

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

Notwithstanding coercionist reports that the Parnell indemnity fund is meeting with ill success, it reaches now in Ireland £5000, and as it is increasing at the rate of over £100 daily, it is expected before long to attain to £10,000.

It was to be expected that in the critical moment which has arisen, Nationalists should feel themselves bound to hasten to Mr. Parnell's aid, conscious as they are that it is his devotion to the cause of Ireland that has made it necessary for him to vindicate his character from the malignant attacks which have been unceasingly made upon him, and it will be a great encouragement that the hierarchy and clergy have unhesitatingly come forward to assist in the movement by deeds as well as words.

An instance of this is to be found in the Earl of Beesborough, a Whig nobleman who had formerly an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Parnell, and who from that acquaintance is convinced that the accusations which have been brought against him are malicious and unjust. Hence, in order to testify the strength of his convictions in this regard, he has contributed £10 towards the fund. The Times' columns are thus doing a good work for the cause of Ireland; for while no impartial person has ever believed that Mr. Parnell was in any way implicated in the crimes to which some extremists had recourse in revenge for the cruelties inflicted by Government upon their country, those columns have brought together Irishmen of every political opinion, and they are serving to unite them in the common cause.

The enquiry instituted before the Commission has not as yet gone very far, but notwithstanding that the Government had the selection of the judges, and that the selection was made undoubtedly in a partisan spirit, the proceedings so far have been remarkably favorable to Mr. Parnell, and there is a fair prospect that notwithstanding the efforts of the subservient Parliamentary majority, the self-respect of the judges and their respect for the good name of the English bench will not permit them to do a gross injustice even to a political opponent. If these hopes are not delusive there is little fear that any stigma will be attached by the Commission to the honorable name of Mr. Parnell.

It will be remembered that the special Commission which was appointed by the United States Congress to adjudicate in the celebrated election case between Messrs. Hayes and Tilden divided on strictly party lines. A fact like this is not calculated to give confidence in a special Commission appointed by a partisan majority, even when both parties are fairly represented on the Commission, as was the case on that occasion. But on the Parnell Commission the Government took care to appoint only judges who were known to be of their political party. It is no wonder, then, that the Liberals, and especially the Nationalists, should doubt the honesty of their intentions. It was not likely to produce confidence when the Government announced that the Commission should be composed of three judges who were known to be friendly to the Government, one of them being besides offensively hostile to Mr. Parnell and the Nationalist party.

It is too early that we should be sure that the Commission will act fairly. However, as far as they gave their action as being favorable to Mr. Parnell. It was evidently the intention of the Government to make the issue so general as to make the subject of controversy a matter of secondary importance. At the first sitting of the Commission Mr. Gra-

ham, the Counsel for the Times, endeavored to carry out this design by maintaining that the Times should not be placed "in the position of a party to an action in which power would exist in the Superior Courts to order me to make a discovery of documents." He added further: "Your Lordships have no jurisdiction to compel us to make an affidavit stating what documents are in our possession, as you would if I were a party in an action in the Superior Courts."

When asked by Sir James Hannen, "Can you prove substantially any charge?" Mr. Graham endeavored to shuff out of giving a direct answer by saying: "I understand your Lordships are appointed to inquire into and report upon the charges put forward in a certain publication and in the speech of the Attorney-General."

Being further pressed for a reply, he said: "I propose to give the Commission all the information I can give."

He then stated in a general way that "he believed that the evidence would establish that there was communication between members of the Irish party and those persons implicated in the Parnell Park murders." He added, a little afterwards:

"We don't make any charges or allegations against any particular persons. We say an organization acted in this particular way. Charges have been made against certain persons in 'Parnellism and Crime.' I apprehend it is the object of the Commission to find out who are implicated."

Thus it appears that the Times wishes to back out of the personal charges against Mr. Parnell. It is no longer Mr. Parnell who was an accomplice of the Parnell Park murderers, but "the Land League," and it is for the Commission to make a general inquiry whether any of the hundreds of thousands of members of that organization had anything to do with the murders or any other criminal acts. This is further evident from the following. It is still Mr. Graham who speaks:

"We say here is the Land League carrying out its edicts, carrying out a system of coercion and terrorism in Ireland by tacitly adopting the acts of criminals, but not denouncing them, and by protecting them when they were charged, from being brought to justice, and defending them in other ways. . . . Of course I can say who are the people who were mentioned. Mr. Parnell's name is mentioned over and over again. There are several other prominent members of the Irish party mentioned. I say all these are allegations against an organization."

Sir James Hannen.—Did the Attorney-General make no charges against individuals?

Mr. Graham.—He made charges against an organization.

Sir James Hannen.—Not against individuals?

Mr. Graham.—Of course, against the members of the organization.

Sir James Hannen.—Would you be kind enough to specify them?

Mr. Graham.—I do not know.

Sir James Hannen.—I do not ask you to do it now, but at your leisure.

Mr. Graham.—I have not means of ascertaining. Your Lordship will see what I mean. What we charge is the whole organization which has been the Land League in Ireland.

Sir James Hannen.—I do not doubt that. But that is not what we are directed to inquire into. It is charges and allegations against persons.

Mr. Graham.—There are no persons so specified. If no persons are specified I understand your Lordship will inquire as to all the people who are implicated, and not put me in the position of defining who they are. At some future stage of the inquiry I may be able to do so. I submit, as I submitted before, that I ought not to be placed in the position of a party who is a litigant. Any information in my power I will furnish, but if you ask me to give particulars of who are the persons charged, I cannot do it because I do not know.

The Court then ordered that documents bearing upon the charges should be produced, and that the individuals against whom charges are to be substantiated be specified within a reasonable time. The next sitting of the Court will be on 22nd October.

The Times has thus virtually acknowledged the collapse of the charges so meanly brought against Mr. Parnell, and it endeavored for this reason to make the inquiry general. The judges, however, have compelled it to be specific and to bring forward the documents on which it relies to substantiate its allegations. Mr. Graham has admirably fulfilled the duties of a prisoner's counsel. He has endeavored to confuse the issue, and to keep back the evidence, but the judges did not fall in with his little plan.

Another remarkable feature of the case is that whereas the great "Thunderer" has been in the past loudly proclaiming its ardent desire to prove its allegations, its boldness disappears with Mr. Graham's opening speech. The Commission, constituted and packed by the Government, after consultation between Attorney-General Webster and Mr. Walter, does not suit the Times at all! The inquiry in this form "was not in any way sought by them." Mr. Graham opened his case by saying:

"On behalf of my clients I respectfully submit to your Lordships that we are not to be placed in the position of litigants in this case. This Commission is sitting under the powers of an Act of Parliament, which was not promoted by my clients, nor was this inquiry in this form, in any way sought by them. The Legislature has thought fit to adopt certain allegations made in certain proceedings to which

my clients again were unwilling parties." From the "Thunderer" all this ignominious complaint sounds very tame. We may very safely predict for Mr. Parnell a glorious victory, not only in his Scotch suit, but even in the case before the Commission.

A PRETTY SCHEME FOILED.

An amusing episode has arisen out of the Boston school trouble, or rather out of the attempt of the persons to ostracize Catholics by refusing them from seats on the School Board, at the next election, and with them all Protestants who are liberal and fair enough to agree that Catholics shall not be insulted by the teachers, and that the text-books to be used in the schools shall be free from misrepresentation of Catholic doctrine.

It will be remembered that a text-book, compiled by Swinton, was excluded from the schools, mainly because it gave a false account of Catholic teaching on the subject of indulgences, defining an indulgence "a license to commit sin." On this the persons, chiefly the Baptists, and the viragos of the Mrs. Samvel Veller stamp, held two meetings, one in Tremont Temple, the other in Faneuil Hall, where it was resolved that in future no Catholic should be elected to the Boston School Board, nor any Protestant who would be disposed to grant Catholics a voice in the management of schools. It was also resolved that no Catholic teacher should be appointed to any school. The resolutions did not state that Catholics were to be exempted from paying rates for the support of the schools, from the management of which they were to be so rigorously excluded. This did not suit the views of these friends of civil and religious liberty and equality.

But just here a difficulty arose. The members of the School Board are elected by the people, and the laws of Massachusetts give votes to Catholics as well as to the persons; and it was not to be expected that Catholic voters would stay quietly at home on election day, while the Downes and the Fultons were carrying out matters according to their own views; and as Catholics are almost as numerous as Protestants in Boston, something must be done to make the plan work serenely. One of the persons had a happy thought, and on it the rest of the fraternity set down with alacrity, as pointing out the way to certain victory. The Massachusetts law allows voters to register and vote for school inspectors, so all or nearly all the Protestant congregations of Boston were told that the women should register, and on election day vote in accordance with the wishes of their pastors.

They must vote for men or women who would bring back Swinton's Outlines into the schools. The women acted on the suggestion, and were registered by thousands. Victory seemed now to be assured; but alas!

The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley. And so did the scheme of the persons. Ten thousand women have already registered as voters, but the great majority are Catholic women; and the persons are now in consternation lest the control of the schools shall be altogether in the hands of the Catholics! A Protestant journal remarks:

"It would certainly be a remarkable historical phenomenon to see the former chief city of Puritanism in possession of the Catholic Church, directing the education of the youth of that city in behalf of an institution so abhorred of the New England fathers as the Church of Rome." The persons, it seems, instead of appreciating the joke, feel sore that their pretty little plan has been over-reached.

They have, however, one forlorn hope. They flatter themselves that many of the Catholic women are unnaturalized, and that on this ground they can be prevented from voting. This hope is probably a delusion, as they are, most likely, for the most part, of American birth, or the children of naturalized parents, or they have been residents long enough to become naturalized without difficulty. One thing, at all events, is clear; that even if the bigots should, by an almost impossible hypothesis, succeed in their purpose this year, their success will be short lived, as it must certainly be turned into defeat the year following.

We may add that the Protestants of Boston have no reason to feel alarmed at the prospect of a large Catholic voice in the management of the schools after next election. The Catholics will have no desire to trample upon the rights of their Protestant fellow citizens, and the schools will be managed with due consideration for the rights of taxpayers of all creeds. The only danger that such rights will be violated lies in the fear that the schemes of the extreme and aggressive persons who have rated the anti-Catholic cry, may possibly prove temporarily successful, in which case the rights of Catholics would certainly be violated, and this might lead to reprisals in the future. However, it does not appear to be very probable that this will be the case.

The conduct of these persons from the beginning of the unfortunate embroilment which has occurred in Boston on the school question gives us a fair idea of their inherent character.

These are the men who have constantly

on their lips professions of zeal in the cause of religious liberty, and they never tire of falsely accusing Catholics of aggressiveness against the liberties of Protestants. Their own aggressiveness, and their desire to force Protestantism down the throats of the Catholic population, by tampering with the faith of the children, prove that while they have all the persecuting spirit of Knox and Calvin, they are also adepts in the sanctimonious hypocrisy of the moral Pecksniff.

BELFAST BOYS IN GLASGOW.

The people of Glasgow have had a glorious opportunity of judging the truth of Lord Hartington's boast about the superiority of the upholders of Coercion in Ireland in intelligence and the other concomitants of a high state of culture and civilization. About the middle of September a large number of laborers from Belfast took up their quarters near the shipyards, to replace the ship laborers who have gone on strike. As soon as they had established themselves they proceeded to vindicate the character given to them by beginning a hideous row which was so ferocious that the police suppressed it with very great difficulty. Twenty batons were broken in the melee, and the noise of the row could be plainly heard across the Clyde, and the whole city was in commotion while it was going on. Fifty one of the rioters were placed at the bar of the court yesterday, many of them having sticking plaster on their heads and faces. Captain Boyd said that "a more disgraceful row had not taken place in Glasgow for a long time past than what had been caused by this body of men imported from Belfast. They not only created a great row amongst themselves, but had inflicted great injury on the police, five of whom were rendered unfit for duty. It was a most serious disturbance, and the damage done to property was considerable, while the whole neighborhood was disturbed for hours."

About two hundred men were engaged in the disturbance. The fifty-one prisoners above mentioned were sentenced to forty days imprisonment each, as conclusive evidence was brought against them all. Five other prisoners were remanded. All are said to be Orangemen, and while they were fighting the police many cried out "We are all Belfast boys, and will give the Glasgow police a proper flagging."

The local quay laborers have issued a placard asking the co-operation of all laborers employed at the harbor to "root out this bud of discord and disunion," and they further state that "they will not rest until this fraction of the worst section of humanity is sent bag and baggage back to where they have come from."

BALFOUR AS A WIT.

Mr. Balfour was presented with an address at Glasgow on the 1st inst. In reply he said "he regretted that Messrs. Foster and Fawcett were gone at a time when their services would be so valuable to the country. Regarding the demand for Home Rule he said that if Ireland obtained a Local Parliament she would have to be reconquered. Agitation is the Irish Commonsense's bread."

In a speech delivered on the same day Mr. Balfour repudiated all responsibility on the part of the Government for John Mandeville's death, and stated that he has good reasons for believing that Dr. Ridley's suicide was due to the Nationalists and to Mr. Gladstone. He accused Mr. Gladstone of unwittingly hastening the end of Dr. Ridley by his unjustifiable comments.

Surely if there were no Nationalists it would have been impossible for Mr. Balfour to order Dr. Ridley to torture them, and there would not have been any reason for him to commit suicide. We presume Mr. Balfour by some such reasoning as this infers the guilt of the Nationalists, for certainly such a conclusion could not be arrived at in any ordinary way. He added that "the Gladstonians are great manufacturers of Irish horrors. Wm. O'Brien manages the manufacturing department and Gladstone the advertising department."

Is it possible, then, that the murders of the unfortunate and innocent men at Mitchellstown, by the police, are merely imaginary? That Mr. Mandeville was merely killed by prison treatment, for an imaginary crime? That the thousands who were thrown by Vandaleur and Cianricarde by the wayside to die, while their houses were torn down before their eyes, have their existence only in fancy? Were little Maggie Lawlor and other children imprisoned in merely imaginary prisons for poisoning tin horns to "intimidate" the police, or for lighting bonfires, or for selling United Ireland? Such are a few of the Irish horrors of which the Chief Secretary speaks.

Mr. Balfour certainly relies very much on the credibility of his audiences when he imagines that he can pass upon them horrors like these as having been "manufactured" by Mr. Wm. O'Brien. The real "manufacturers of Irish horrors" are too well known by the Glasgow people that

they should be humbugged by Mr. Balfour's heartless jokes. The public place the responsibility for Mr. Mandeville's death on the right shoulders, and these brutal attempts at wit will not rid Mr. Balfour and his colleagues of it. As to Dr. Ridley's suicide, of course every one is perfectly aware that Mr. Balfour did not foresee or expect it any more than Mr. Gladstone did; nevertheless the Chief Secretary cannot be ignorant of what every one else is quite conscious, that he brought to bear upon the unfortunate doctor to perpetrate cruelty against his will, was the direct cause which so upset the doctor's mind that he committed the rash act to shield Mr. Balfour from the infamy which his disclosures at the inquest would be sure to bring upon the latter. Probably, also, the doctor was ashamed that any pressure, however strong, should induce himself to become so miserable a tool in the hands of his unscrupulous superiors and task-masters.

A COERCIONIST OUTRAGE.

One of the most outrageous prosecutions and convictions under the Coercion Act was that of Mr. W. K. Redmond, M. P. While the relatives and friends of Thomas S. Mers were defending his house against the crowbar brigade, Mr. Redmond arrived at the scene of action. He had nothing whatever to do with inciting the defenders of their home to resist eviction, inasmuch as the contest had already lasted an hour and a half when Mr. Redmond made his appearance. Here he noticed the brave defence which was made against the evicting party, and in his enthusiasm cried out "Bravo, boys! Bravo, Wexfordmen!"

The charge was brought against him of inciting to resistance, and a special Crimes Act Court was held by Magistrates Bodkin and McLeod, who, occupying the positions of both judge and jury, and being amenable directly to the Castle authorities for their zeal in finding victims, convicted Mr. Redmond and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Mr. Redmond did not think it worth while to appeal against the infamous sentence, as the county judges seem to be of no other use than to confirm the sentences issued under the Coercion Act by the Resident Magistrates, and he was accordingly taken to jail.

If it be a crime to sympathize with the evicted tenantry, almost the whole population of Ireland, and we may add millions of honorable persons in England, Scotland and America, are equally guilty with Mr. Redmond, who was not found guilty of any crime but this.

THE LEAGUE ALIVE.

While the British Government are assuring the public that their policy of Coercion has been an eminent success, and that their efforts to suppress Nationalism in Ireland have effectually crushed the patriots, and driven the Land League into obscurity, it will be of interest to our readers to learn that the League is as vigorous as ever, holding its meetings openly all over Ireland, in defiance of the law which declares it to be "suppressed." The full report of branch meetings is published every week in all the Nationalist papers, though the editors and proprietors subject themselves to sentence of imprisonment for every such offence. The openness with which the law is trampled on may be judged by the following report of Kingscourt Branch in "Joyal Cavan." This is but a sample of what is occurring all over the country:

"There was a special meeting of this 'suppressed' branch on Sept. 22nd at Kingscourt, the compliment conferred upon it by Balfour, Father Flood, and McNamee were also present. A new feature of this energetic branch is a music class, the songs being exclusively those of modern Irish National poets. The band played 'God Save Ireland' loud enough to be heard all over town, but was not interrupted by the police-men who watched the proceedings."

As a further specimen of the nature of the proceedings which take place at these gatherings, we append the following resolutions which were passed at a special meeting of Ballymote branch, County Sligo, on the 16th of September:

"Resolved: that we renew our confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party, and now call on the Nationalists of this district to come forward with their subscriptions as a protest against the columns that have been hurled against the organization which has proved to be the salvation of the Irish people; and that a committee be now appointed, and a subscription list opened, the names of the subscribers to appear in the public press."

It was also resolved to call the attention of the Nationalists of Kilkreevan to assist this branch in the Parnell indemnity fund, subscriptions to be acknowledged by the secretary in the papers.

Where there exists so firm and unquerable a determination to resist the oppressive and arbitrary measures of a brutal Government, we cannot despair of the ultimate success of the cause in which the people are engaged. Dr. T. E. Higgins, county coroner and chairman of the Maryborough I. N. L., gave expression in so forcible a manner to this determination,

and to the spirit which animates the members of the League, that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting it. He said:

"Nothing was more fatal to the success of their cause than lukewarmness or any falling back in the stride which they were making for the last final settlement of their inalienable right to self government, which they and their forefathers had been so long struggling for. (Hear, hear.) They were very dear the end of the struggle. It was the policy of their enemies—the Tory Government and their allies—to delay that settlement, to put it off for a year or two, or so long as they can, in order that they might the longer stick on to power and place and uphold Dublin Castle. Their enemies were striving by every means in their power, therefore, to stifle the agitation, to tire out the people, and to put down in every possible way the free expression of honest public opinion, because Balfour, the chief of the representatives of Irish misrule, is playing the game of the Dublin Castle gang, and of the faction in Ireland in whose interest this tyranny and misrule have been so long carried on to the oppression and ruin—so far as they could effect both—of the great majority of the people of Ireland. Under these circumstances it was incumbent on every Nationalist, every Irishman worthy of the name, to keep up by every means in his power the organization of the National League." (Hear, hear.)

ULSTER SENTIMENT.

That the Ulster Protestants are growing sick of the wretched policy of the Salisbury-Hartington Balfour Combination is evident from many signs of the times. Religious animosity may keep many of them out of the Nationalist ranks for a while, but the starvation and oppression from which they as well as their Catholic neighbors suffer must prove strong enough in the end to bring them to make common cause with their Catholic fellow-countrymen. As in this crisis of Ireland's fight for liberty, anything which throws light upon the sentiments of Ulster Protestants must prove interesting, we deem it well to give the opinion of Mr. Charles Wilson, ex M. P. for Antrim, on the subject. Mr. Wilson thus writes to a Belfast paper:

"We find that Coercion brought the Stuarts' rule as well as that of the Bourbons and Bonapartes to an end. Tory Government, as conducted by Lord Salisbury, cannot be of long continuance. It depends on the support of a section of politicians, who lack stability of character and may soon be superseded. The Tories we know, and also the Liberals, but the Liberal-Coercionists—whence come they? The Tories seem to expect victory through religious animosities in Ireland, but these are not so strong as the necessity for the means of subsistence. A Tory policy drove many Ulster tenants to America more than a century ago, and these fought back bitterly for the independence of America. Myriads are still driven from Ireland by rack-rents, and, though they generally become prosperous in the United States, they and their descendants have a feeling of having been once subject to misgovernment in the past under British rule. It is the Irish-Americans who are at the bottom of our treaty difficulties with the United States. Their fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

THE IRISH ATHLETES.

Seldom or never have we devoted even one line to the subject of athletic sports. Our columns are too precious for the discussion of mere physical gymnastics, where so many and such grave questions of a religious character have to be treated. But in view of the noble, manly character of the exercises and sports indulged in by the fifty young Irishmen who landed last week in New York, we think we will be allowed a temporary departure from our usual line of procedure. Running, jumping, and weight-throwing are the principal feature of the exhibitions they intend giving wherever they may be invited. Among the fifty are thirty of the best hurlers picked out from every county in Ireland.

The Athletic Association was founded Nov. 1st, 1884, and is under the patronage of Archbishop Croke, C.S. Parnell, Michael Davitt, Wm. O'Brien and other notable Irishmen. It has branches in every county and almost every town in Ireland, and matches are played and excitement created all over the country similar to our base ball craze, without many, or any, however, of the latter's objectionable features. Michael Davitt some time ago, in a letter to the Boston Pilot, touched on the national effort to re-establish the old Tulliteen games, or some thing approaching to the festival which under this name was a national institution in Ireland centuries anterior to the Olympic games and tournaments of Greece. The members of the Gaelic Association are drawn from almost every profession and from several trades, and some farmers' sons are among the best jumpers and the most agile hurlers. Among the fifty athletes who landed in New York are doctors, lawyers, engineers, merchants and farmers, all young men, with the exception of Maurice Davin, the President, who is fifty years old, and Dr. Daly, who is turning thirty-six. Both Davin and Daly had the best records for several years in all round athletic exercises. And though surpassed now slightly by younger men, are yet a match for all or any that may appear against them on this continent. Their arrival in New York is called by the Pilot the Irish invasion: They come to give an exhibition of Ireland's muscular agility and power and to

challenge, in many games, all that is best in the United States.

It would be difficult, to bring together more splendid assemblages of humanity than the complexioned and bright-eyed, muscular-looking fellows who were decked of the steamship yesterday. The group an artist in quest of pictures of health."

RUMORS

The crisis which we have arrived at has arisen. Our belligerent Toronto Mail has ultimatum to the French may therefore suppose Boabdil is upon the point to the knife." A late that journal concludes "Our own view of worth anything, is to hand for a re-adjustment of the two races. If I agree to this they must be they what they must be aware that his direct French Canadian mere balance of power in the future, whilst a French rule at Ottawa, could without risk and dangerally weaker race."

It does not appear any such dream as this but if he had, it was not a recent cause why Ontario upon to make war upon Quebec. The Mail other cases belli than What, then, are the of wrath poured forth? will tell us. They are

1st. The English Irish counties of Ontario, not sufficiently remunerated away, and French-Can not stealing their farms

2dly. The French are losing money to at a low rate of interest purchase the farms after the Mail acknowledges that but the colonization is thus, but the clergy mut of such villainy.

3dly. The French "second race" and they fast that they are in a number the English in Ontario. 4thly. The counties were formerly English considerable majority tion.

The Mail acknowledged things have occurred, violence, or wrong dealt the French, but "solely their own expansion." We remedy? The Mail does not enter into bonds of adopting this mode of policy, they will "take so sorely threatened War Editor.

Appropos of this Globe has the following "Is there, then, no w of the Frenchification of there is. In fact there that Ontario will be "F only danger that the French Canadians in O by a small percentage assimilated for an unde The question is, not Ontario's Frenchified haster Ontario's inevitable of French-speaking right plan is the decent Treat Jean Baptiste as treat you as one. Begoo fairly. Stop this. Cease from those senselions of race hatred for, by mere pride, com up' with his own people on such terms that he ways and be gradually such of them as will co interest or comfort. Tre chion and not as an en only way to assimilate so intelligent, sensitive, and forcible. Those who fire upon French Can creed are the best all Catholic clergy and of keep Jean Baptiste firm

A NOBLE BENEFIT

We congratulate the for on having in the noble type of generosity Coskily. This gentleman membered, a few years to St. Basil's Church, magnificent bell weighing pounds. Not content gift, he adds a still greater and holier one in the altar, designed by Mr. of Toronto, which blessed and dedicated God on next Sunday, th

Such act of generous selfish nineteenth century us of the ages of faith, and chapel were on the earth, and men and each other in erecting the House of God.

It is to be hoped th Mr. Coskily will be fo