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## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1887. THE DUTIES OF CATHOLIC ELEC-TORS.

We have great pleasure in transferring to our columns the following extract from a Pastoral addressed by the first Bishop of this diocese to his people on their duties as electors. His remarks on this subject are very instructive and are quite pertinent now, as our Catholic people will next week be called upon to xercise the franchise:
"Let every citizen who is qualified by

the law to assist in giving Legislators to his country, consider well that he called upon to perform a moral act for which he will have to render, one day, a severe and strict account to the All-Seeing Judge of men's consciences. Consequently let him be influence solely by those unchangeable principles of eternal justice, truth and honesty which alone constitute the moral worth of our actions.

With this view, let electors rememnever to give their votes but to secure the election of men truly honest, and able and willing to protect our civil and the Catholic to allow himself to be moved in the performance of his sacred duty by selfish interests, vindictiveness, or any other unworthy motives.

"You will not forget, Rev. Sir, to remind both electors and candidates of the heinousness of the crime of perjury which is too frequently committed on the occasion of elections. You cannot denounce in too energetic terms the Catholic, who, yielding to the shameful bait of bribery, sells his vote for a paltry consideration, who thinks himself author ized, in order to defeat a political opponent, to have recourse to slander and cal umny by circulating evil reports and thus

"Those guilty of such odious practice should be reminded that they are unworthy of the Sacraments, so long as injuries offered by them to the name or unrepaired."

An able and excellent lecture on the Cathedral looked its best, being brilliantly lighted and crowded to the doors by an intelligent and appreciative audience comprising a large number of Protes tant citizens, and of professional men, The singing and the playing of the organ by the talented organism were very fine indeed. Mrs. Crook and Miss Glesson were in excellent voice, and sang several solos with great accept ance. The audience was particulary interested in the singing of the sanctuary boys, numbering about forty, who sang in their soft sweet voices every alternate verse of the psalms with the choir in the organ loft. The proceeds which were for the benefit of the poor assisted by St. Vincent de Paul's Society. were much larger than in any previous

The Right Rev. TJ Dowling, D. D., the new Bishop of Peterborough, was present in the sanctuary. May his years in the episcopate be long and many and filled with blessings. A full report of the Bishop of London's lecture will appear in our next issue

MR. JOHN MORLEY, speaking at Newcastle, said the Conservative Liberal Union was crumbling away. There had been no recoil of popular opinion on the Irish question, but the Home Rule tide was flowing slowly but steadily. Lord Hart. ington's latest speech, he continued, revealed complete impotence in the face of a difficult problem. The question was: surely the time was opportune to satisfy of Mr. Gladstone's.

Under the protecting ægis of his position in the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, Bishop Coxe of Western New York has been delivering lectures before "refined and intellectual" audiences in the Convocation Hall of Trinity College, Toronto. It is deplorable that the head of a religious body of so much influence as the Episcopalians of Western New York exercise should exhibit so much puerility and intolerance combined, as Bisbop Coxe displayed on these occa sions. Yet we are gravely informed by the Mail of the 4th and 5th inst. that Dr. Coxe is one of the most scholarly Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, and that his lectures were "able" and showed "extensive learning and deep research."

It is not from any desire on our part to belittle an opponent that we characterize the pseudo Bishop's statements as puerile; but when the right reverend gentleman makes use of the advantage which his that what he would pass as sound philoso. phy is but foam and froth.

The bishop begins by informing his hearers that, "from the rigorous standpoint of a Catholic, a primitive Christian . . there is no such thing as the Roman Catholic Church. It is a fiction. It does not exist."

to be styled Catholic, and that the arguments which he brings forward to sustain his position are perfectly valid to prove ber that it is incumbent upon them that neither the English Church, nor his church was of course the established own, has any title to the name Catholic, church in England as in all other Western which they so pompously claim, while countries when there existed no other, but they leave unscathed the glorious title of she was not the creature of Parliament religious rights. Hence it will appear which all the efforts of heresy have not by any means. When in 596 St. Augusnow unworthy it is of the citizen and of been able to deprive the Catholic, Apos. tine came to plant the faith in the land, tolic Church in communion with the he came as missionary from Pope Gregory See of Rome? He says: "It could not be at the same time Roman, of the Roman City . . . and the Catholic Church. It may be a part of the Catholic Church. When a part undertakes to usurp the place of the whole . . . it is simply a fiction." If Anglican and England be substituted only oppose the teaching of Venerable for Roman and Roman City, we shall have a valid argument to prove that the

and further, it cannot be even part of the Catholic Church. The word Anglican, or English, localizes it; and a local Church cannot be Catholic or Universal. fearing the Lord to preach the word of sowing the seeds of lasting hatred and As Lord Macaulay pointedly said, the God to the English nation. They having English Church is "an institution as purely local as the court of common dertaken that work, and gone part of their pleas." It exists for England alone. way began to think of returning home. . It owes its origin to circumstances which were purely English. It was instituted (whom he, the Pope, had appointed to be character of a fellow-citizen are left by an English king and Parliament. Its consecrated Bishop, in case they were redoctrines were framed to suit the whims ceived by the English) that he might by of English people, and a minority of the humble entreaty obtain of the holy Gre-CATHOLIC WORSHIP AND THE English people too, Its history goes gory that they should not be compelled to not beyond the limits which con- undertake so dangerous, so toilsome and tain the history of English influence. so uncertain a journey." An able and excellent lecture on the shows subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship the Bishop of Lordon in St. Peter's time above subject was delivered by his Lord-ship time above subject was d ship the Bishop of London in St. Peter's tion which formed an independent nation which ensured a kind reception from

English Church is by no means Catholic :

are held to be the teachings of Corist! arrived in Britain." Dr. Coxe's Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States is the result. Truly this was a fact unprecedented in the history of Christianity. It was before the Christian theory that the Church of Christ ted Metropolitan of England, by Etherius, is one in which the promise made to the so that all the Bishops of Britain were by patriarchs was to be fulfilled that in their seed "all nations of the earth chall be

blessed." Gen. xxii, 18: xii, 3: xxvi, 47, &c.

American offshoots claim to be even a the Pope's supreme authority. It is notopart of the Catholic Church. The Catho- rious that scarcely any nation was more lic Church of Christ was instituted for all attached to the authority of the Roman time. Christ promises to remain with her See, than England before the Reformation, all days, even to the consummation of the and this is what Hallam means when he world." St. Matt. xxviii. 20. She is the says. judge of controversies, and of the conduct of offending brethren, and whosoever will not hear her voice must be esteemed

For this reason were "apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers given for the perfection of the saints unto the edification of the body of Christ till we all meet in the unity of faith, that we may not now be children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every word of doctrine." the Apostles' Creed we are bound to adhere at all times to "the Holy Catholic Church." When, therefore, Henry VIII. and Queen a difficult problem. The question was: Enzapeth refused to submit to the Pope's "What are we waiting for ?" Ireland was authority, the Catholic Church existed, admittedly orderly in many parts, and But the Church of England formed an refuting "the frauds of Lutheran heresy" her wants. Even if Parliament adopted acknowledging no general central author- his grief to see religion subjected to such the Canadian scheme for Ireland such a ity. She formed her own code of laws, cruel attacks." He adds: "Moved by

and she can form no part of it.

But the blahop maintains that the reasoning applies to the Catholic In our next issue we shall continue our "Roman") Church, as far, at least, as review of Bishop Coxe's two lectures. At title. This is not true. The Church is Catholic because she was sent to teach, and she does teach all mankind. She is Roman, because her Rome, and from Rome governed the edges in his lecture that the primacy of the He says :

"There is a difference between primacy "There is a difference between primary and supremacy which are frequently con-fused. The former was always conceded, while the supremacy of that See did not become a dogma till the present time."

This acknowledged primacy is sufficient to show that the Catholic Church is Catholic and Roman at the same time, but no one ever claimed that Christ appointed the King or Queen of England to the headship of his whole Church, so that high position gives him, to inculcate there is all the difference in the batted of Catholics, he has no reason to world between the two cases. The world between the two cases. The complain if we measure his assertions with Church can be, and is at the same time the yard-wand of common sense, and show Catholic and Roman, but she is not and cannot be at the same time "the English or Anglican Church" and Catholic. Are we not justified, then, in saying that Dr. Coxe's brilliant lecture is a puerile attempt to blindfold and mislead an intellectual audience?

But what are we to think of such assertions as these which follow:

And we are told that this brilliant declaration was greeted by the "refined and intellectual clerics" and laics present with applause.

Did the bishop and his learned hearers not reflect that this assertion, like a boomerang, returns to demolish the claims of the so-called Arglo-Catholic community to be styled Catholic, and that the area.

The cool effrontery of this would be refreshing in the dog days, but in this weather it is unbearable. The Catholic I. There were from time to time disputes between the Pope and the King, but throughout no one ever dreamed of denying the Pope's supremacy, which was acknowledged, not in England alone but throughout Europe.

To Bishop Coxe's assertion we need Bede, who informs us of the state of religion from the time of St. Augustine to his own day. He says :

"Pope Gregory being moved by divine inspiration sent the servant of God Augustine, and with him several other monks in obedience to the Pope's commands un-

.:. In short, they sent back Augustine

out of the American Colonies. An in- Etherins Archbishop of Arles, on his way, dependent church had to be established, and that "Augustine, strengthened by the which, not satisfied with remodelling the confirmation of the blessed Father Greliturgy, must also remodel the doctrines gory, returned to the work of the word of of the mother Church which in England God with the servants of Christ, and

St. Augustine being well received by Ethelbert established himself at Canterbury, and was shortly afterwards in pursuance of Pope Gregory's orders consecrathe Pope put under his jurisdiction.

In the face of such facts it certainly requires no small amount of assurance to Nor can either the Anglican Church or its assert that England never acknowledged

"England indeed has been obsequious beyond most other countries to the arrogance of her hierarchy; especially during "as the heathen and the publican." xviii. the Anglo-Saxon period, when the nation was sunk in ignorance and effeminate superstition."

This is an enemy's way of saying that the Pope's authority was fully recognized. Indeed Henry VIII. himself by his anxiety to obtain the Pope's sanction to his divorce from Queen Catharine recognized Eph. iv. 11, 14. Therefore is it that by this fully; but more directly in his "defence of the Seven Sacraments" does he declare his attachment to the church : that is to the church as she existed with the Elizabeth refused to submit to the Pope's Pope at her head. In his letter to Pope Leo X, in this book he declares that in independent society, adhering to, and he is actuated by his "love of religion, and course would not be less liberal than that and framed her doctrines to please herself my attachment to the church, and by my

that I may not deserve the name of ingrate."

he claims to be the sole owner of this present we shall only add that while he states a known falsehood when he says that "there was no Roman Catholic Church in England, except under James II. It comes with a bad grace that one divinely appointed head fixed his See in whose very title of Bishop, as well as whose Church, owe their very existence Church: and even Bishop Coxe acknowl- entirely to Acts of Parliament, as distinguished from divine institution, should whole Church belongs to the Roman See. make it a reproach to Catholics that Acts of Parliament ever recognized the Catholic Church. Yes: the laws of England, as well as of other countries to do anything so violently unconstitu-

have recognized the Catholic Church, but they did the authority of the Anglican Church. The authority of the Catholic Church is from God, and Parliaments that acknowledge it merely acquiesce in the divine will.

MONTREAL'S INCREASE.

Those who, on the figures of Toronto's rapid growth, based predictions of an early displacement by the Queen City of Montreal, as the commercial metro polis of Canada, are not likely to derive much comfort from the figures just published of Montreal's rapid increase in population. We borrow from the Herald

The total population of Montreal, according to the municipal census, which has just been completed, is at present 185,544. According to the Dominion Government census of 1881, it was 150,732. The increase has therefore been

The following shows the population of each ward in 1881 and 1886 respec-

ST. ANN'S WARD, 25,442 WEST WARD. 2991 CENTRE WARD. EAST WARD. 2 936 4,186 ST. LOUIS WARD. 19 375 23,278 ST. JAMES WARD, 28.288 St. MARY'S WARD. 27.226 ST. ANTONIE WARD. 42,041 ST. LAWRENCE WARD. 14,318 Sr. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD 16,447 8,834 HOCHELAGA. 4 111 6 339 150.732 185 544

A large proportion of Montreal's increase is, of course, due to suburban annexation, but there has also been a solid increase in the city as it stood in 1880. Montreal has suffered much from the small pox and from the inundations of the St. Lawrence. These are, of course, preventible evils, and we may, therefore, expect the civic authorities of our first commercial city to spare no effort in making visitations of those scourges all but physically impossible. The whole country is interested in the growth and prosperity of Montreal. We all rejoice with it in its prosperity and grieve with it in its sorrows Pleased then are we here in Western Ontario to give the above figures, indicative as they are of solid, if not overthat that growth is a certain index of Canada's substantial progress and therefore something of which we may with reason all feel proud.

RADICALISM RAMPANT.

The Swiss republic is very largely influenced in its domestic policy by the course and conduct of its greater and more powerful neighbors. The religious revolt of the 16th century brought upon Switzerland a multitude of evils, which the revolutionary era inaugurated in 1789 has but tended to renew and perpetuate. Of this truth we have been reminded from the reading in a Catholic contemporary of the following:

"For several years the Catholic Jura in "For several years the Catholic Jura in Switzerland has been in every way perse-cuted by the Radical clique of Berne. Every kind of persecution was adopted towards the schools; good Catholic masters were subjected to tyranny and chicanery, the influence of the clergy excluded, and the godless secular system introduced. Now for the fruits of the new system. Now for the truits of the new system. The official report of the education department of Berne Canton for 1885.6 says:
In the Jura the primary schools still leave much to be desired. The arrondissements of Neuenstadt and Courtelary are certainly almost on a level with the other certainly almost on a level with the other arrondissements of the old canton. But all the more unsatisfactory is the state of things in Munster, Delsberg, Pruntrut, Freibergen, and Laufen, which with Schwarzenburg stand the very worst in the examination of recruits.' Now it is exactly these latter arrondissements which for according to the state of the s for several years have had the most to suffer from the invasion of the new secu-lar teachers. Yet Berne is supposed to be the 'model canton' for education, and such are the results it produces."

The Protestantism of Switzerland, Calvinistic in character, is of the most fierce, aggressive and intolerant kind, overbearing and even bloodthirsty. We cannot and her adherents. She, therefore, cut love for religion. . . I find myself con- Jura are subjected to indignity, injustice

strained to defend my mother the Church, and even persecution. Ever since 1848 there has been observable in the Helvetic republic a strong tendency towards centralization. Before that date the various cantons were all but independent republics in themselves. Since then, however, there has been a very marked tendency towards the diminution of cantonal inde pendence and the aggrandizement of federal power. The change came about in this way. The spirit of revolution and innovation fostered during the period from 1789 to 1815 re-asserted itself in 1830, and growing in boldness and in strength, at length, in 1844 forced the federal diet to consider a proposition for the expulsion of the Jesuits, the diet refused tional. The radicals at once flew to arms such laws did not create her authority, as and bodies of organized armed men, known as the free corps, invaded the Catholic cantous, but were at first defeated. In self defence the Catholic cantons formed a league called the Sunderbund, to resist radical aggression. A general clamor was raised in the Protestant cantons for the suppression of the Catholic organization. In 1847, by force and fraud, a majority was secured in the federal diet against the Sunderbund, and the Jesuits ex. pelled. Civil war at once broke out, the Catholic party fighting for cantonal independence and ancestral freedom, the radicals for federal encroachment and the effacement of cantonal rights. The radicals triumphed. made the league cantons liable for all the expenses of the war, expelled the Jesuita and suppressed the monasteries. From that period dates the practical supremacy of radicalism in Swiss councils and the consequent decline of the spirit of true republicanism in that ancient, heroic, and nistoric nation. In language, of every 1000 Swiss 702 speak German, 226 French, 55 Italian, and 17 Romaunsh, a corruption of Latin. We have before us a table of the population by cantons in Switzerland that will, we know, be useful and instructive to many of our readers as showing the relative strength of Protestants and Catho-

lies in that interesting country. Cantons Cath. 89,180 2,358 11 720 Aargan .. Appenzil (Outer).....
Appenzil (Inner)..... 10,245 Bern ..... Fribourg ..... 66,015 93,957 47,868 Geneva ..... Glarus..... drisons ..... St. Gall..... Schaffbausen..... Schwytz..... Solothurn.... Thurgan. ..... 23 454 Ticino.... Unterwalden (Upper) Unterwalden (Lower) 14,056 11,632 95 963 Vaud .. 211,686 Zug ..... 20,082 878 17,942 263,730

1 084 525 1 566 345

These figures are for 1870, but there has

been no material change in the relative strength of Swiss Protestantism and Cathoicism since that time. In thirteen cantons there is a Catholic and in eleven Protestant popular majority. But so aggressive is Swiss Protestant radicalism that the cantons of Geneva and St. Gall minority. In Geneva the old Catholi schism received governmental sanction and the Catholics were deprived of their own churches. The Bishop was exiled and the priests inhibited from duty Some improvement has lately taken place in the religious situation of Switzerland, but the Catholic minorities everywhere, and the Catholic mejorities in some places, still suffer grevious injustice. It is worthy of remark that whereas there is in all cantons a comparatively large Catholic, there is in many of them a very small Protestant population. The present Swiss constitution dates from 1874. This constitution hands over the control of the army, the direction of foreign affairs, the adjustment of differences between the cantons, and the management of police and post office, to a federal assembly. The powers of this body, in so far as they supercede those of cantonal legislative bodies, not clearly defined, but the tendency is towards the centralization of an effective legislative action in the hands of the federal assembly. This assembly consists of two chambers, the first known as the State Council, consisting of 44 members; the second known as the National Council. consisting of 135 members, elected in the proportion of 1 to every 20,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council, consisting of 7 members, holding office for three years. From this council is chosen the president, who has none of the quasi-royal power of the American Chief Msgistrate. The present Federal Council is dominated by a very marked hostility to the Holy See, but it is powerless to prevent the growth of the church or crush her independence. The Swiss Catholics are amongst the most de-

expect that Catholic Switzerland, sorely ried as she has been in the past, severely visited as she has been in our generation, is rapidly approaching a period of lasting peace, in which her growth will be admirable, her progress as marvellous as that of any church in the whole domain of

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. JOHN L. CARLETON, of St. John, N. B ,delivered an interesting lecture on "Ireland in Exile," in Milford, February 6th, under the auspices of St. Rose T. A. Society. He dealt with the subject in a masterly manner, and at the close was congratulated on his success by many of the audience.

THE result of the approaching trial of Mr. Dillon for conspiracy is awaited at Dublin with general interest. If the Government succeeds in convicting Mr. Dillon and his fellow workers in the Irish plan of campaign, their new scheme of criminal legislation for Ireland may be postponed. If they fail, the Conspiracy Bill will be declared urgent.

THE Marquis of Hartington, in the course of his speech on Mr. Parnell's amendment, said if the plan of campaign was not illegal, if its enforcement was not stopped, there would be an end to all relations between landlord and tenant. The sooner an end is put to all relatives between landlord and tenant,

as understood in Ireland, the better for the Empire and for the cause of humanity. The country is one of a few wealthy landlords and very many starving tenants. There can be no peace and no propriety while this system endures. The Irish motto should be "Buy the rascals out," and if they will not sell at a fair price, then turn them out.

THE Lord Mayor of London received a deputation of gentlemen representing the organization known as the Irish Association for the Defense of the Union, Among the spokesmen for the deputation were the Duke of Abercorn and Earl of Pembroke. The Lord Mayor of London, the happy hunting ground of the world's "Shylocks," of course expressed sympathy for the Duke and for the Earl, and also for the other Dukes and the other Earls for whom they were the spokesmen. The Mayor would, moreover, recommend their appeal to the consideration of all parties in the country. No sympathy whatever do those people deserve, and very little, we feel convinced will they receive from the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom.

MR. GLADSTONE, in an article in the February number of the Nineteenth Century, contends that though Ireland formerly gained concessions from Eng. land through fear, an attempt by Ireland to repeat her former tactics would be like warring against Heaven now. Eng. land's strength, compared with Ireland's. is as ten to one. He would rather rely, he says, upon England's innate sense of justice. Mr. Gladstone defends the American donations to Ireland, on the ground that they have done much to are not controlled by the majority but by he says, if in aid of a bad cause, make it a to remind us of our duty. To the contention that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would be to hand the Government over to the Nationalists, Mr. Gladstone replies that if Nationalism is to prevail it is unwise to exasperate it to a spirit of vengeance.

High School Matters.—The first regular meeting for 1887 of the Orillia High School Board was held yesterday. Officers appointed for present year as follows:—Chairman, Roy K. A. Campbell; Secretary, H. S. Scadding; Property Committee, Messre. Scadding; Wallace and Chase. A resolution was passed that the Board ask the Education Department to allow the Scripture reading to be read at the most suitable time. Mr. G. H. Hale commenced to address the Board, but his remarks savoring of the dictatorial, Mr. Bertram called his attention to the fact that he was not a member, and had no right to speak. A somewhat heated discussion took place between Mesers. Scadding, Wallace and Bertram over the Scripture reading question, Mr. Wallace alluding to Mr. Hale as "a man of small mind and strong proclivities," after which the Board adjourned.—Orillia Times.

This is the fifth time in succession that

This is the fifth time in succession that the above compliment has been paid to Rev. Father Campbell and the Catholics of Orillia, It speaks well for the liberality of our non-Catholic fellow citizens. There have been clergymen of other denominations on the Board all along.

MR. THOMAS SEXTON, while speaking on Parnell's amendment, taunted the Government on their inability to rule Ireland without the assistance of an army as large as the one needed in India. Parnell's amendment, he contended, raised questions of vital and practical importance. The whole policy of the Government in Ireland, whether it was voted in the world. They know how to called reform of the criminal procedure suffer for faith, and those who law or coercion, hinged upon the relacan suffer for faith are sure of Heaven's tions between the landlords and their blessings. We may, then, confidently tenants. All offers on the part of ten-

ants to arbitrate the question had been spurned, and the tens stood with their backs against defying oppression, even the op of the law, because their posit morally impregnable. The everywhere in Ireland were willing fair rents, but the speaker believ the deposits banked under the campaign by the small farme which represented the utmost th able to pay) were put into a c fund the sum would not suffice three months' rent on the basis ded by the landlords. The ame was rejected by a vote of 352 to

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian. Ruskin had better take care. he follow Newman, Maning, Wilberforce and the hundreds of English shining lights, into the Church, all his great reputation found scholar and art critic wo save him from being called a ma

In the course of his remarkable in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell said: The ment talked loudly and glibly ab robbery of landlords by tener almost every title to land in Irela England, too, was founded upon and landlords had long been their tenants of the products labor." This is precisely what soften told readers of this paper.

often told readers of this paper.

The New York Independent mits fling at Catholicity once in a perhaps to prove its claim to testant, and not too independent. ing of the process of the Beatific the English Martyrs under Henr and others, it sneeringly remarks: how Rome has neglected the numerous martyrs under Queen There is an advantage in being a martyr." The Independent, if it the lessons of history, ought to kn More, Fisher and their companions martyrs for their faith, whilst the fell under Mary were martyrs politics. The Catholic martyr crown that is not of this world. Another case of the miraculous

in The Monitor, of San Francisc Thomas Hallahan, a New York b man, has recently experienced a rable cure. The facts, on his own a ticated testimony, are as follows. Hallahan contracted spinal several years ago, and was finally to use crutches. Various doctor consulted without success; but Hallahan did not despair. E always been a firm believer in the of prayer, and his faith was weakened in this time of trial. weakened in this time of trial, gone to Philadelphia to consult the prominent specialist in that cit after a thorough diagnosis of tease, pronounced it incurable, he visit to the Little Sisters of the control of the Poor, who gave him some of Lourdes, and advised him to novena. He accordingly did neglected to complete the nov receiving holy Communion. Natanding this, he was partially Some months afterwards, hower digease returned with increased or digease returned with increased or disease returned with increased se and finally his strength seeme gether gone, when, happening to visit to Brooklyn, he again receive of the Lourdes Water from the Si Mercy. He began a second now mercy. He began a second nov the end of which he rose from radically cured man. In a true s gratitude, he left this country immediately for France, that he repair to the Grotto of Lourdes, i ment of a promise he made Blessed Virgin.

There was a time when the h
of the Church were the godsend
poor toilers for bread; a time w
churches of the living God were in houses of prayer, galleries of art, tives to devotion. Time, in the the Church, is a respite, a repriev to men to save their souls; time sense of the modern world, is when the many are to labor to the few; a term so precious that it can be spared for the many

Boston Pilot.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is very inc Mr. Goldwin Smith is very in with Senator Ingalls for his late in against English arrogance and and asks if it is not strange to two portions of the same rathave only been separated for a century, one should be a mass of ism, cowardice, bullying, insoler everything else that is vile, who other has arrived at such a pitch tue, civilization, chivalry and urbato produce Mr. Ingalls?" Mr. proceeds upon the assumption, a common with people of his sort, t population of the United States i p of the descendants of Englished of being, as it really is, cor of people of every other race in lawith a minority of English. Bu with a minority of English. Be posing he were right in his assuments would be nothing remark the difference to-day between Emen and the American descend Englishmen. The Englishmen who also country, not a century over two and a half centuries agliberty loving men who abandone native land because they could enfreedom there. The slaves and and lackeys did not come over with Smith, or Lord Baltimore, or Penn, or Miles Standish. The mained behind, to produce descellike Mr. Goldwin Smith.

"Paul Bert," says the Journal des "died well, in the opinion of Ton where he lived. Tonquin is a page Paul Bert died irreligiously; and, quently, in the opinion of the pag died well. Auguste Roussel, in La calls this well a horrible apothe final impenitence.

In the mining town of Leadvill there is said to be a congregation of Catholics, and 600 children in the