this condition of things, they could have had in Ireland a race of men growing up favorably affected towards the House of Commons and the English Parliament. Was it possible that the people could have felt anything but profound distrust of the system of government at Westminster. (Cheers.)

## CATHOLIC NOTES.

Right Rev. Louis E. Hostot died in Rome on Friday, February 9. He was rector of the American College, and had been recently created a Domestic Prelate by the Pope.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan will shortly go to work upon a life of the late Archbishop of Tuam, John McHale. Dr. McHale, professor of the Irish college in Paris and nephew of the deceased Archbishop, is collecting the material and will soon place it in Mr. Sullivan's hands.

In France Bishop Freppel, member of the Chamber of Deputies, exhorts the clergy to preserve an attitude of neutrality in political matters. He advises laymen, however, to serve the cause of the Comte de Paris, the legitimate heir of the Comte de Chambord.

Most Rev. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was tendered an enthusiastic welcome by his devoted flock. Nearly two hundred priests were present at a banquet given in honor of the Archbishop, at which an address and a purse containing \$7,000, were presented to his Grace.

La France publishes an account of negotiations now pending between France and the Vatican. The recent visit paid to the Pope by the Crown Prince of Germany, has had the effect of rousing Prime Minister Ferry. He has promised to make an effort to ameliorate the condition of the clergy and of the dispersed religious orders.

From "Plain facts about Texas" we learn the following relative strength of the religious denominations in that state: Methodist Episcopal, 17,701; Methodist Episcopal, colored, 9,373; Methodist Episcopal, South, 82,339; Protestant Methodist, 5,000; Presbyterian, 10,311; Presbyterian, South, 5,200; Cumberland Presbyterian, 13,287; Protestant Episcopal, 3,665; Campbellites, 16,000; Baptist, 70,857; other sects 2,945; Roman Catholic, 120,000.

The College of the Propaganda, finding its means of action and influence liable to be crippled by the decisions of the Court of Cassation, has determined to put its wealth beyond the reach of the Italian Government by removing its financial base of operations from Rome and establishing new financial bases in London, Paris, Vienna, New York, Bombay, and Sydney. The Archbishop in each city will be delegated to receive the subscriptions which were hitherto sent direct to the Propaganda Treasury. The College will apply them to the work of the Church in their own countries. The administration of the Propaganda will remain in Rome.