

his adversaries but we can strengthen his hands. I know that such an appeal to the United States shall not be made in vain. If there was not an Irishman in Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, or in the Union, the American people would make it their cause, for it is the cause of freedom. If you are blessed with plenty give liberally. But, whether rich or poor, there is no one so poor that he cannot give his mite. Let it be done to night. I will begin with \$50."

With such assurances of moral and substantial assistance from a liberty-loving people, Ireland has every reason to feel encouraged and to entertain the hope that the day of her triumph is at hand. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, the Treasurer of the Land League of America, declares that the amount needed by Mr. Parnell will be raised, and with such spirit as Philadelphia and other cities have shown, we may feel assured that such will be the case.

"PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY."

Secretary Balfour was selected—save the mark!—to deliver an address before the English Church Congress on "Practical Christianity." If their Graces and Lordships could not find in the ranks of the establishment a better specimen of the Practical Christian to speak on such a subject, than the man who, as Mr. T. D. Sullivan said, while describing a late speech of Mr. Balfour, "indecently danced" on the grave of his victim, John Mandeville, it would have been more to their credit to have omitted the exhibition altogether. The description given of Mr. Balfour by Mr. Fitzgerald, member for South Longford, horrible as it is, does not at all exaggerate the Chief Secretary's detestable character. Mr. Fitzgerald said that "Balfour gloated over the corpses of his victims, and only released Mr. Dillon because the people would not permit him to be murdered. Balfour belonged to a ring of Welfches who had come to Ireland to try to exterminate the people if they refused to be robbed."

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Vicar of Plamp-ton, in a letter to the Guardian, enters his solemn protest against the selection. He says: "Mr. Balfour, as a Scotch landlord, has an anti-Christian record, the Scotchman evictions being about the very worst; as Irish Chief Secretary he has been false, vindictive, cruel and unscrupulous, and as Lord Salisbury's nephew he has present influence in the State, and bears, therefore, present responsibility."

The Rev. gentleman adds that if Mr. Balfour be allowed to speak on such a subject, it will be evident "that the bishops are more anxious to maintain their temporalities than to recommend to repentant sinners the cultivation of practical Christianity."

However, it is not out of harmony with the history of the Church of England that Mr. Balfour should thus exhibit the close connection between the Church and State, for the Church of England is the creature and subject of the State. It is the handiwork of the State, not being of divine institution, and Mr. Balfour is, after all, not much more than the Bluebeard who made the Church for the purpose of having a pseudo-divine sanction for his brutal conduct in divorcing and murdering his wives at will. This being the case, the selection of Mr. Balfour as the exponent of practical Christianity was appropriate indeed.

WHO IS SWINTON?

The New York Catholic News deserves credit for having made public certain incidents which throw light upon the career and character of Swinton, the author of the miserable "paste-pot and scissors" production which has been used in the Boston schools, but which has been so deservedly thrown out by the School Committee. It deserved this treatment, not only for its calumnies against Catholics, but also for its general inaccuracy in history, though the book is dignified with the name "Outlines of History." It is now ascertained that Mr. Swinton, during the late civil war between the United States and the Southern Confederacy, was not merely an enemy to the Federalists, but a spy in the Federal camp, and as such was ordered for execution by General Burnside. Grant saved him from being shot, but turned him bag and baggage out of the Federal lines under threat of condign punishment if he caught him within them again. Yet this is the man whose book the bigots of Boston want to restore into the schools in order to perpetuate an insult upon the whole Catholic population of the city. These bigots wish to make it appear that the Catholics are anti-American, because they will not allow themselves to be injuriously assailed by this spy and traitor, whose work is contemptuously condemned by the school-board by more than the necessary two-thirds majority: though that school-board is composed for the most part of Protestants, of men thoroughly competent to sit in judgment on its worth. But it appears that the school-board are not disposed to be browbeaten in this matter. When the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance waited on the board they impudently stated that they had offered their terms and they would not change them on any consideration. The board resolutely adhered to their original determination, and

so the dispute stands at present. It must be decided at the polls, and if for the present the Catholics be beaten, they will not be without resource. Parish Catholic Schools will spring up all over the city, the public schools will be emptied, perhaps so much the better, and the Catholics meanwhile will not yield their right to a voice in the public school management as long as they are obliged to pay taxes to support the public school system.

The whole transaction will be an additional reason why Catholics should loudly demand the recognition of Catholic schools by the State, and it is to be hoped that there is liberality enough now in that freedom hotbed of Puritanism to grant freedom of education.

Here is what General Grant says of Swinton. The extract is from Grant's Personal Memoirs, vol. 2, chap. 47, pp. 143-145.

"A few days before my departure from Culpepper, the Honorable E. B. Washburne visited me there, and remained with my headquarters for some distance South through the battle in the wilderness, and I think to Spottsylvania. He was accompanied by a Mr. Swinton, whom he presented as a literary gentleman who wished to accompany the army with a view of writing a history of the war when it was over. He assured me, and I have no doubt Swinton gave him the assurance, that he was not present as a correspondent of the press. I expressed an entire willingness to have him, (Swinton) accompany the army, and would have allowed him to do so as a correspondent, restricted however, in the character of the information he could give. We received Richmond papers with about as much regularity as if there had been no war, and knew that our papers were received with equal regularity by the Confederates. It was desirable therefore that correspondents should not be privileged spies of the enemy within our lines. Probably Mr. Swinton expected to be an invited guest at my headquarters and was disappointed that he was not asked to become so. At all events he was not invited, and soon I found that he was corresponding with some newspaper (I have now forgotten which one), thus violating his word either expressed or implied. He knew of the assurance Washburne had given as to the character of his mission. I never saw the man from the day of our introduction to the present, that I recollected. He accompanied us, however, for a time at least. The second night after crossing the Rappahannock (the night of the 5th of May), Col. W. R. Rowley, of my staff, was acting as night officer at my headquarters. A short time before midnight I gave him verbal instructions for the night. Three days later I read in a Richmond paper a verbatim report of these instructions. A few nights still later (after the first and possibly after the second day's fighting in the wilderness), General Meade came to my tent for consultation, bringing with him some of his staff officers. Both his staff and mine retired to the camp fire some yards in front of the tent, thinking our conversation should be private. There was a stump a little to one side and between the one of my staff, Colonel T. S. Bowers, saw what he took to be a man seated on the ground, and leaning against the stump, listening to the conversation between Meade and myself. He called the attention of Colonel Rowley to it. The latter immediately took the man by the shoulder, and asked him in language more forcible than polite what he was doing there. The man proved to be Swinton, the 'historian,' and his replies to the questions were evasive and unsatisfactory, and he was warned against further correspondence. The next day I heard of Mr. Swinton was at Cold Harbor. General Meade came to my headquarters, saying that General Burnside had arrested Swinton, who at some previous time had given great offence, and had ordered him to be shot that afternoon. I promptly ordered the prisoner to be released, but that he must be expelled from the lines of the army, not to return again on pain of punishment."

It is well that it should be known widely that the bigots who are accusing the Catholics of being anti-American, are themselves enlisted in upholding the cause of a traitor to Americanism.

A SLAVISH CHURCH.

Whether the theory of National Churches, or that of Independent Dioceses be the more nonsensical, it is difficult to say. Both theories are maintained in the Church of England, according as their advocates desire to support the claims of the Church of England against non-Conformists, or against Catholics; but the absurdity of both is admirably illustrated by the action of the Servian Church in the case of the poor persecuted refugee, Queen Natalie. What is a church for, unless to maintain the law of God, and its supremacy over all human law, even when kings are the delinquents? Indeed this obligation is the more pressing when the weak are to be protected against the strong, and the Catholic Church has always acted firmly in resisting kings who have endeavored to set aside the law of God regarding the indissolubility of the marriage tie.

The National Church of Servia has a different conception of its duty. It will be remembered that the National Synod pronounced in favor of the dissolution of the marriage between King Milan and Natalie, having no pretext for doing this except the will of the king. A further step has been taken by the Metropolitan Theodosius, a pastoral from whom has been formally published in the Belgrade official journal, in which he says that "in the exercise of his power as leader of the Servian Church, and by virtue of rights

consecrated by precedents, he dissolves the marriage of King Milan and Queen Natalie, and declares that it is no longer existent."

King Milan contributes a new feature to the farce by claiming to be above the ordinary laws which govern marriage. In a letter to the Metropolitan, written previously to the issuing of the pastoral, after pointing out that the ordinary laws of the country can not be applied to the sovereign, who stands above them, he demands that the Metropolitan avert the danger threatened for the Servian State and dynasty by dissolving his Majesty's marriage with Queen Natalie.

A later cable despatch informs us that some of the other Bishops dissented from the Metropolitan in this matter, and that Bishop Demetrius, of Nish, and Nicanor of Cacak, have been dismissed because they opposed the Metropolitan's action in dissolving the marriage of King Milan and Queen Natalie.

If either of the favorite Anglican theories we have indicated above be true, it will be difficult to show that these indelible bishops had any business to interfere. The King would be under jurisdiction of the Metropolitan, or at least of the Synod—or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Metropolitan and the Bishops are entirely under the King's ecclesiastical jurisdiction. It is a muddled case, but at all events the King is just as much in the right as was Henry VIII. in taking a divorce whenever he wanted it.

Queen Natalie has appealed to the Patriarch Dionysius of Constantinople, who is recognized as the superior of the Metropolitan Theodosius; but it is easy to prognosticate the result of such an appeal. The despatches inform us that Dionysius had been already consulted, before the decree of the Metropolitan was issued, and that he assented to the nullification of the marriage. But even should Dionysius oppose the act, nothing is easier than for Theodosius, with King Milan's support, to declare the Church independent of "all foreign Princes, Prelates and Potentates," just as the Church of England did in reference to the Pope, and presto! the Servian Metropolitan becomes the minor head of the Church, subject only to King Milan, and everything is made serene for the king. In the meantime Queen Natalie has telegraphed to the Slavish Theodosius: "I consider your decree null and void and without legal value." This will avail her very little. It is the tragical farce of Queen Catherine and Henry VIII. enacted over again. Meanwhile the law of God will remain supreme, at least in the Catholic Church: "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder." St. Mark x, 9: St. Matt. xix, 6.

King Milan has settled 1,000,000 francs on Queen Natalie, and the Crown Prince will be permitted to write to his mother three times weekly.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Liverpool says that "men in East London are living little better than beasts. The state of the district illustrates the opinion of an old divine that if man be left to himself (that is to say without religious education) he is half devil, half beast."

THE Liverpool Catholic Times informs us that the report presented to the Kilmore Diocesan Synod of the Disestablished Church of England shows a decrease of more than £265 in the commutation capital, and of over £484 in the assessment fund. Nearly all the other diocesan reports show a similar decrease in resources. It would appear that the English Church in Ireland is becoming greatly crippled through want of funds.

LAST Monday our enterprising contemporary the *Advertiser* issued a magnificent quarter century edition of forty-four pages. It is just twenty-five years since this newspaper was established in London, and we hesitate not to state that there is not in Canada a journal that has exhibited more enterprise and received a greater measure of success in reward therefor, nor indeed, is there one that has more richly deserved good fortune. The quarter century edition is a very valuable production and will be especially appreciated by old residents who wish to take a look back at the days of old lang syne.

A PITTSBURGH Congregationalist preacher has written to the Commercial Gazette, reproaching the attacks of bigotry which have been made recently on Catholics. He says:—"The friends of the Public Schools can be better employed than in raking up all the thread bare charges against the Church of Rome, or in unmercifully abusing its priesthood, and in coarsely assailing the characters of the good women of that faith who have devoted their lives to works of charity. The dangers which now threaten our schools are dangers which, in no possible way, can be traced to the door of the Roman Catholic Church."

THE Chicago Tribune has made special inquiry into the statistics of divorce, with the result that it has discovered that seventy-five per cent. of divorced women marry again within a year. The infer-

ence is that divorces are generally sought with the object of contracting new marriages, and that easy divorce laws are an inducement to the breaking up of many families. It recommends, therefore, a change in the laws for the purpose of remedying the evil. The only satisfactory remedy is to re-adopt the Christian indissoluble marriage to which the Catholic Church constantly holds.

UNITED IRELAND has a cartoon representing Mr. Balfour in his double character. On one side he is represented as a clown or court jester with fool's cap and bells, dancing on John Mandeville's grave, and saying, as at the Glasgow meeting, "I see nothing but what is comic in the whole proceeding." The epitaph under his feet is: "Sacred to the memory of brave John Mandeville, Balfour's victim, cruelly done to death in prison for the crime of saving God's poor from eviction, misery and ruin." On the other side he is represented in cassock and surplice, holding in his hand "Balfour's Bible, the defence of Philosophic Doubt and Savage Coercion." Here he is preaching on "Practical Christianity" to the Bishops at the Church Congress in Manchester, and saying: "There is no human being so insignificant as not to be of infinite worth to him who created the heavens." This cartoon is one of United Ireland's best hits.

FATHER SCHLEYER, the learned priest who invented the language Volapuk, which is intended to be a universal language for the interchange of communications, is dead. This language is so constructed as to be very simple and easy of acquisition, its grammar consisting only of a few pages, and yet it is of such a character that the nicest shades of thought can be expressed in it. It is thus a simple mode by which commercial men of all nations may communicate with each other. The principal objection to it is that it is unmusical and harsh. However, it was invented for utility and not for ornament. Volapuk is already studied by thousands all over the world, and though some rival universal languages have been put before the public since its claims were put forward, it has held its ground. The putting forward of other languages in its stead has only served to confuse those who wish to acquire a really universal mode of international intercourse. Father Schleyer is one of many priests who have greatly benefited mankind by their discoveries and inventions. His genius has been universally recognized, and has already been of great utility to the world.

In spite of the bigotry and intolerance of a few, religious bodies are commencing to recognize that a certain freedom of opinion must be allowed their members on points which are not vital. It will be remembered that a few months ago Dr. Woodrow was suspended from his duties in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of South Carolina for expressing the opinion that there is nothing inconsistent in believing in both evolution and the Bible. On Wednesday last the South Carolina Synod, by a vote of seventy-three to forty-five, condemned the anti-Woodrow action of the Faculty and Board of Directors of the theological seminary. The synod further decided not to confirm the election of two professors until the next annual meeting. In the election to fill two vacancies in the Board of Directors of the seminary Dr. Woodrow men gained still another victory. The old directors, strong anti-Woodrow men, were defeated, and two friends of the evolutionists elected in their stead.

The above extract is taken from the Mail of last Monday. What the Mail styles the bigotry and intolerance of a few is really the teaching of the Catholic Church for the last two thousand years, and the teaching of God by revelation for all time. The Mail, which denies the utility of prayer, and gives the lie direct to the Divine Teacher of mankind, has the assurance to decide upon what is vital or not vital in religious belief. How a set of writers can be unbelievers one day and teachers in Israel another day passes all conception of what is consistent among men. We always opined that there is a vast difference between believing, with the bible, that God created Adam and Eve the first man and woman, and believing, with the evolutionists, that the beginning of man was a tadpole at first and something better and bigger at last, which developed into an ape and then a gorilla and finally a man. For trying to make believe in both theories at the same time, Rev. Mr. Woodrow was suspended, but, as seen in the above extract, he is restored to public confidence by a majority in the board of directors, and the evolutionists and the Mail men are perfectly delighted. There is a big field for the preaching of Musa Bhal and Jewish Rabble, although proven frauds, in Canada and the United States.

The proposal for erecting a statue of the Virgin Mary in the public park on the Mountain at Montreal appears to have fallen through. Nevertheless colossal statues of the Virgin in the Lourdes costume and of the Sacred Heart are being placed on the top of Capet Trinity and Eternity in the Saguenay river. The Virgin is already completed, and a religious weekly reports the occurrence of miracles. The money is obtained from the sale of devotional literature

among the habitants throughout the province.—Mail, Oct. 22.

"Is the money that troubles the Mail" really too bad, altogether that money should come from the sale of devotional literature. If it came from the sale of infidel journals that uphold evolution and deny prayer, or from the sale of immoral works or dime novels, the editor of the Mail would not have one single objection to offer.

Fortunately the French-Canadian habitants have faith and piety still left—sufficiently to induce them to invest their surplus cash in the purchase of devotional books and sound wholesome reading for their families at the fireside. We hope they will make good and frequent use of them these long winter evenings, and imitate in their actions the life of Mary Immaculate, while raising magnificent statues in her honor on Cape Trinity and the Saguenay River.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

RE-OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST. COLUMBKILLE.

The church of St. Columbkille, situated at Bornish, in the township of West Williams, has recently undergone various repairs and been thoroughly renovated under the direction and superintendence of the zealous and holy pastor, Rev. Father McRae. The church is now substantial, solid and comfortable, and its exterior appearance marks it as an edifice erected for the worship of Almighty God. Although the repairs and alterations made were very considerable, the cost to the congregation will be but comparatively small owing to the good pastor's practical knowledge, personal superintendence and assistance, and the reduction of expenses to a minimum. The congregation, composed chiefly of Highland Scotch and their descendants, is deserving of every praise for the results achieved. On Wednesday morning, 24th ult., His Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rev. Father Brennan, St. Mary's; and Rev. Father Corry, Strathroy, started from the latter place, where His Lordship had remained over Tuesday en route from Wyoming, and proceeded to Bornish, a distance of about thirteen miles, for the purpose of re-opening the church and administering the sacrament of Confirmation at that place. Owing to the bad state of the roads the drive must have proved very fatiguing to His Lordship, yet on his arrival at Bornish one would have thought he had just come in a palanquin. He seemed very much pleased and very happy to find himself amongst his spiritual children from the Highlands—children for whom he has always manifested a special affection. Having viewed the church exteriorly and interiorly and found everything most satisfactory, His Lordship, wearing the pontifical robes prescribed for such occasions, preceded by the sanctuary boys and by Rev. Father Gnam, Wyoming; Corcoran, Parkhill; Corry, Strathroy; Brennan, St. Mary's; and Father McKee, pastor, entered the sanctuary. Here the Bishop publicly expressed his pleasure at finding himself amongst the good Catholic people of West Williams, congratulated them on the improvements made on their church, paid a special tribute to the zeal, untiring energy and financial success of the pastor; and explained fully the nature of the ceremony he was about to perform as well as the appropriateness of dedicating the church to St. Columbkille, who preached the gospel in this north of Scotland. The dedication was then proceeded with in strict accordance with the Roman Ritual, after which high mass was sung by Rev. Father Corcoran. The local choir was supplemented on the occasion by talent from Parkhill and Wyoming parishes and acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner. After Mass His Lordship again addressed the large congregation on the practical duties of Catholics and on the nature and effects of the sacrament of Confirmation. He spoke for over an hour, and his earnest, eloquent words of fatherly encouragement and advice will long be remembered by those whose privilege it was to be present. His Lordship then administered the sacrament of Confirmation to thirty-one candidates who had been thoroughly instructed in the Christian doctrine. The boys who were confirmed publicly pledged themselves at the hands of His Lordship to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor until they shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. The children then made aloud the profession of faith and the congregation moved slowly to the front entrance of the sacred edifice where they waited anxiously for the appearance of the bishop and vied with one another in offering congratulations of His Lordship's providential recovery from his late accident, and in expressions of joy at seeing him in their midst. After thanking the good people for their kind sympathy and filial regard His Lordship and the clergy repaired the residence of Mr. John McKee, brother of the pastor, where a repast had been prepared and was served in a manner that would do credit to a first-class city hotel. His Lordship will long remember his visit to West Williams, and will be not the priests who were present soon forget the delicate attention and hospitality shown them by Mr. and Mrs. McKee. As for the people, your correspondent feels certain that they will look back to His Lordship's visit with pleasure and profit and with a hope that his Lordship may be long spared to pay them many other visits.

Sodality Reception.

A beautiful and imposing ceremony took place in St. Peter's Cathedral on last Sunday afternoon. The young ladies, whose names are given below, were received into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Previous to making their act of consecration, Rev. Father Tieran, Spiritual Director of the Sodality, spoke a few kind and encouraging words to the candidates; he exhorted them to be devout to the Blessed Virgin Mother of God throughout their whole lives, and then when the dark hour of death came they would be sure to find in Mary a true Mother who would

comfort and console them in that last struggle.

The following are the names:—Teresa Lewis, Billie Dwyer, Martha Self, Minnie Dwyer, Annie Brown, Annie Hayes, Teresa Shea, Janis Lewis, Annie Pamphrey, Bridget Longhane, Polly Macdonald and Rose Hughes.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is stated that the Tories are seriously thinking of starting a fund to assist the Times in the Scotch courts. The Times' forgeries were perpetrated in their interest, and that of the landlords, so it is expected that the mounted men of the party will contribute towards his indemnification.

The members of the Salisbury Government are very earnest in trying to make it appear that a verdict against the Times will bring no discredit on the Government. Their anxiety on this score does not show much confidence that the Times will be able to make a plausible case.

It is reported that Mr. Balfour has refused Lord Clarendon any more soldiers for eviction purposes. If this be so, it is certainly not because of his becoming humane, but because his brutality has already jeopardized the ministry to such an extent that they are forced to apply a curb to it.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, with their son, Prince Frederic, Duke of Saxony, visited the Vandalen estate to see how the Vandalen evictions are carried on. They were present to see Pat McGrath's house battered down, and on leaving made presents to McGrath's family and complimented his son on the brave resistance he offered to the evictors. Thus all nations are becoming familiar with the benevolence of England's rule.

Mr. O'Brien's reception in Wales was unexpectedly enthusiastic. In Llandudno and Festiniog the whole population turned out to pay him honor. A Welsh version of "God save Ireland" was sung by the populace, and his account of the slow murder of John Mandeville excited both deep sympathy and intense indignation.

The condemnation of Mr. Balfour for making Mr. John Mandeville's death the subject of his contemptible and brutal witticisms is most general. Charles Bradlaugh, Lord Roseberry, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, and William O'Brien referred to Balfour's coarse language in most scathing terms, and their condemnation of it was received with the greatest satisfaction by the immense audiences they addressed. It is the universal opinion that Mr. Balfour should hang his head in shame whenever the name of Mr. Mandeville is mentioned. The English Church Bishops have covered themselves with disgrace by flitting such a man to address their Congress on "Practical Christianity."

Constable Whitaker, of Inverness, has resigned from the police force, because his sole duties consist in protecting Emergency men and landgrabbers in their brutal conduct. In one case he was stationed on the farm from which Mrs. O'Sullivan was evicted at Ballyshrin, and the dwellings and other chattels were set on fire. The agent demanded £220 compensation, claiming that this deed was done by the tenants, but through Constable Whitaker's investigation it was found to be the work of an Emergency man. This rendered him odious to the landlords and their agents, but he was proportionately esteemed by the tenants. At last he threw off his uniform, saying, "such work is only fit for the emissaries of Satan."

Sixteen eviction summonses by the Marquis of Clanricarde were brought before the Court at Kilmone on the 6th of October, but on the technical ground that the signature of the Clerk of the Peace had signed the affidavits with a stamp which could be effaced by any clerk, instead of in manuscript, the cases were dismissed. A victory was thus scored by tenants over perhaps the worst of the Irish Landlords. The tenants left the court cheering for William O'Brien and the Plan of Campaign. As the grounds were technical, it may be supposed that the Marquis will renew the proceedings.

The anti-Ocean campaign is being carried on with great vigor by Irish and Scotch Liberal members of Parliament throughout Scotland. It is regarded as almost certain that the two Unionist members for Ayrshire will be left at home at the next election and that Liberals will take their place.

Irish Nationalist interests have been so well cared for in Glasgow that in nearly every instance the Nationalist votes were sustained at the Court of Revision. Out of fifty-nine votes objected to, fifty-six were sustained. Among those sustained were the votes of two leases of Branch Halls of the National League.

The Prison Board refused to give Father Kennedy, now in Cork jail, permission to say mass. Balfour being chairman of the Board, of course the refusal is his work.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has made a fair offer to Secretary Balfour. As the latter states that the victim of police brutality at Mitchellstown was in such a position that the police could not see him to get him in range of their rifles, so that the fatal shot must have been an unintentional ricochet shot, Mr. Gladstone says: "I will bet £10 to a brass farthing that if Mr. Balfour stood where that unfortunate man was killed in Mitchellstown square, I would hit him with a rifle loaded with buckshot 999 times out of a thousand."

Another member of Parliament has been arrested under the Coercion Act, Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M. P. for East Kerry. The police offered to release him on bail if he would promise to keep silent until his trial, but he refused to do so. The appeal of Mr. James O'Kelly against his sentence of four months' imprisonment has been dismissed, but the sentence was reduced to two months without hard labor.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives voice to the earnest sympathy which is felt by the people of England for the independent and brave stand taken by the Irish tenants in their fight against landlord tyranny. The *Gazette* of the 26th ult. has the following encouraging words: "For our part we agree with Mr. Dillon, and we tell the Irish peasants quite frankly that to offer a steady uncompromising resistance to unjust evictions for impossible arrears is the duty of every good patriot. Let them keep a firm grip on their holdings."