

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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Written for the Record.

The Country Church.

DEDICATED TO REV. F. M. DEVINE.

'Tis not where Gothic arch doth high up lift
His piercing spear towards the azure sky
Ambition's, as though it faint would flit
The cloud-veil of the heavenly majesty;

No frescoed ceiling doth entrance the eye,
No stately column rears its carved height,
No stained window, tinted wondrously,
Floods noble aisles with many-colored light.

Far, far from me, Art's grandeur doth despise,
With cynic pen its heavenly forms decrie,
Which elevate our earth accustomed eyes
From things of earth to those beyond the sky:

But oft, alas, the sculptured homages stand
In the dumb stone, our admiration starts,
With wonder gaze, and the skillful hands,
But wakes no thought of heaven in our hearts;

The storied window offers to our sight
Virtues most rare, that we may imitate,
But oft we only see the colours bright,
And little on the virtues meditate.

Dear little church! bereft of stately art,
Deplete it not; its presence you enjoy,
Without Whom, naught can satisfy the heart
Without Whom, art is but an empty toy.

And even as thy modest lamp doth burn
Before Him visible, and bright
Than if the sheen of gold or silver urn
Outvied its glimmer with more splendid light.

So, often, too, within thy humble walls,
The light of Faith, the fire of Love divine
More glowing beam, than where the sun-glow
Through tinted pane o'er lofty vault to shine.

How oft, O happy memory, have I seen
Thy little altar, deck'd by pious hands,
With snowy cloth, and each melodious part,
With glittering tapers and bright coloured bands!

O! What a throng for our celestial King!
The work of simple but earnest governed art!
Hilber He comes, while earnest voices sing
His praises loud, and each melodious part.

Joined by the organ's loud triumphant swell,
Rises to heaven, a sacrifice of praise,
And the immortal Lamb doth trembling raise.

Then heads are bowed in adoration deep,
And whispered prayers breathed forth in
ecstasy low,
And breaths are struck; with joy the angels weep.

To see the contrite hearts these signals show,
The prostrate through adores with cast down eyes,
Reveres its Saviour God on bended knees;
No cushioned stool or seat makes compromise
Between grudging penitence and longed-for ease.

O! Path divine! O stronger Love than death
Thy not from hand-made temples that ye
prize,
But in the temple of the heart are set
By Grace, the artist of the Heavenly King.

Each Sunday, Lord, the priest beseeching pray:
"Visit, O Lord, this house for Thee prepared,
All sinners of Satan from it ever chase,
From heaven send Thine angelic host,
to guard

All entering in, to praise Thy Holy Name,
And bear thy word." Loved Saviour, de
Thou hear,
And on that lowly temple grace rain
For those who bow to Thee and me are dear.

ECCL.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

THE CATHOLIC COLORED MISSION OF WILDSOR.

Another very interesting ceremony, in connection with the Catholic Colored Mission of Wildsore, took place on Holy Saturday last immediately after the morning service, which was celebrated with due solemnity by Very Rev. Dean Wagner.

Eighteen candidates presented themselves at the holy font and were regenerated in the saving waters of baptism. The very young gentleman, who has with a great deal of trouble and not a little extra labor for himself, founded this mission, has every reason to congratulate himself on the success so far achieved in a field which promises still greater and more abundant fruits in the near future. The number of baptized colored persons, young and old, so far, reaches nearly one hundred and if the charitable public will only send forth their little mite towards the good and holy work, no doubt a goodly-sized parish, composed exclusively of colored people, will very soon be an accomplished fact. It should be well understood by the Catholic people of this Dominion, as it was well said in the CATHOLIC RECORD of last week, that this is in no sense an ordinary charitable work. The Catholic people of Wildsore, though willing to provide more than their share of the expenses connected with the foundation and prosecution of this mission, cannot be expected to bear the whole burden alone. They consider, and justly too, that this is a work in which every Catholic is interested, wherever he may reside, in or out of this country. Our Catholic missions, whether amongst the negroes, or the Indians, or the Chinese, must necessarily be supported and provided for by members of the Church all the world over. The priests

are doing their share of the work, by preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments, devoting their time and labor among these poor people. But it is the burden of the lay people, to furnish the means whereby the priests may be enabled to carry on the work successfully. It is therefore to be hoped that all and every one to whom Dean Wagner's appeal for this holy cause will reach will promptly and generously send whatever help they can give and thus make the work lighter to the rev. gentleman, who has with so much zeal and self-devotion undertaken so arduous a task as will necessarily be the conversion to the faith of several thousands of these poor negroes. If all to whom this appeal is addressed are prompt in making their remittances the building of the school house and church will be undertaken at once and the whole establishment completed before next winter. It may be stated here that there are still quite a number of persons, young and old, under instruction, and the number of catechumens is constantly increasing.

HOT TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

MAJOR SAUNDERSON AND MR. HEALY EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

THE LATTER SUSPENDED FOR USING PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE—THE SPEAKER'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE ORDER—SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT DENOUNCES COERCION.

London, April 15.—Mr. Parnell will visit Ireland after the division is had in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Crimes Bill, returning to London in time for the discussion of the bill in committee.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT DENOUNCES COERCION.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt resumed the debate on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon and said the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on the Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in the acceptance of some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people.

He then said that the Government had declared themselves to be the partners of the landlords, and determined to administer the bill as the agents of the landlords in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitter religious prejudices. The bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League because the people believed the League and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Government more detested, and the League more popular than ever. As to the Tory and Liberal Union taunts

ABOUT AMERICAN GOLD

fostering Irish discontent, Sir William Harcourt said:—"There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rents. The proposal to make the bill permanent, Sir William characterized as a breach of the fundamental conditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government earnestly desired to maintain the union let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt the policy of justice and conciliation (Cheers)."

A STORMY SCENE.

Major Sanderson (Conservative) said the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers. Mr. Healy rose to a point of order. The Speaker replied that Major Sanderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere. Mr. Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Sanderson's remarks regardless of consequences. If Major Sanderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that

SAUNDERSON WAS A LIAR.

This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The speaker called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his expression. Mr. Healy replied, "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." When the cheering was renewed, the speaker then resumed the chair, and Mr. Healy again took the floor. He said, "I am only able to meet the charge in one day. If you rule that Major Sanderson was in order, my expression was equally in order. If you rule him out of order I must withdraw the expression."

The Speaker—"That is not so. Mr. Sanderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it if he can. (Cheers.) But I cannot allow the expression you used."

MR. HEALY REBUTED

that Sanderson was a liar. A great uproar arose. The speaker again called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw. Mr. Healy refused. The speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treas-

ury, moved that Mr. Healy be suspended. Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar too." The House divided on the motion, to suspend Healy and the motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52. When the vote was announced Mr. Healy walked out of the House, applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving hats and raising cheer after cheer.

MR. SEXTON JOINS IN.

Mr. Sanderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!" Mr. Sexton, interrupting, asked Major Sanderson whether he (Sanderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it. Major Sanderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee, of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. (Loud cries of "Withdraw!")

Mr. Sexton—"Did I know him to be a murderer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer?" (Cheers, and a voice: "Withdraw you murderer.")

Major Sanderson—"I said that Sheridan was on the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was." Here Mr. Sexton springing to his feet shouted, "I say you are a willful, cowardly liar!" Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all rose and cheered frantically, waving their hats in the air. As soon as there was a chance to be heard Mr. Sexton again addressing Sanderson exclaimed, "If I only met you outside the door of this House I would thrash you within an inch of your life." The excitement was again renewed. The speaker arose and addressed the House, but his voice was inaudible above the din. When quiet had somewhat been restored the speaker said that unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feeling. (Cheers.) The speaker then pointedly asked Sanderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers. Mr. Sanderson, after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer!" "Answer the speaker's question!" etc. eventually withdrew the words he had used. The speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression at the same time added, "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his expressions. Mr. Leas, member for Lancashire, suggested that Mr. Healy be recalled. The speaker said that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting. Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Mr. Healy be revoked. (Cheers.)

ANOTHER ROW.

Mr. Sanderson then resumed his speech. He said that Mr. Sexton was present at the meeting at which Mr. Egan was made Secretary of the Clan-na-Gael, which was a murder society of America. Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order, and the speaker advised Mr. Sanderson to withdraw the offensive expression. Another scene of confusion ensued, Mr. Sanderson repeating the words, whereupon Mr. Sexton shouted "the hon. gentleman is again a liar!" The speaker called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did. Mr. Sanderson again resumed his speech and charged the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murders. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Sanderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches. The debate was then adjourned.

EARL SPENCER WELCOMED.

Earl Spencer, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on arriving at Truro yesterday en route to Plymouth, was greeted by a concourse of 20,000 persons, and was presented with an address of welcome. He replied to the address in a speech, in the course of which he condemned the Government's Irish policy and advocated Home Rule.

GLADSTONIAN VICTORS.

In the election yesterday for members of the Liberal Association in the Birmingham division, represented in Parliament by John Bright, all the Gladstonian candidates were returned by large majorities over the Unionists.

A NONCONFORMIST PROTEST.

In the advertising columns of the Daily News this morning there appears a protest against the Coercion Bill signed by 3,200 Nonconformist ministers.

The Debate Continued.

On Monday the debate on the Coercion Bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone said if the Bill passed the political subscriptions from America which some of the speakers had condemned were likely to increase, not the Irish subscription alone, but those humane contributions which were reflecting such a splendid light upon America. He said his supporters had been charged with inconsistency in proposing coercion in former times and opposing it now. He might admit feeling shame over the future of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. (Cheers.) He believed, and so, seemingly, did the Conservatives of 1855, that though coercion in 1852 had increased the amount of crime, it had made the Irish more determined than ever to combine. Finding no permanent rest from that course, the Liberals looked to some other. The mandate given at last election was to govern Ireland with coercion. When the Liberals passed the Coercion Bill they passed remedial measures also. Were the Government's remedial proposals a reality or an imposture? (Cheers.) He would withdraw that expression and say illusion. (Laughter.) Did the Government intend

to stand or fall by their Relief Bill? Before they went to a division to-night he hoped and expected they would give a clear, unmistakable, unequivocal answer to that question. Mr. Gladstone complained that the Government had withheld from Parliament information regarding the state of crime in Ireland, of which there had been no sufficient increase to justify the Bill. The Were these outrages? (A voice—"Yes.") Then he had been subject to hundreds of outrages. (Laughter.) But they were always perpetrated by what was known as the loyal, law-abiding party in Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.) They proceeded from the most pious persons in the Kingdom, mostly of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. (Laughter.) Proceeding to deal with the Bill, Mr. Gladstone contended that the clause embodying the "Whiteboy Act," ought to be set out in full. The essence of the Bill was to suppress any combination to secure a reduction of rent. He repelled and repudiated the allegation that it was a Crimes Bill. It was not intended to suppress existing crimes known to the law, but it was a Bill that made things crimes that never were punishable crime, therefore the introduction of the conspiracy clause in the present Bill might fairly be called nonsense. A tenant refusing to pay rent had the prospect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bankrupt. At the same time he would get the benefit of six months' hard labor (laughter). It was a Bill aimed at a notion (Parnellite cheers). The boycotting which was done in England, especially amongst the upper classes, was done in wantonness. In Ireland it was done from necessity. (Cheers.) The more bills of this kind were passed, the more the House would strengthen Mr. Parnell's influence. He had no doubt the Bill would lead to increase of crime and secret societies. Legislation against a nation was vain and futile. The combinations in Ireland should not be suppressed. The question was, by whom were these combinations to be guided? He maintained that those who were responsible to Parliament, not by secret agents. The Government was not unwittingly going to encourage even extreme forms of riotousness. In his opinion those familiar with the idea of dynamite and the dagger looked with satisfaction upon the proceedings of the present Government. (Cheers.) In his view the Bill was poison. He would not present it to the lips of Ireland. It must be presented by other hands and it would be an honor and a source of happiness to him to bring an action for libel against the Times as the best way to refute the charges made by that paper. As to the pledge asked by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Land Bill he said of course the Government were committed to every Bill of importance. The measure, he believed, would do more to stop the harshness of the operation of the land law in Ireland than anything ever proposed by the Government of England. He also maintained that the Government had given the House as much statistical information as any of their predecessors. All they had taunted to justify one Coercion Bill. Proceeding to twenty-one Bill, Mr. Balfour said the case against the Government as regarded boycotting was practically abandoned. Everyone knew that the League used boycotting as a means to carry its object.

MR. HARRINGTON.

I take all the responsibility for the conduct of the League and brand that statement as altogether inconsistent with fact.

Mr. Balfour thought nobody but Mr. Harrington would venture to do so. (Laughter.) In conclusion speaking from experience, he should say what he failed in the past fifty years in Ireland was not coercion, but remedial legislation, and much as he desired equal treatment for England and Ireland, he felt that it would be unsafe and useless to attempt to build up a system of equality on the shifting sands of Irish lawlessness. Mr. Parnell followed. He said Mr. Balfour had with characteristic unfairness accused him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world, the ten minutes he craved to refer to a vile, barefaced forgery—(Cheers)—printed in the Times obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he was entitled to have an opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character. In time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now. In addition to passing this Coercion Act the dice had to be loaded. Great organs of public opinion were to be permitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnies. Who would be safe under such circumstances? When he heard of the concoction in the Times he supposed that some autograph of his had fallen into the hands of a person for whom it was not intended, but when he saw the letter he saw plainly that the signature was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductors of what used to be a respectable journal could have been hoaxed and bamboozled into publishing the letter as his. (Cheers.) Members who compared the forgery with his signature would see that only two letters of the forged signature bore any resemblance to his autograph, and the Times could have seen the same. He never heard of nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the Times. Its phraseology was absurd, and its purport preposterous, and every part of it

bore evidence of an absolute and irrefragable want of genuineness. He had never known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger, or that there was any conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the Invincibles, and nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon their victims. If he had been in Phoenix Park he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin, or between the dagger of the assassin and Mr. Burke. He had suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed, and Ireland had suffered more than any other nation. It was absolutely untrue that the National League had any communication whatever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian organization in America. He never had any dealings with anybody in America in respect to proceedings or doings of any kind. All his sayings and doings in connection with Irish public life had been open and above board. As to the Bill under discussion it was the most drastic measure proposed since 1833. It would empower the Government to subject their political opponents to treatment reserved for the worst criminals in England. (Cheers.) The great heart of the English people was, he believed, against the Bill, and he hoped the country would make its voice heard before the Committee stage was reached. He trusted in God that the English nation and Parliament would be saved from the peril and degradation of passing such a measure. (Cheers.)

THE SECOND READING AGREED TO.

Sir Bernhard Samuelson's amendment to the Crimes Bill to the effect that the Bill, if passed, would increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the union and the Empire, and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 269, and the second reading of the Crimes Bill was agreed to without a division.

The result of the division on the amendment was received with cheers, but there was little excitement. Sir Henry Hussey Vivian and Mr. Winterbottom (Unionist) voted with the minority on the amendment.

THE ENGLISH MARTYRS.—THE FIRST MARTYR FROM RHEIMS.

London Tablet.

For three years after the martyrdom of Blessed John Nelson and Blessed Thomas Sherwood, the fury of the persecution somewhat slackened, and it was not till the end of July, 1581, that the utmost rigor of the law was exercised on any of the missionary priests who were by this time become numerous in England. Perhaps the renewal of the cruelties which had already sent six martyrs to heaven, was owing to the great increase in the annual reinforcements which the foreign seminaries were sending to this country. By the end of 1580, about 130 learned and zealous men were already engaged in the noble and perilous work of the English Apostolate, and their success was such that Elizabeth and her advisers saw that something must be done to check the Catholic reaction which was fast assuming almost the appearance of a national return to the Church of old England and of Rome. So new laws were passed in a Parliament composed of men of the "new learning," and wedded to the new opinions, if not by conviction, at least by self-interest, and under the influence of the panic thus created the old machinery was once more put in motion, with the result that the prisons were everywhere filled with Catholics of all ranks and ages, who, if not put to death, were at any rate afforded frequent opportunities of suffering for their faith. Thus Mr. Mark Typer, a former student of Douay, was whipped through the City of London by command of Recorder Fleetwood, and for persisting in his obstinate "papistry" had his ears bored through with a red hot iron; another youth, John Cooper, was reduced to such woful extremity in the Beauchamp Tower, that after his death when his gaoler entered his cell to complete their cruel work by stripping his emaciated corpse, they were shamed into a passing sense of horror at seeing that his flesh "came off by pieces from the bones." There was another confessor in one of the London prisons at that time, the Rev. Thomas Clifton, a missionary priest, who lay for months in a loathsome dungeon among felons, and endured such sufferings from hunger, cold and the load of his chains, that all men wondered that death had not come to his release. Being condemned to perpetual imprisonment, "he was sent back to Newgate and there fed with the bread of sorrow, having his hands, feet, and neck chained in such sort that he could neither sit down nor stir out of his place all the day, and every night was put down into a horrid and darksome dungeon."

Such things were but the prelude to the still sterner barbarities which were to disgrace the remaining twenty-two years of Queen Elizabeth's rule, and mark them in the history of the Church with the royal purple of many a martyred hero. More than one writer in the Protestant press has lately been asking *Qui bono?* Why revive the history of such shameful proceedings in these days? The good such knowledge he calculates to do is twofold; it first and foremost should be of use to us whose lot is cast in pleasant times to learn that manner of men they were who risked their lives to hand on to us the deposit of the Catholic faith; that being strengthened by their example we may steadfastly do our work as they did theirs; secondly, the more widespread is the knowledge of the real origin of England's present religious position the more likely are our countrymen who, Pilate like, are asking, "What is truth?" to find an answer which shall satisfy alike their head and their heart. The next of our new *Beati* has his lesson for those who will but learn it, be they Protestant or Catholic, parson of the Church of England or priest of the Church of God.

Blessed Everard Hanse was a native of Northamptonshire and a Cambridge man, and in due course was made a minister of the young Establishment which Elizabeth the Queen had set up; and what is more, was unfortunate enough to secure a good fat benefice. "But by God's great providence and mercy towards him he had not been above two or three years in that state before he fell into a grievous sickness, in which, as well by that chastisement as by some special miraculous admonitions from above, he began to consider of his former life and the damnable state and function he was in."

Our old writers, it will be remarked, speak plainly and do not mince their words when alluding to the "Anglican Disobedience" and the ministry thereof, out of which the great goodness of God called so many in those days of fiery trial. And as Blessed Cuthbert Maine had shed new lustre on the University of Oxford, so was the sister University on the banks of the Cam not long before made glorious by the martyrdom of Blessed John Fisher, to receive fresh honors by the blood of Blessed Everard Hanse, the first of its martyrs since the change of religion. With the Cambridge convert parson A. with the Oxford, it is the same story; the grace of God "leading them from "a sacrilegious ministry, "an heretical doctrine," "a damnable state and function." Those who hold that the Church of England is now what it was in the beginning, might profitably spend a few minutes in mastering the meaning of the trenchant phrases in which the martyrs and their biographers spoke of that nursing mother of sects and dissensions which is now-a-days known to a section of the population as "the dear old Church of England." The self-styled "Church" cannot well be other than its makers made it, and no amount of rhetoric or ritualism can blind thinking men to the innate Protestantism which marked its earliest struggles against the Catholic faith, and caused its formers and framers to shed the blood of the saints who clung to the old religion.

From Cambridge and from here, then, was Everard Hanse drawn; his brother William, a priest, having been the means under God of reconciling him to the Catholic Church. Two years at the Papal seminary at Rheims, which is spent "in most zealous and studious sort," were his preparation for the brief span of life which awaited him after returning to his native land. Being ordained priest on Lady Day 1581—the question of the validity of Anglican orders, it seems, gave our martyrs very little anxiety—Blessed Everard set out for England about a month later, and after three months labor in London was arrested in the Marshalsea, whither he had gone to visit certain Catholic captives, on suspicion of being a priest. It was his fate to be brought before Mr. Recorder Fleetwood, whose manner of dealing with Catholics has been indicated above. One of the questions put to the prisoner is interesting, as it elicited from the holy martyr a clear enunciation of what has since become a dogma of the faith. Being asked whether he thought the Pope could not err, he replied that "in law and manners he might offend, as also err in his private doctrine or writing; but that in judicial definitions and in deciding matters of controversy he never did err." We commend this remarkable testimony of three centuries ago to the doctrine of Papal infallibility to the attention of those who tax us with the novelty of a dogma which is old as the Church itself.

Another incident of his trial may be mentioned: "He was ordered to hold up his hand; he held up his left hand; whereupon the Recorder blamed him, attributing it to some pride or superstition, that being a priest he would not vouchsafe or might not hold up his anointed right hand; but the truth was he did it because his right hand was occupied in holding up the great bolts wherewith the blessed man was exceedingly laden, for being admonished he forthwith stretched forth his right hand." His courageous constancy did not shield him from the impatience and slander of the ministers and others who strove to rob his last hours of that quiet for which even martyrs are thankful when death is nigh. But overcoming all their malice by his quiet, cheerful confession of the faith in prison and at Tyburn, and to the last desiring "all Catholics to pray for him and with him," he underwent with courage the hanging and the slaughtering which made a martyr of him, exclaiming, as the executioner had his hand upon his heart "O blessed day!" The "blessed day" which saw the triumph of the first of the Cambridge converts and the first martyr of the English College at Rheims, was July 31st, 1581.

ANTI-COERCION.

A large and enthusiastic anti coercion meeting was held in Hamilton on the 15th. The most prominent citizens were present on the occasion. A resolution, condemning the coercion bill now before the British Parliament, was moved by Rev. Dr. Burns, who took occasion to deliver a most spirited address in favor of the principle of Home Rule. He also spoke in severe terms in regard to the tactics employed by the party at present in power in Great Britain to crush out the liberties of the Irish people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Crerar, who likewise delivered a powerful speech in condemnation of the policy adopted by the English ministry. This and other resolutions, all worded in terms strongly supporting Gladstone and the Home Rule party, were carried unanimously. Before the close of the meeting, Rev. Father Congrove moved, seconded by Mr. P. Harte, a cordial vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. Burns, for his able address, which was enthusiastically adopted.

Father Dianoux, grandson of the first Napoleon's general of the same name, has been sent by Pope Leo to Egypt, to found a house of religious in the home of the "Fathers of the Desert."