May 25, 1887

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

(Con'inued from first page.)

but the blood of the victim inundated the world but the block of the victim inupdated the world bringing salvation to mankind, and in principle washed away the guilt of all the ages. But our Blessed Lord was ordained a priest forever ac-cording to the order of Melchise lech. He will therefore institute a sacrifice answering to that of Melchisedech, a sacrifice which, having the of Melchisedech, a sacrifice which, having the appearances of bread and wine, shall be the same as that of Calvary, that is, the saterifice of his body and blood, offered up in an unbloody manner under the outward appearances of bread and wine, and this sacrifice He instituted when at His last supper He changed the bread and wine into His body and bood, and thereby instituted that clean oblation of the new law which in prophetic language was to be offered up for all time from clean oblation of the new law which in prophetic language was to be offered up for all time from the rising to the setting sun. Now, ss Our Saviour was not to remain on earth for all time in a visible bodily form, but was foon to accend into that heaven which He merited for us all, He ordeneed a priesthood which would for all He ordained a priesthood which would for all time offer up the Holy Sacrifice which He had time offer up the Holy Dacrince which He had just instituted, and would carry out forever the work of salvation, which He in principle had accomplished, but which was to be continued in actuality on earth as long as human souls were to be saved.

It is of faith that at His last supper our Blessed Redcomer ioguituted the Christian priesthord when he authorized and empowered bis another to do that which he to s apostles to do that which he had just do his apostles to do that which he had just done, namely, to offer up the holy sacrifice of His body and blood under the appearances of bread and wine. He then and there created the Christian priesthood, after having natituted the sacrifice it was ordained to offer for the glory of cod and the salvation of men. Jesus Bacrince is was ordaniced to one for the gooly of God and the salvation of men. Jesus Christ, then, created an order of men whom he raised to a participation in his own eternal priesthood. St. Thomas says that ordinat on impresses a character, and that this character is a spiritual and in delible sign or seal by which the soul is marked for the exercise of the acts of the Divine Worfor the exercise of the acts of the Divine Wor-ship and for the teaching of the same to others. And further, that priests partske of the priest-hood of our Divine Lord, the priesthood of Jesus Christ being the one only perpetual and universal priesthood, all priests consecrated under the new law are made one with him, and here in His own priesthood. They are there share in His own priesthood. They are, there-fore, empowered to offer up on the altar the tremendous sacrifice of the new law. They take bread and wine into their consecraed hands, and by the A'mighty power of God, delegated to them, they change that bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. At their bidding, Jesus Christ descends from His throne in heaven and becomes incar-nate in their hands. The sun stood still in the heavens at the command of Joshua; but at the word of the priest, He who crested the sun, and set it burning in the heavens, comes down from share in His own priesthood. They are, thereset it burning in the heavens, comes down from His divine throne to be offered up, an oblation of infinite value to His Eternal Father ! On of infinite value to His Eternal Father! On the alter the priest stands as another Christ, and offers up to heaven the Son of Go1, immo-lated for the sins of His people. He thereby gives God infinite honor and gloy. He deprecates and appears his wrath, renders him propitious to impure and obtains perdone for the greatest sins sinners, and obtains pardons for the greatest sins and unnumbered graces and blessings for souls. He is charged with the custody and guardian-ship of the body and blood of Christ. He ship of the body and blood of Christ. He keeps the key of the tabernacle. He carries our Lord whitherscover he wills. He, like St. Joseph, is the guardian of our Lord on earth. He distributes this bread of life at the altar, to Be distributes this bread of life at the altar, to the rich and to the poor, the fervent and the tend, sometimes, perhaps, to the unwortby. He bears him to the dying Christian, through crowded streets, through lonely and remote byeways, through darkness and storm, into the cabins of the poor, as well as the homes of the affluent and wealthy. And what a guardianship is this! What a treasure is confided to the cus ody of the priest! It is the greatest trust that God could give to man: the most intimate and the closest rela-tionship that could exist batween the Creator and His creature, save that of the hypostatic union between God and man in Christ, or that of divine maternity. Is it any wonder that of divine maternity. Is it any wonder that the faithful c in single out a priest, even though disguised, from among thousands, for they see on his face the raflex of the babitual presence of Jesus Christ and of his intimate companionship with him even, as Moses bore upon his brow the reflected light of God from his converse with him on the mountain. THE CHRISTIAN PRIESTROOD is the instrument by which Christ continues the mini try of reconciliation and salvation upon the earth, by which he exercises the rower of forgiviry sins and the ministry of preaching and traching, and of administering sacraments and all the details of sacerdotal duties. Man, as an inte ligent creature, has duties to fulfil as an interingent creature, has outles to fulfil towards God, has responsibilities to His eternal law. He owns to God the homage of his reason, the obedience of his wil', the love of his heart. the obedience of his wir, the love of his heart. Jesus Christ came to teach him his duties in these relations. Our Divine Saviour came on earth, not only to rede m and save us by His sufferings and death, He came also to be our teacher and our guide, to reveal to mankind the truths of salvation and to unfold to their wondering gaze things hidden in the mind of God His mission was to unfold to from all eternity. His mission was to unfold to man the while plan of palvation, what he should know and believe and do in order to be saved. He, therefore, spoke as no man had ever before spoken, and revealed to us the great saving truths of the Catholic religion that have ever since illuminated the whole firmament of time. The priest is the official guardian and teacher of these saving revelations of Christ. Our Blessed Saviour gave this sublime commission when im-mediately before His Ascension He said to His Apostles : "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go, therefore, teach all na-tions, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.' The people are bound under the painof eternal loss to listen to and accept the teaching of the priesthood; for Christ says: "Go preach the Gospel to ev. rv cr ature, and he that believeth cospei to every crature, and he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that be-lieveth not shall be condemned." Mark xvi., 15, 16. And guin: "He that will not hear the Church, let him be unto these as the heathen and the publican." Matt. xviii., 17. The priest is Christ's ambassador and official representative to man. "He that beareth you hearsth me, and he that depiseth you despise th me, and he that despiseth me_despiseth Him that sent me." Luke x., 17. The secred word which the priest announces is not his own. It is the word of God, the word that enlighteneth our means, co-operation and influence. Let u every man who wishes for that light which is avail ourselves of their ministrations and see the light of the world. It is the salt and savor of the earth ; the word that has changed the ta:e of the earth and created a new civilization, that has enlightened the intellect, strengthened the w. l, and purified and etherealized the affec-tons of the heart. The world that has come down through all the ages, pointing out to man his duty and responsibility to God, telling him of the vanity and emptiness of earthy things, reminding him of his immortal destiny and announcing to him the Evangel of divine mercy. This is the divine saving word which the Catho-lic priest is commissioned to proclaim in its purity and integrity to mankind. Members of sects may teach and preach, but they have no authority or mission from God to do so. They not sent them, yet they run ; I have not spoken

also the minister of reconciliation, the dispenser ; assisting like angels of hope and comfort at the of the sacre mysteries—the sacraments of our death bed and by holy prayer and sacraments Saviour. Jesus Christ instituted in His Church preparing the immortal soul for the happiness the seven sacraments, as so many channels through which the mer ts and graces of his sufferings a d death were to flow in life-giving streams for the salvat on and sanctification of his people.

The Catholic priest is the accred trd and The Catholic priest is the accredited and nathorized m niser of these sacraments. He baptizes the infant, and makes it a child of Go, an heir of heaven, and a meraber of the mystical body of Christ, which is His Church. In Gon-firmation, the Bishop, who has the plent ude of the presthood, enrols the young Christian as a soldier of the eros, and imparts to him the grace and strength and c urage to profess the truth openly, never to deny it the grace and strength and curage to profess the truth openly, never to deny it by word or work, and to suffer and die for it if required. But one of the greatest and most awful powers, because it is God-like, which Christ conferred on the priesthood, is that of forgiving sins. This power is so essentially divine, so specially an attribute of the God-head, that when Christ said to the paralytic, "Go in peace, thy s ns are forgiven," the multitude present, believing him to be a mere man, exclaimed: "This man blasphemeth. Who can forgive sins bat God alo e?" And, in fast when whe Lord more show to configu in fact, when our Lord was about to confer this power, he made use of words and employed a ceremony which plainly indicated that He was about to perform a special and altogether singular exercise of omnipotence, infinite good-ness and mercy, for He said to His Apatles, "As the Father ha h seat me, I send you." He then breathed upon them and said : "Receive then breathed upon them and said : ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall re-tain, they are retained. John xx. 23." St. John Chrw-o-tom, commenting on this power conferred on the prise, exclaims: "To the prist is given a power which God would not give either to the angels or archangels, for to these it was not said: "Whatsover you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven. Earthly princes," he said, "have iodeed the power of binding, but it is only for the body; but the onding of the priest reaches ev n to the soul, and a-conds to the beavens; insomuch as what the priests do below, God ratifies above, a:d the master confirms the sentence of the ser-vant." The poor sinner weighed down wta vant-" The poor sinner weighed down wti the burdens of his sins, and the cons iousness of his wullt, goes to the priest, a d he, clothed with his Gid-power of forgiving sin, pro-nounces on him the sentence of ab clution, and he that had been dead is c me to life again. The lost is found; the pristner is set free, and the prodigal is welcomed home again to the em-braces of his Father. Oh ! what tears have been dried up by the merciful exe cise of this power ! What broken hearts have been healed, what troubled consciences have been qu'eted and set at peace, and what blessed and im-motal hopes have been enkindled in minds shrouded in the darkness of despair. What death-beds have been robbed of their terrors, and made perceful, blessed, hopeful and happy.

The Catholic priest is, then, the m nister and representative of Jesus Christ am egst men. In the language of the Fathers, he is another Jesus Christ: Sacordos alter Christus. Like hi. Divine Master, he goes about doinz good, reclaiming the sinner, reconciling neighbors, bringing peace into families forn by dissension, instructing the ignorant, visiting the sick, com-forting the afflicted, helping the pocr, protect-ing the widow and the orphan; in a word, giving glory to God in the highest, and bringing peace and happiness to men of good-will. The Catholic priest to ins to care f.r man at the crudle, follows him with hi-ministry through all the phases and viscositudereclaiming the sinner, reconciling neighbors, ministry through all the phases and vicissitudes finite of the Mas, all the means of salva-tion for the ternal world by his blessed minis-trations, praying and offering sucrifics for his departed soul. Faith, the saments, the sacrafice of the Mas, all the means of salvais a craffice of the Mass, all the means of salva-tion left us by our merciful Red-emer, depend in the ordinary Providence of God on the ministry of the priest, and canno: be given us without him. He is the contral figure in the kingdom of grace e tablished by Christ, the pillar of cloud by day, the pillar of file br night, that is to p.o. ect us aga nat a 1 enemies, and guide us to the promised land. There is no body of history that have rendered mankind such great and inappreciable revices as the Catholic pri-s ho d. They rede med the world from carbarism and conferred upon it the bless-In overy centre of p pullion they erected and supported h spit 1* f r the sick and suffering, and homes for the pfor and h-lpless They invented a language for deaf mutes, and thus opened up God's glorious creation with all its beauties, worders and meanings, and all the fountains of knowledge and the saving beind the adminutine walls of unbroken slence and deafness, and shrouded in more than Egyptian darkness, and another in inter-sities of the world, that flame out like beacons on a dark and stormy sea, they founded and enlowed. Parish schools for children were established by them. To the for conturen were established by them. To the working classes they taught trades, as well as agriculture. They taught the rich the duty of helping the poor, and they defended and upheld human rights and licerties against the tyrant and oppressor. The arts and sciences were brought to perfection by them. Painting, sculpture, music, architecture, eloquence and poetry were, by them,

deth bed and by holy praver and sacraments preparing the immortal soul for the happiness and the joys of Heaven. For 39 long years Father Dowd has been doing the work of Christ in your midst in this city. He landed here in 1848 to take his part if required with the noble band of martyrs of charity who sacrificed their lives in bringing the consolations and graces of religion to the dying Irith immi-grants. Ah! who that witnessed them can ever forget the heart-rending scenes that then took place in the fever sheds in the suburbs of this city; like a terrible nightmare they haunt the memory for life. Those were indeed that tried men's coals-those were the days that tried the charity and zeal of the priests and religious of this city as firs tries the gold. Hundrids, nay thousands, of our countrymen, driven from their native land by wicked laws and a dreadful famice, arrived on our hospitable shores; but the famine tever, like an angel of destruction, purdeath. The fever sheds in the suburbs of this city were veritable Gethsemanes where hearts and souls were sorrowful unto death; where hundreds of men and women were writhing in their awful agonies. Heroic priests entered that Gethsemane like comforting angels to bring peace and hope to the agonizing and to prepare their souls for immortal joys. Some of these prests passed from this Gethsemane to their Calvary, where they laid down their lives in sacrifice for their fellowmen, but Father Dowd came at a time when his services in the fever sheds were not required, and he was spared for other days and other duties and services. His priestly virtues, his great talents and his sound judgment were so conspicuous as to attract the attention and to win the confidence and esteem not alone of the faithful, but even of the Episcopate of Eastern and Western Canada, the Holy See to appoint him Condjutor Bishop of Toronto. The Bulls of his appointment arrived, but he re-olutely declined the proffered honor and dignity, preferring to labor to the last among his faithful people. For twenty-seven long years he has labored as pastor amongst you, and God alone knows all the labors and sacrifices he has undergone for the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of his flock. In sesson and out of seas n, in the cold of winter and summer's heat, in the midst of anxieties and trials, in absolute disinterestedness and in trials, in absolute disinterestedness and in purity of purp se and loftiness of a im has he invariably toiled to do the duties of a true and faithful shepherd. St. Patrick's School, St. Bridget's Refuge, St Patrick's Orphan Asylum, are some of the monuments of his holy zeal. And in this connection may it not be said of him that " his bones when he has run his course and sleeps in blessings will have a tomb of orphans tears wept on them."

Father Toupis has been for about twenty years laboring amongst the Iriss Catholics of this great city. Severateen years of his priestly life had been previous y spent in the work of Unritian education in Montreal Co'lege. It is impossible to estimate the merit of his work in this capacity. "What is great r." asks St. John Chrysostom, "than to train the mind and to Chrysostom, "than to train the morals of the best advocates of the great Liberal mark of Engthis great city. Seventeen years of his priestly Chrysostom, "than to train the mind and to form the character and mould the morals of youth? More excelent certainly than the youth? More excelent certainly than the greatest painter, than the most finished sculptor and than all others of this sort, do I estrem him who knows how to form the minds of youth and to mould them into shapes of beauty." How true are these words of the great saint and orstor. For, when the greatest plinting that ever lived by the brath of groups shall be covered by the the breath of genius shall be covored by the mildew of neglec. or distroyed by all-consuming time, and when the statues of an Apollos or a Michael Angelo shall have melted from marble into duet, the immortal mind, quicken-ed into intellectual life by the wand of genus and mouldel to virtue and holiness by the pious and holy priest, will live on forever, a thing of immortal beauty and imperish-ab'e joy, a blessing to earth and a sister to the angels of heaven. You know better than I can tell you the qualities that charac erize and en-ricu Father Toupin as a man and a priest. His heart is as tender as a child's. He is kind and charitable almost to excess, never refusing to render a vervice, uo matter at what inconvenience or sacrifice to hims-If. His hand is ever open to relieve distress. In the community he is a model, in his public ministry he is the holy and devoted priest, with him duty is supreme-salus aninurum suprema lex-night and day he has bro ever ready at the call of duty,-with him labor is a necessity and the greatest fatigues in the ings of Christian civilization. They freed the slave and open d the doors of the duar on to persons unjustly detain d. They detend millions of ciptives from Mahometan prisons hearts of your race all over the world. Once more we express to you our earnest wishes for is true of him: "Quando amatur non laboratur ant si (aboratur lubor amatur." And so closely his in identified himself with the Irish people, with their traditions, feelings and hopes that he is literally "more Irish than the Irish them--elver,

BRIEN IN TORONTO RECEIVED BY THOUSANDS AND CHEERED. Counter Oheers Given by Some Peo

ple in the Orowd for Lansdowne, "the Evictor"-Mr. O'Brien's Feeling Reply to Address-The Meeting this Afternoon.

[PRESS DESPATCH.]

TORONTO, Ont. May 17 .- William O'Brien and Dennis Kilbride arrived here from Mont-real at 11 o'clock this morning. They were re cei ed by the Executive Committee of the Local Brauch of the Irish National League. Over one thousand people were at the station. The visitors were greeted with histy cheers, mingled with groans. They were escorted to the Rossin House, and will rest for about au hour, after which there will be an informal reception and an address read.

heartily. When O'Brien entered the hotel those in the corridor sgain called for cheers for Lansdowns, followed by cheers for O'Brien and groans. O'Brien took a position on the bottom step of the stairway and his friends were introduced to him, among them being a ew ladies. Mr. Cahill, secretary of the local branch of the Land League, then stepped forward an i read the following

ADDRESS :

To William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ircland ;

On behalf of the I sh Nationalists of this city we welcome you to Toronto. The promi-neat position which you have held, both as a journalist and as a politician, in the ranks of the Irish Nationalis's, and the activity and carnestness with which you have always aided the great Insh leade, have placed your name among the most revered by all Irishmen throughout the world. The strong The strong and earnest manner 'n which you have advo-ca'cd the rights of the evicted tenants of Ireland, and brought to light the cruelty of

oppression of their arregant landlorde, deserves The success of the great Liberal part of Eng-land and of our own hith National party is progress to humanity. The Irish Nationalists of Toronto extend to you their best wishes for the success of your present undertaking, feeling certain that the mitives which impel you to appeal to the freedom loving people of Canada are motives deserving of our warmest sympathy and support. The many eminent services which you have rendered to the Irish people are a sufficient testimoay to the justice of your mi sion. We have not yet forgotten the gallant fight you made in defence of the liberties of our c un rymen when Forster ruled at Dublin Castle. Your exposure of the character and conduct of the real rulers of Ire-land was another of the nany great actions for which we owe you a debt of thanks. Your pleasant mission will be insert ably connected with that master-stroke of policy which you have devoted all your energy and great abilities to carry to a successful issue. The wonderful results of that policy are apparent in the peace and order pre-vailing throughout Ireland, and it is no exaggration to say that it has preserved the homes and happiness, net to mention the lives of thousan's of our fellow-countrymen in Ireland. The Plan of Campaign is the safety of the Irish tinnary, and your ad vockey of that plan has endeared you to the hearts of your see all over the world. Once

(Booing, heoting and singing of "God Save the Queen" and "John Brown's Body" kept up without a break.) When Wm, O'Brien came forward the excitement became intense. An attempt was made by the Irish to drown the bisses and groans of the anti-leaguers and A SCENE OF WILD DISORDER OCCURRED

A SCENE OF WILD DISORDER OCCURRED which beggared description. At one time the vociferous cheers of O'Brien's friends predomin-ated, and, taking advantage of a lull, Mr. O'Brien threw in his first words. He said the loud cheers raised would ring around the world that day, and all the vocal talent of Lord Lansdowne's friends, which disturbed them, would not drown it. The scene which followed this servence was one of great confusion. Fran-tic cheers and deep groans resounded through the air and might be heard almost for miles distant. O'Brien continued: "We've been distant. O'Brien continued : "We've been used to interruption. We've been accustomed used to interruption. We've been accustomed to noise. We've been accustomed to this sort of thing in the British House of Commons and we've found it not a bad plan to let the enemy wear themselves out first. (Groans and cheers.) I'm glad to hear that but a few are clamoring for disturbance while the thousands of my friends present behave like men. (Loud greans and uproar.) The people of Canada demand an answer to-day to the grave and fearful accusation which we prefer against Lord Lansdowne, In attempting

TO HOOT DOWN FREE SPEECH

AT THE ROSSIN HOUSE. At Rossin House a large crowd had assembled on the street and the corridor was crowded. When O'Brien made his appearance cheers were call-ed for Lansdowne and given heartily. Cheers were then called for O'Brien and were given as heartily. When O'Brien entered the hote those (Another break in the proceedings took place by a number of people in the centre of the crowd making their way through the people and leaving the scene) The speaker said he would not blame the poor ignorant Orangemen for the disgraceful scenes which were taking place. (Uproarious hooting and counter cheers.) We twentieths of the public opinion of Canada and of the civilized world are ou our side. and of the civilized world are out our side. (Cheers and gronns). I do not deny that Lord Lansdowne has got very liberally of the Orangemen of Toronto, and I wish him joy of it. (Groans, hisses and general uproar.) Those it. (Groans, hisses and general uproar.) These very gentlemen who were pressed into the service of clamoring to day were pressed into the some service for Dr. Kane when he came to

A prolonged interruption occurred at this point, delaying the speaker for some minutes. Continu-ing, he said : "Let their best men come to this ing, he said: "Let their best men come to this platform and discuss the question, and let Canada decide between them. But if they contented themselves with dis-turbing the meeting, then out of their own mouths Lord Lansdowne stood condemned. (Terrific noise and interruption) He blamed the Lowlow Times for institute the He blamed the London Times for inciting the country against him and inciting these men to passion and bloodshed. It, and the side it esponsed, appealed to the ignorance and to the passions of that people to cover the badness of a bad and sinful cause. They would remem-ber that all the blackguardism was on the other side, and on their side truth and justice. (Cheers) The demonstration that day would be the last word said for Lord Lansdowne in Canado, and by it he confessed that he had no arguments with which to meet his accusers. Hi Lordship knew his presence in Toron'o would only have the effect of

SANCTIONING THE ROWDVISM

of the miserable gang who were shouting themselves hoarse that day. If the Times was baulked in its policy of blood thirsty violence here in Canada, no thanks to Lord Lansdowne, but to the determination of the Canadian people.

At Saturday's mass meeting in that park there was not one grain of serious argument on the question atissue, which was one of life and death to so many of the Irish people. There was a plentiful abuse of him (the speaker), and a plentiful lack of answer to his arguments. (Noise, singing, fighting and uproar.) He be-lieved if Lord Lansdowne were not in Toronto that day the police would make short work of

their own cause by this constant interruption. desvored to enter one of the houses, but the deavored to enter one of the houses, but the door was locked. He was again struck with stones and brought to his knees. Wall, the re-porter, was struck on the head close to the temple with a stone and badly hurt. Mulligan was struck on the cheek and Gahill on the head, receiving an ugly wound. The policemen did not eacne, Sergt. Adair received an ugly cut on his head. About this time the policemen charged the crowd, who, taking advantage of this occurrence, this occurrence,

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MADE A BUSH UPON O'BRIEN.

MADE A RUSH UPON O'BRIEN. Two men seized him, but before they could in-jure him policemen rushed upon them. O'Brien then ran down Bay street, stones flying thickly around him, one striking him on the hand. He turned along Wellington street and took refuge in the shop of Themas Lalor, a blacksmith, where several men were at work. The crowd immediately began pelting the shop with stones and in a few minutes every window was broken and several bioycles smashed. Meantime Lalor took O'Brien out into the lane and by a rear door they made their way to the Rossin House by a lane which runs into York street rear door they made their way to the Rossin House by a lane which runs into York street close to the hotel.

THE CROWD HUNTED FOR O'BRIES

THE CROWD HUNTED FOR O'BRIEN for some minutes, but, not finding hun, they made their way back to the Rossin House, Cahill, Wall and Mulligan had by this tune also made their way back to the hotel, and had their injuries attended to. A few in the crowd were also struck with stones thrown by their friends. Hooting and yelliog and greaning were kept up in front of the Rossin House, and oxcitement ran high. About eleven o'clock mearly a hundred young leven o'clock nearly a hundred young leven o'clock nearly a hundred young iristuen marched alorg King street headed by a fife band, and cheered the Rossin house and then marched to Lalor's shop, where three cheers were given. They were followed by

A LOYALIST CROWD

A LOYALIST CROWD hooting and jeering at them. By this time, however, a large body of policemen were on hand and kept a collision from taking place be-tween the opposing factions. The policemen charged the loyalist crowd and dispersed them, and then the Irishmen retired. There is still hooting and yelling going on, but the police have the crewd thoroughly under control. O'Brien and Kilbride will leave in the morning for Ottawa. for Ottawa.

The following is from yesterday's Toronto Globe

Mr. O'Brien reached the Rossin House by a rear entrance in safety. He was subsequently interviewed in his own room by a Globe repreand the Rossin House before dark with Mr. Mulli-counter cheering.) Their loud clamor of this day would yet be drowned by CANADIAN FUBLIC OPINION. A prolonged interruption occurred at this point, for myself and Lord Lansdowne. The order of the hotel. The crowd was a mixed one. Cheers were called for myself and Lord Lansdowne. I said to our own friends: "Keep back, boys; we are only going for a stroll." We walked up York street and east along King street. The crowd kept pressing on us, and I turned back to them several times and tried to rest them. To have up several times and tried to get them to leave us alone.

"IT IS NOT FAIR PLAY,"

"We are only one and you are hun-I said. dreds." I thought perhaps the crowd would keep off and we could get back to our hotel by dreds." keep off and we could get back to our hotel by King street with only a blow or two, perhaps. One or two policemen came up to us on King street. We also met Mr. Wall, the correspon-dent of the New York Tribunc, on King street, and he joined us. The crowd continued to press on us with a shout for Lansdowne, and shouting "To hell with the Pope and O'Brien." They pressed us closer than ever. We turned off King street at Bay, going south, thinking perhaps we could get around the street and back to our hotel. At the corner of Bay and King to our hotel. At the corner of Bay and King streets the crowd was pressing us in a very de termined and unpleasont manner, and as we had decided not to go where we originally intended, we kept on down Bay street to the corner of Wellington street. Just below the corner of Bay and King streets the crowd became very violent, and a number of the crowd made blows with sticks at us. Then on reaching the corner with Blicks at us. Then on reaching the corner of Wellington and Bay streets they raised the cry, "To the bay with him, to the bay with him." We turned wost on Wellington street and immediately stones were thrown $2\sqrt{3}$ us

MR. WALL WAS STRUCK DOWN.

The policemen who tried then to keep back the crowd here disarpeared about this time, and we the miserable obstructors. A dozen Irish policemen would soon clear them out. The question at issue was whether Lord Lansdowne was not carrying out a arrangements had been made it might have been most cruel and inhuman system of eviction rather than accept the decision of his income whiter. If the eviction of control of his lucked, and we couldn't get into it. don't icto a house. The door, a glass one, was locked, and we couldn't get into it. I don't suppose it was locked purposely to keep us out. I think it just happened to be locked. We ran on then, and there were plenty of stones thrown at us. Tremendous stones were hurled at us in regular showers. We ran into Lalor's maching shop and out of a beck dogs of the shop itsto a Icno. There were in the lane with me then Mr. Cahill and Mr. Mulligau. We met a Mr. Dur-kin, I believe, coming toward us. He turned and ran up the lane with us. The mob followed us, and continued to throw stones at us. "You had a narrow escape," interjected the

CHRISTIANIZED, PERFECTED AND IMMORTALIZED.

They have keen the greatest benefactors of manhind, the most virtuous, the most enlightened, the most disinterest d, the most u ciul holy of men that ever fived. To say that some of them fell from their high estate and lifty isses, and were stained with sin and vice, is to admit that they were human, and liable to the influences of hum n paysions and the seductions of the fl-sh; but the fallen were the few; and the great body, having on the panop'y of God, led lives of purity, justice and holiness, and by their great learning and splendid virtues have made a track of light ac oss the waste of centuries

O my brethe n, let us respect, reverence and love the Catholic priesthood. Let us be obedient to their teaching, and submiss ve to their sacred authority. Let us inculca e in our children the duly of respect and veneration towards them. Let us be indulgent and cha itable towards them

failings, real or imaginary, for though they are human, faults in them will look grave, which in other men would be considered venial and of no account. Let us protest and defend them against the talk of vindictiveness and the shafts of calumpy. Les us uphold them in their sublime but most difficult mission, by at their hands the divine graces and helps fided to them, so that having followed their guidance and made use of the means of salvati n which it is theirs to administer and enunciate we may one day reach and enjoy that haopiness for which we have been created and redeemed by our most loving and most merci-ful God, to whom be honor, praise and glory, for ever and ever.

And, dearest brethren, if I have thought it pertinent to the occasion that calls us together to dwell on the dignity and divine character of the Catholic priesthool, of its sublime duties and of the incalculable benefits and immeasurable services it has conferred on mankind, it is because we celebrate the Golden Jubilee of two are not accredited ambases dors. "They are self-sent or commissioned by those not having an-thority. They are like the false prophets of the long period of fifty, years, lived up to whom God complained when he said: "I bave, the ideal of the Onristian Priesthood, which hot sent they must they are the said to be a the ideal of the Onristian Priesthood, which hot sent they must they are the said to be a s I have been prests according to the heart of Christ; whose lives have been a faith-ful pattern for the imitation of their flock. not ent them, yet they run; I have been spissis, according to the Choice's with groans and cheers. They been spissis, according to the hore of a terruption, he said the or the choice of the terruption, he said the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption. The search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption. The search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the choice of the terruption of the search and the or the terruption or the terruption or the search and the or the terruption or the t day.

M y the e two devot d and holy prie to be spared to labor yet for many years among it you, to give Got honor and glory, to succour and to save immortal souls, to enrich the Church by their virtues and their merits, and to exhibit in their honored lives the sublime digaty, the exalted holiness and the Christ-l ke charity and self-sacrifice that are the grand characteristics and the inslitable properties of the royal prie thord of the Catholic Church.

The Banquet.

The Mass was then continued and immedi ately after it was concluded, the archbishops, hishops and a number of clergy, including the Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin and the vi. i-tors, proceeded to the Seminary of St. Suip ce at Notre Dame, where a grand banquet was held. There was a large number of priests present and therev. gentlemen, Fre. Dowd and Toupin, were heartily congratulated on the occasion of were heartily congratulated on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their ordination. His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Booiface, who was, owing to a slight illness, unable to attend the ceremony at St. Patrick's, presided at the dinner, at the conclusion of which a few words were delivered by Rev. Curé Sentenne, Fathers Dowd and Toupin. The party then returned to St. Patrick's at 3 o'clock, and at 3.80 entered the church, which was crowded with the faithful of the parish and others, among whom were noticed some of the most prominent citizens. The addresses ther presented will be found on another page, also the reply of the rev. Pastor.

RELEASED FROM KILMAINHAM.

DUBLIN, May 22 .- The Court of Appeal has rendered a decision in the case of Father Keller, imprisoned in Kilmainham jail for refusing to testify regarding his connection with the "plan of campaign." The Court of Appea's holds that the warrant for Father Keller's arrest was ille-cal and reverses the decision of the Court of Queen's Binch. Father Keller was released from Queen's Binch. Father Keller wasreleased from prison at 9 o'clock jast evenicg. He drove to the Imperial hotel in the Lord Mayor's carriage in company with Archtisbop Walsh and Tim-lothy Harrington, M. P., followed by a large crowd of citizens. At the hotel ha was received by Messra. Sherby and Crilly, M.P.'s, and numerous priests. Father Keller addressed the courd from window of the hotel. In the the crowd from a window of the hotel. In the course of, his remarks he said he might have been in prison until doomsday before Justice Boyd would have released him. With reference to his treatment while in prison he said that all the officials had shown him marked respect. At hight crowds of citizens carrying banners and headed by bands of music paraded the streets in oppor of Father Keller's release. It is stated that the same objection that existed to Father Keller's imprisonment is applicable to the case of Father Ryan, and that preceedings for the release of the latter will be instituted on Mon-111

your welfare and pray God to grant that suc cess to your endeavors on behalf of a defenceless people which is merited by the justice and rea

sonableness of your mission. (Signed), J. A. Mulligan, President I. N. Lesgue; Daniel P. Cahill, Secretary; P. Cur-ran, P. Boyle, D. A. Carey, T. Tracey, O. Buckley, J. MacMahon and T. J. Mulvey.

MR. O'BRIEN'S REPLY.

Mr. O'B ien, who appeared deeply moved, said his heart was overflowing with gratitude for the way his countrymen had received him. It was a recognition of the risks they incurred in siding with him against the power-ful lord he had come to arraign. He wouldn't forget it if he lived a hundred years. He did not refer to personal threats, but to the fact that no citizen of Canada would be intimidated by having revolvers thrust in their faces or by threats of violence. Summer friends were casy to obtain; but the present case was one in which the test was made f their loyally to the cause. God bless the w. o'e Canadian people for the fair play shown him and insisted upon by them.

At the conclusion of the speech cheers were again calld for Lansdowne and cheers for O'Brien.

This closed the proceedings till the meeting in the Park this afternoon at 4.30. There are large numbers of strangers in the city and fears

gain ground of rioting in the park. All the police force will, however, be there to preserve

order.

preserve order.

The excitement over the visit of Mr. William The excitement over the visit of mir. William O'Brien reached a crisis this afternoon when a large mass meeting was held in the open air in Queen's park. Fifteen thousand is a fair esti-mute of the people present before the close of the meeting. There is no doubt, had it not been for the good humor of the crowd generally, according and humor of the crowd generally. a serious riot would have occurr.d. As it was there were several hand to hand encounters, there were several hand to hand encounters, and in two or three instances clubs were used with telling effect. There was a solid group of Mr. O'Brien's friends in front of the platform, and close to them about three or four hundred students and volun-teers. These two gangs kept shouting, each for their own side, jostling, swaying from aide to side and diversifying this by closionally pummelling each other. On two occasions the police, about two hundred of whom were pres-ent. had to charge this portion of the crowd to ent, had to charge this portion of the crowd to

THE ANTI-LEAGUERS

were there to drown the voices of the speakers and they succeeded it being impossible to catch anything out disjointed sentences even by those on the platform within a couple of yards of the speakers. A number of womon in the crowd were badly crushed, but held their ground. When Mr. O'Brien, accompanied by Mr. Kil-bride, arrived, accompanied by the executive of bride, arrived, accompanied by the executive of the Land League, they were received with cheers by their friends and with groans from the other side. Mr. Mulligan, president of the Toronto branch of the National League, pre-eided, and his appearance to introduce Mr. sided, and his appearance to introduce Mr. O'Brien was the signal for a tremendous out. burst of cheering and counter-cheering, which was continued until it became almost wear same. Interjecting a word now and then be-tween the rounds of interruption, he said they were assembled to welcome the most beloved and patriotic of the Triph leaders.

own arbiter. If the question of evictions were put to many of the disturbers of that meeting they would answer that their own fathers were driven across the ocean. (Cheere, "So they would," and groans.) Lord Lansdowne will recognize to-night that he has got

DANGEROUS DEFENDERS

among those clamorous friends, who had by their disgraceful conduct saved him the trouble of proving his case. He did not need now to tell them the tals of Luggacurran. It was not the present Irish leaders who introduced the Irish question to Canada, but the evictors who inuded thousands of poor Irish peasantry on the shores of the St. Lawrence to find a plague ship and coffiuless grave there." He closed, after He closed, after having endeavored to speak amidst ceaseless in terruption for three-quarters of an hour, by saying it would be a mercy to the lungs of those unfortunate fools (referring to the obstructionste), to discontinue his speech.

MR. KILBRIDE

followed, but had great difficulty in getting a hearing, the Orange party and college students keeping up a perpetual cry of "Pay your rent. Mr. Kilbride, however, went on without heed-ing them, and told the story of Lanadowne's greed and the inhuman manner in which he had treated his tenants.

THE RESOLUTION.

After Mr. Kilbride had finished speaking, Mr. D. P. Cahill, secretary of the League, amidat a terrific uproar, read the following resolu'ion

"That this meeting of citizens of Toronto warmly sympathize with the visit of William O'Brien to Canada, and take this opportunity of entering a hearty protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of the tenants at Luggacurran by Lord Lansdowne," Mr. P. Boyle seconded the resolution, which

was declared carried am dat tremendous cheer ing. Mr. O'Brien then stepped forward amidst great uproar and made a few teeling remarks, concluding by saying "God bless you. God save Ireland." Three cheers were then called for Mr. O'Brien, which were given amidst grouns, the anti-lesguers calling for cheers for the Queen and then singing the national anthem. Mr. O'Brien was then escorted to his carriage, which was driven off under the guard of ffteen mo nted policemen. The vast crowd then quietly dispersed.

TOBONTO, May 18.—Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride did not leave to night as was at first intended, but will leave for Ottawa to morrow morning. This was not generally known, and a large crowd as early as 6 o'clock began to as-semble in front of the Rossin House and also at the Union Station to see them of. Showing the the Union Station to see them off. Shortly af-ter 8 o'clock, O'Brien, President Mulligan and Secretary Cabill, of the local branch of the National Leegue, and Mr. Wall, reporter of the New York Tribute, came, out of the Rossin House at the York street entrance, followed by Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Teefy, of the League, where a crowd had gathered, and immediately they were greated with groans and cheers. They willed along King street eastward

S. 2 miles

reporter. "Yes," said Mr. O'Brien, as he stopped a minute to listen to the crowd that had gathered in front of the hotel on King street. "It was a delicerate and vicious

ATTEMPT TO MURDER US.

Stones came about us while in the lane in a perfeet shower. I was running up the lane in the centre, with Mr. Cahill on one side and Mr. Mulligan on the otherside of me. Mr. Cahill was very badly, hurt in the head, and a stone must have hit him in the head and gone through his hat. Mr. Mulligan, who was standing on the bat. Mr. Mulligan, who was standing on the other side of me, got a very had blow and stum-bled on his knee. I stumbled and a marvellously large stone came with great force right to where my head ought to have been. I got struck on the left shoulder, which pains me pretty much, on the breast end on the right blow with stones. Some of the stones were of a tremendous size. From the lane we got into the hotel by the rear entrance.

A PROTEST FROM THE PATRIOTIC IRSIHMEN OF GRAFFON, ONT.

IRSIHMEN OF GRAFFON, ONT. At a mass meeting of the members of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, held there April 18th, a resolution was unanimously passed strongly against the Coercion Bill, now before the Eng-lish Parliament, as being a gross injustice to Ireland and the Irish people, and as being cruel, brutal, and a disgrace to humanity. It was also resolved that Ireland should have Home Rule, and have the same privileges that we in Canada enjoy, and that s copy of these resolu-tions shall be forwarded to our representatives in the Local and Dominion Parliaments, and in the Local and Dominion Parliaments, and to the leaving papers of Canada for publication. And it was also resolved that a starip-tion be taken on Sund y, the 17th inst., in aid of the evicted tenant in Ireland.

Signed on behalf of the members of St. Mary's Church. John MoManus, Th's. Dodd, Martin McCace, Thos. Walsh, Daniel Mc-Cartby, Thos. Laughlin, D. F. Kewin, James Carey, John McMahon.

Later a subscription was taken up amounting to \$63 for the anti-eviction fund. This example of the patrictic sons of Ireland living in Graf-ton should be emulated in all parts of the Dominion wherever our countrymen are located.

An inscription on a monument winds up with the following touching obituary :--- "She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-one years, seyon months and sixteen days ! Readers, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

