the Catholics of Ireland, their claims and

their grievances, Burke said: their grievances, Burke said:

I voted last se-sion, if a particular vote could be distinguished in unanimity, for an establishment of the Church of England conjointly with the establishment, which was made some years before by act of Parliament, of the Roman Catholic, in the French conquered country of Canda. At the time of making this English ecclesia-stical establishment, we did not think it necessary for its safety to destroy the former it necessary for its safety to destroy the former Galtican Church settlement. In our first act we settled a government altogether monarchical, or nearly so. In that system, the deprived of the advantages or distinctions, of any kind, which they enjoyed under their former monarchy. It is true that some people, and amongst them one eminent divine, predicted at that time that by this step was should lose our dominions in this step we should lose our dominions in America. He foretold that the Pope would send his indulg ness hither; that would send his induly nees hither; that the Canadians would fall in with France would declare independence, and draw or force our colonies into the same design. The independence happened according to his prediction; but in directly the reverse order. All our English Protestant colonies revolted. They joined themselves to France; and it so happened that Popish Canada was the only place which preserved its fidelity the only place in which France got no footing, the only peopled colony which now remains to Great Britain. Vain are all the prognostics taken from ideas and passions, which survive the state of things which gave rise to them. When last year we gave a popular representation last year we gave a popular representation to the same Canada by the choice of the landholders, and an aristocratic represenlandholders, and an aristocratic representation at the choice of the crown, neither was the choice of the crown nor the elec-tion of the landholders limited by a con-sideration of religion. We had no dread for the Protestant Church which we settled there, because we permitted the French Catholics in the utmost latitude of the descrip

tion, to be free subjects. Thus pronounced himself the profound statesman and mighty philosopher Edmund Burke. But what weight can his testimony have as compared with the out pourings of the Hughes, the Buntings and the rest of the Black Brigade.

A FORGER UNMASKED.

The Mail of Thursday, the 25th ult. published an alleged letter of the Rev. Father Coffey, editor of this journal, said to have been generally sent among the Catholic electors of the West Riding of Middlesex, during the election campaign of December, 1883. In that election, the Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education was the government candidate for the legislative assembly of Ontario, and was, after a contest of unexampled severity, returned by a large majority. In the exercise of an unquestionable right of citizenship, the Rev. Father Coffey wrote one letter, and one letter only, to a friend in Strathroy, bearing on that election. A very badly concocted forgery of this document was on Wed-nesday, Nov. 24th last, handed to Mr. Bunting of the Mail, for publication. We are really sorry for the gentleman, chivalrous, high minded and generous as he claims to be who gave the torgery to the Mail-sorry that he has been so very badly duped. He had so long tenderly cherished this forged letter, determined that with it he would exterminate somebody, that we can pity him in the mortification he I, John Francis Coffey, of the city of London, priest, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in the same city,

That the following letters appeared in the Toronto Mail on Thursday, Nov.

London, Dec. 9, 1883. DEAR MR. —,—I venture to drop you a line in support of Hon. G. W. Ross, the new Minister of Education. Please say a good word for him to all our friends.

Subjoined you will find a copy of Archbishop Lynch's letter in his support, which you may read to all in your confidence. JOHN COFFEY, Priest, Editor CATHOLIC RECORD.

It would be a severe blow to the Catholies to lose the Mowat Government that has done all in its power for us. I hope the Catholics of West Middlesex will see to their own interest and return Mr. Ross.

+ John Joseph, Archbishop of Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 5, 1883.
That I am not the author of the above letters, or of either one of them.
That I had no communication, verbal or otherwise, with any of the Catholic electors of the West Riding of Middlesser, leaving the clusteral contest of December. during the electoral contest of December, 1883, in which the Hon. G. W. Ress sought election as Minister of Education.

save and except two.

That no letter or letters of mine were sent generally among the Catholic elec-tors of the said riding at that or any

other election.

That while I am a supporter of the general policy of the Mowat Government there are marked differences of opinion between the Minister of Education and myself on educational mat-ters, and that the said Minister has ever, notwithstanding said dif-ferences, candidly expressed his views to me, without any attempt to unduly in-fluence my course as a clergyman, or as a public journalist. John F. Coffey. Sworn before me, this 26th day of No-D. REGAN, J. P.

The gentleman to whom we above allude, whom we well know and who knows that we know him, should by this time, in his public career, know that no

Mail's refusal. We defy either organ or Mr. Bunting or M. Meredith to produce the original letter on which the forgery was based, or to tell how the forgery came into Mr. Meredith's possession.

COERCION AGAIN.

It does seem that the Salisbury Churchhill Cabinet has again decided on the brutal policy of coercion. Its purpose would appear to be the driving of the Irish people into acts of violent rec imination with the view of again securing from Parliament a suspension of the constitution and the repression of the people in the exercise of their just rights. Already have liberty of speech and of meeting, two of the most sacred rights of a freeman, been interfered with, and the arrest of several leading Nationalists seems decided on. The government is, in taking this course, pursuing a line of action diametrically opposed to the spirit of the times, and contradictory of the evidence given by its own General Buller, at Kilkenny, before the Royal Commission of Eaquiry into the working of the land act of 1886, and of which an organ of the Ascendancy faction says:

"Gen. Buller's evidence was excess ively mischievous. It will be quoted and the evidence of boycotting, which is imply awfu!, will be thrown in the shade i caunot conceive why he was sent over. It is emotional Englishmen who play the It is emotional Englishmen who play the devil with this unfortunate country. He is a very nice, unassuming fellow in manner, but he has talleu into the hands of a horde of Fenians and his head is stuffed with nonsense. He fancies himself lord high protector. I cannot tell you how many incautious, crude remarks he made in the course of less than ten, printe's examination. Nabody

ten minute's examination. Nobody seemed to be anxious to prolong it. One thing struck me particularly, he was asked whether the Land league has still asked whether the hand league has sun-considerable hold upon the people. He said, certainly it has, and why should it not; it is the salvation of the people. Until the league arose there was nobedy to protect them. There was law, but it wa only on one side; there was no law for them. He told us that in his district he found the people over-rented and miserable and in places even the judicial rents too high; that he himself had to interfere in one ase of hardship and he had no confidence in the administration of the law."

If the government has really decided on coercion, the Irish race all over the world will have to stand prepared for the worst. Moderation, combined with unchangeable determination, must then be our watchword. The interests of the world's civilization are higher than those of Britain's government for the time being-and in the interests of that civilization Irishmen all over the world will strive and work with might and main, suffer and perish who may.

A FORGOTTEN FACT.

The Mail clamors for the exclusion of the Catholics of Ontario from all voice in the management of the public school education of Ontario. Our contemporary, and those who have joined with it in its and those who have joined with it in its absurd cry against the Catholic minority, to all others that which we claim for forget that more than 50,000 Catholic vince, and that hundreds of Catholic boys and girls are pupils of our Provincial we telt in perusing the following: High Schools. Are the parents of these should be to all Canadians, a source of their management? Are Catholics, who pay taxes and send children to school, to be treated as veritable Helots, outside the law and its protection? The absolute malice and total lack of generosity on the part of that discredited, demoralized and disgraced politician, Bunting, of the Mail, will be seen at a glance from the following figures:

TABLE SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE RE LIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN ONTARIO. LIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN ONTARIO, 1351 1871 1881 1891 30:966 306.589 Presbyterians 213.382 48-2244 197.549 Methodisis 53.882 48-2244 194.503 Eaptists 53.888 86.725 106.683 Lutherans 21.089 32,599 87.991 Congregationalists, 7747 12.888 16,340 Roman Catholics 167.995 274.162 329.839 TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE PERCENTAGE

| OF GROWTH. | Percentage | Percentage | Of increase | 1871-81 | 1881-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1871-81 | 1

Catholics, few as they are in number are singled out for the Mail's attacks, and menaced with persecution because they exercise, like other citizens, the rights conferred on them by the constitution. That journal may talk of the Edict of Nantes, and of the massacre of St. Bartholemew. It is pursuing a more cowardly course than even the Irish persecutors of the penal York infidelity: "Ingersoll district choice days, and they far surpassed anything ever known in the line of persecution, from the days of Diocletian to their own. They had the merit of being plain, outspoken, thorough. They wanted to drive the Catholics "to hell or Connaught," and trict is named atter 'Godless Bob' and is if they failed it was not for want of a brutal candor and a savage ferocity. The Mail is too cowardly to do aught but hint at such measures as the Edict of Nantes, for which the Catholic Church is as responsible as she is for the declaration

The end is the trial; the world passes, good cause can be furthered by conspiracy, it is but the pageant and a scene; the fraud and forgery.

The Mail refuses, as we expected, to accept Father Coffey's denial, and the London Free Press weakly re-echoes the Neuman.

of American independence.

JUST WHAT WE WANT.

The Rev. John Laing, of Dundas, wrote letter, setting forth what he termed Protestant grievances, in the Mail of Thursday, the 25th of November. The latter portion of this letter is the only one with which we feel called upon to deal. Mr. Laing writes :

"Having thus stated our grievances permit me to indicate how Mr. Mowat" Government can remove them without having to give place to Messrs, Meredith and company. Two ways seem possible. First, abolish separate schools and estab lish a non-denominational system which knows no man by his religion as Roman Catholic or Protestant, but deals with all Catholic or Protestant, but deals with all with equal band. This plan Mr Goldwin Smith has proposed. With all deference to his opinion, I deem this alternative impracticable, although, could it be adopted, I believe it would be best for the country. The other plan is to drive home the wedge and separate Roman Catholic education from Protestant educations have been the whole line from primary cation along the whole line, from primary school to University. It may cost someschool to University. It may cost some thing to do this, but deliverance from Roman Catholic interference is well worth paying for liberally. Let Mr. Mowat adopt the Quebec system of edu-cation, aboust the office of minister of education, and so remove this all-impor-tant matter, from the bitterness and up. tant matter from the bitterness and un-certainty of party strife and political intrigue. Give us a Protestant and a Roman Cathola: superintendent, heads of a dual system. Let us have Protestant and Roman Catholic Primary, Inter-mediate, High, Model, Normal, Industrial schools and Protestant and Roman Catholic universities. Let each set of schools have exactly the same privileges, and let neither interfere in any way with the other. Then we shall be able to live in peace, every citizen will have his children religiously and morally in structed as he may see fit, and our history, science and moral philosophy will not be modified by Roman Catholic in-fluence. If Mr. Mowat is prepared for some such measure so as to secure justice and liberty to Protestants he will have the hearty support of those who approve of his administration in general; but if he refuses to give heed to our com plaint now, trusting to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy to secure for him the vote of that portion of the com munity, he may be returned to power but he will find himself no longer free and he may be sure that not a few true hearted Liberals will hesitate to support him, if they do not oppose him, question of Roman Catholic encre ment on our liberties is now before the people, and it cannot be laid again till settled, no matter who may be in power. settled, no matter who may be in power. The Globe will no longer be able, as it has been doing, to deceive its readers by defending and glorifying everything that favours Romanism, while it abuses and vilifies every man who dares say a word in defence of Protestant liberty. We in defence of Protestant liberty. We have at length succeeded in getting the

No Catholic, lay or cleric, has any desire to interfere with non-Catholics in the education of their children. No Catholic has the remotest purpose of ever curtailing Protestant liberty. We are determined to exercise our own rights, under our free constitution, and woe betide the man that stands in the way of the exercise of our rights. But, ourselves. With our Protestant fellowintend to live, the Mail the contrary notwithstanding, in peace and harmony. We believe, however, that this peace and harmony can be best secured by permitting, as Mr. Laing suggests, the Catholic and the non-Catholic portions of our populations full, free and unrestrained control of the education of their children without intervention on the part of either body in the government of the schools of the other. This is the system in Quebec, in Manitoba and the North-West. It is the only fair and equitable system, and the one that must eventually, we believe, prevail in Ontario. We are willing that time should be given to the public mind to be educated to the standard required for its adoption. Herry and haste and excitement are not the friends of a good cause. Let, then, the suggestion now made by Mr. Laing and long since formulated by the RECORD, be discussed with care and moderation, and from such a discussion much good, we believe, must come.

ear of the public and we mean to speak

out plainly.

item of news, which is copied by the New York Truth Seeker, the organ of New cream cheese, which gained the first prize and medal at the Amsterdam exhibition in 1884, is being advertised for sale in London by E. Parker, of 44 St. John street, Smithfield. Ingersoll disalmost entirely populated by free think ers." Our contemporaries are quite astray. Ingersoll district was so named before "Godless Bob" was born. The name was derived from Colonel James Ingersoll, who died in August last, a thoroughly Christian gentleman, and a member of the Church of England. The listrict contains few if any freethinkers. district contains lew if any freetninkers.
Mr. T. D. Millar, the manufacturer of
the prize cheese, is a well-known Christian gentleman, a Presbyterian. He is at
present in London, Eng., attending the
Colonel Exhibition, where also he has
gained high honors for his magnificent
chasse manufacturers.

DAVITT IN MONTREAL.

The hearty, enthusiastic and over whelmingly generous welcome extended by the wealthy, populous and enlight. ened metropolitan city of Montreal to Michael Davitt, the prince of Irish patriots, has surpassed in genuine sincerity and unspeakable heartiness anything of the kind ever before witnessed in the first city of the Dominion, the peerless Ville Marie. Montreal has often, indeed, with the lavish hospitality so characteristic of that great city, opened her gates to men of distinction and renown. Men of arms and of letters, statesmen, poets and orators, has she often bade welcome to her plenty and her splendor. But never, in her eventful history, has she received within her historic bounds a MAN so worthy honor, PATRIOT so worthy enthusiasm, as Michael Davitt. French and Irish-but citizens and freemen all-the people of Montreal turned out in their multitudes to welcome Michael Davitt on Thursday, the 25th ult. The Herald gives us particulars of this momentous demonstration, the echoes of which will be heard in Ireland to gladden that sorrow. stricken land-heard, too, in Britain to amaze its government and its people at the intensity of the Home Rule feeling in America. Mr. Davitt arrived in Montreal via the Central Vermont at 8.30, p. m., Thursday, the 25th. Escorted by a procession of 10,000 strong along streets lined by 50,000 spectators, this illustrious man was at once made feel that Canada is freedom's home, and Montreal, proud mistress of the north, is

self-governed Canada's pride and glory. Among the gentlemen present to welcome Mr. Davitt were Mr. H J Cloran, President of the Montreal Branch of the League; J J Curran, Q C, M P; J S Hall, Jr, M PP; Edward Murphy, President of the St Patrick's T A & B Society; D Barry, President of St Patrick's Society; D Macdonald, President St Bridget's T A & B Society; H Rooney, President St Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society; A Jones, President Irish Catholic Benefit Society; M Walsh, President St. Vincent de Paul Conference; P F McCaffrey, President Catholic Young Men's Society, St Patrick's Parish; E Leduc, President Leo Club; J Coffey, President St. Anthony's Young Men's Society; J D Purcell, president Emerald Snowshoe Club; A Dorion, president Le Canadien Snowshoe Club; J. Reilly, president St. Ann's T A and B Society; M Loughman, President St Ann's Catholic Young Men's Society; A Ouimet, president St. Lar. Revision Science, President St. Lar. Revision Science, 1981 Jean Baptiste Society; G Desaulniers, vice president of the Cercle Ville Marie; M Shea, president Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society; Alderman Prefontaine, M. P.; A. Calper, president Pastime club; M. Walsh, President St. Vincent de Paul Society; J. X. Perrault, Judge Desnoyers, W. S. Walker, Louis Perrault and hundreds of others.

The procession, adds the Herald, pro-eded along Notre Dame street west to

the strains THE WEARING OF THE GREEN." Along McCord street the houses that were not illuminated were the exception. most every window had lights and inscriptions or a Chinese lantern. Ottawa street, which was rextentered, presented a pretty sight. It was fairly ableze and at a distance it seemed as if the whole place vas a fire. The street was throng enthusiastic people who cheered wildly. Across the street at every few yards was French, Irish or American flag, a British, French, Irish or American flag, lighted Chinese lanterns and mottoes, and from the tops of the houses arose a shower of fireworks skywards showing a hundred colors. The Ottawa Street School and also the quarters of the Sr. Ann's Catholic Young Men were the scenes of the most beautiful displays. Every window was filled with tasteful ornaments, appropriate inscriptions or portraits of famous Lightner among whom were O'Connell, Irishmen, among whom were O'Connell, Emmet, Parnell and Davitt. The followang were some of the inscriptions:—"The spirit of a nation never dieth." "God Save Ireland," "Long life to Parnell, Ireland's leader," "Honor to Davitt, the Father of the Land League," "Caed Mille Failthe." "Landlordism must go." the platform were 200 children who sang "God save Ireland," as Davitt passed. The effect was extremely beautiful effect was extremely beautiful Inspector streets added their contribu-tions to the brilliancy of the decorations. The procession now entered Notre Dame street which it followed as far as Papineau square. The cheers of the people, the singing of the snowshoe clubs who surrounded Davitt on all sides, and the playing of the bands made the march a triumphal one. At Wright's store among the inscriptions was one in French "We thank the French Canadians for their AN AMUSING ITEM .- The London Free. Thinker publishes the following amusing sympathy." The residences of all the Irish and many of the other citizens in this quarter were illuminated, as well as St. Catherine street, which was passed through from the Square to St. Law-rence. Seen from St. Lambert Hill, the

rence. Seen from St. Lambert Hill, the procession presented a beautiful sight as it came down St. Lawrence street which it completely filled up. On reaching the St. Lawrence Hall the societies opened up, and through their ranks Davitt's carriage was driven to the entrance of the Hall, where the visitor was heartily welcomed by Mr. Henry Hogan, the proprietor, and a large number of leading citizens.

A rousing cheer was given him as he entered the ball and made his way to the reception room on the first flat. St. James street in front of the building was brilliantly illuminated by the hundreds of the reception rouse of the reception rouse of the building was brilliantly illuminated by the hundreds of the reception. orilliantly illuminated by the hundreds of torches and jammed up with people. A window was opened and from it Mr. Cloran

ADDRESSED THE CROWD, stating that it was his great privilege to introduce to them the celebrated Irishman whom they all loved and respected as the

Father of the Land League. (Cheers.) He was the patriotic representative of the great cause of Irish liberty, and if the dear old land was on the eve of obtaining Home Rule it was in great particle to the efforts of Michael Davitt, who had made efforts of Michael Davitt, who had made such a change possible. (Applause) He had great pleasure in introducing Mr. Davitt, and in doing so felt that the echo of the reception which he would receive would reach Ireland to assure the Irish people that they had friends in Canada. (Loud applause.)

people that they (Loud applause.) MR DAVITT SPEAKS. Mr. Davitt then came forward, and was received with tremendous cheering, which lasted several minutes. Mr. Davitt appears to be a man of 40 years of age, about 5 ft. 10 in. in height and of slight build. He is of dark complexion, and with a face that at once reveals his nationality. His features are clear cut, and on them are stamped decision and indomitable energy. He has a bright, clear, dark eye, which takes in all at a glance, and reveals a powerful soul within. His fore-head is high and broad, and on it can be seen traces of the eventful career of the man. His beard is short, full and black, though one can detect in it a grey streak here and there. He spoke in substance as follows:CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.-It is impos

of the great demonstration which you have just made. Your hearts have spoken and I thank you for your great sympathy Cheers). From the reception you have given Parnell (applause), Ireland's judiious leader, and others of my country-nen, I expected a cordial and hearty wel-tome at your hands. (Applause). But you have far surpassed my greatest you have far surpassed my greatest expectations. I was not prepared to see the demonstration I have just witnessed. I feel that this grand demonstration is not intended solely for me (cries of "yes,") but for Ireland and its cause. It is equally a demonstration in favor of Home Rule (cheers) the Irish leader (cheers), and the great English Liberal leader (cheers), who are bound to achieve it. (Applause). I fail to find words to express to you my great joy, and I beg of you to believe that your kindness is fully appreciated. I do not stand here as the defender of a beaten cause (loud cries of "no") but as the advocate of a cause which is on the eve of suc-cess. (Tremendous cheering.) The men who have defended it, though often apwho have defended it, though other apparently defeated, have arisen stronger than ever to smite those who had struck them. (Applause) The cause of Ireland was that of mankind. (Applause) How shall I express my gratitude to the French-Canadians of Montreal (cheers) for the great honor conferred on me. (Applause). I accept their sympathy with gratitude. It comes from people who have suffered from oppression and who had the courage to beat down tyranny. (Cheers). They are a nation who have fought for their rights and obtained their liberty; and Ireland was now seeking to obtain hers. (Cheers). I feel honored in the highest (Cheers). I feel honored in the ingless degree at receiving such warm sympathy in a land reddened by the blood of French martyrs who died for justice and humanity. (Immense cheering) I thank you

ity. (Immense cheering) I thank you on behalf of the people of Ireland which represent here to night. I thank you for your sympathy for Ireland. (Cheers). The cause of Ireland is more than a local ssue. Ireland is asking for the right managing her own affairs, and by obtaining her national liberty to gain free access to all the benefits which God has access to all the benefits which tool has conferred on man. (Tremendous cheering). We are fighting for free lind and we sympathise with all who are contending for the same right the world over (cheers). As

the French Canadians we are in perfect sympathy with justice for all and we are working as they did to break down nonopoly, tyranny, and oppression (cheers). I only intended saying a few words and I now find out I am making a speech (cheers and "Go on"). I cannot name all societies who have taken part in this atest one made on this side of the Atlantic since the Hom Rule measure had been introduce (cheers) and Gladstone had become (cheers) and Gladstone had become a convert to our cause. (Cheers.) The policy of England has been aiways to divide her opponents. The Irish people can now look across the channel and see the English people divided among themselves on this very principle of Home Rule. The Irish people are now united closely and are as a people, stronger than ever. (Cheers.) Irishnd united closely and are as a people, stronger than ever. (Cheers.) Ireland may now use England's policy and con-quer while her opponents are divided Mr. Davitt retired amid tremendous cheering, after which the gathering dis-persed.

Such was Montreal's greeting to Michael Davitt, a greeting worthy the first city of British America, and well deserved by the patriot it honored. Canada is solid in sympathy with Ireland. The French Canadians of Montreal showed, on this occasion, such hearty good will, such earnest enthusiasm, in behalf of the cause of Irish freedom, personified in Michael Davitt, that they personified in Michael Davitt, that they may rest assured of one thing, viz., that if ever Canada should see the evil day for which the Toronto Mail is now working and striving and plotting, the day when the Orange fanatics of Ontario or elsewhere make war on them or their rights, Irish Catholic arms will be at hand in thousands to strike stalwart blows for, Canadian freedom and Canadian equality. Not even from Russell dian equality. Not even from Russell dian equality. Not even from Russell dian equality. dian equality. Not even from Russell and Prescott in Ontario, from which the Mail is first anxious to drive the French, will that dastard organ or its satellites, so long as Irish Catholics live in this land, be suffered to remove the French Canadian population. The Irish and the French are in Canada to stay—as their welcome to Davitt incontestibly proves.

In diocese of St. Paul, Minn., there are 199 churches and 55 stations, attended by 158 priests. The converts last year were 228, and the Catholic births 7,281. The whole number of births in this district for 1885 was 28,940. There are seventy five Catholics schools and nine academies, which give instruction to over 12,000

A GOOD MAN GOAE.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER PREVOST, O. M. I. The Montreal Herald of Nov. 29th

conveys us sad intelligence: The Rev. Father Prevost, of the Oblate The Rev. Father Prevost, of the University of Ottawa (St. Joseph's College), died last evening at seven o'clock at the Hotel Dieu. His death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him, but more especially by Catholics, who held him in great veneration. His end was a peaceful one and was not unexpected, as for some days it was announced that he

was not unexpected, at for some tays, it was announced that he was rapidly sinking. The rev. gentleman intended going to the south some weeks ago for the benefit of his health, but on reaching this city he felt so bad that he went immediately to Hotel Dieu. During his stay in institution he received every possible attention. In spite of the skill of his physicians he fell a victim to the disease with which he was afflicted. Father Prevost, though a young man, had attained an eminent position in his Order and it was expected that he would raise still was expected that he would nake this higher. About a year aro he succeeded to the late Very Ray. Father Tabaret as Superior of the University of Ottawa. During his residence in this city he munstered to the faithful of St. Peter's Church, by whom he was greatly beloved. He was the venerated chap-lain of the 65th Batt., and last spring he accompanied that gallant corps through the North West campaign and ministhe North West campaign and minis-tered to their spiritual wants. Though in weak health, he underwent all the hardships of the campaign with heroic forfitude and with a de-votion that encouraged the young volunteers to face all toils and dangers. His health was greatly shattered by what he then passed through, and since his re-turn he had not been at all well.

Thearrangements for his funeral will be decided upon to day. It could not be

decided upon to day. It could not be learned last evening whether he would be buried in Montreal or Ottawa. It is probable that the 65th Battalion will a

The College of Ottawa has, within the brief period of twelve months, been sorely tried. Father Tabaret was suddenly taken from his labors by the cruel hand of a stealthy and unexpected death. And now his successor, the kindly and amiable Father Prevost, goes the way of all flesh. We heartily condole with the Oblate Fathers in their sad loss, and pray that God may strengthen them in the midst of the trials and afflictions which in this world of woe constitute the lot of communities as well as of individuals.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. DAVITT'S reception in Kingston, the enthusiasm with which he was on all sides received, and the generous hospitality he there enjoyed at the hands of our Irish friends, speak volumns for Kingston, one of the dearest spots in all Canada.

MR JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M. P., arrived n London on Wednesday, the 1st, after lecturing in St. Thomas the previous evening. A full report of his reception and lecture will appear in another issue.

THE London Free Press announced on Monday last with a sneer that Mr. Justin McCarthy was a "Roman Catholic," that he had a Sunday or two ago assisted at High Mass in Toronto, and that upon this remarkable occasion Archbishop Lynch preached. The organ of blood and boodle is really clever-marvellously clever-just too clever to live.

Mr. Charles Dawson on the Apathy of the Working Classes

Last week the second of a series of lec-

Last week the second of a series of lectures on Architecture was delivered by Mr. George Coffey, Barrister at Law, to the members of the Workingmen's Club, Wellington quay. Mr. Charles Dawson occupied the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Austin, a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer.

The Chairman, in putting the vote to the meeting, referred to Mr. Coffey's allusions to the architecture of the monastic institutions of the middle ages, and said the monks of old, when chaos, revolution, and demoralization were abroad, showed—and it was a lesson the workingmen of Dublin should take to heart—that no matter how acute their intellects might be, no matter how profound their Christian knowledge or religious fervour, they be, no matter how profound their Chris-tian knowledge or religious fervour, they could design the arch, and lay the stones, and plough the field, and perform any honest labor. At the same time they could turn to literature and learning, and in their pursuit while away their benefit themselves and to benefit the city and the country, and one of the means through which they could exercise that power was the Workingmen's Club, Until the working people attended such lectures as that which had been delivered by Mr, Coffey in thousands, instead of in dozens, they would never be able to make the effort it was their duty to make in their cores advancement (hear, hear).—Dublia own advancement (hear, hear). - Dublin Freeman's Journal.

A Catholic college has been established at Salt Lake City and is named, after the great Irish missionary college, "All Hallows."

The English Protestants are making a great hubbub about the visits of Catholics to the tomb of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.