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## Catholic Record

London, Sat., Aug 27th, 1887.

THE LEAGUE PROCLAIMED.

The Salisbury Cabinet has, at length mustered courses enough to procle clared war upon the whole Irish race, and expressed defiance of the opinions of the great English democratic masses. It now behooves the lovers of free speech and of equal rights all over the world, it does specially rest as an obligation upon Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen in free self-governing countries, everywhere, to animate the hearts and strengthen the hands of the brave men in old Erin, upon whom will fall the merciless fury of the government. We ask our readers to watch closely the course of events in Ireland for the next few months. Without rhy me or reason, the Salisbury government has forced through Parliament a drastic meas ure of coercion that reduces Ireland to a condition more abject, helplers and servile than any dependency of the most bloodthirsty of Oriental potentates. It has done this to force Ireland into an unsuccessful rebellion, the flames of which it would quench in torrents of innocent blood-it

Mr. Justice Holmes to the Grand Jury of Drogheda, who presented him with a pair of white gloves:—
"It is, indeed, a matter of great satisfaction to me on this, the first occasion that I have been called on to preside in a court of assize to find the calendar a blank, and to be able to congratulate you heartily upon the freedom from crime which exists in the county of the town of Drogheda."

Carn of Drogheda." Mr. Justice Andrews to the Grand Jury of Louth: "There are only four bills to go before

you. . . . As far as I can learn there is nothing to show me that the county is not in a peacoable and orderly state."

Mr. Justice Lawson to the Grand Jury

of Westmeath:
"Your business will be very light, as
there are only two cases to go before you,
neither of which presents any feature of difficulty."

Baron Dowse to the Grand Jury of

"There are only two bills to go before you, and but for a couple of cases of arson your county would be as healthy as any county could be."

Lord Chief Baron to the Grand Jury of

Leitrim:"There are not many cases to go before ations from me."

Mr. Justice Johnson to the Grand Jury

of Longford:

"There are only two cases to go before you. I am happy to say that the number is so very few."

Mr. Justice Harrison to the Grand Jury

Mr. Justice Harrison to the Grand Jury of Küdare:—

"There are only five cases to go before you, and there are none of them of a very grave or serious nature."

Mr. Justice Lawson to the Grand Jury

of Cavan :— ,
"There are only three unimportant cffences to be sent before you.

That the League will offer the govern-ment's bold and fearless front, we have no room to doubt. The struggle will be bitter but brief. The minions of the accursed and crime-reddened castle may incarcerate the Irish leaders—they may break up meetings—they may violate domiciles—they may shed the blood of the weak, of the innocent, and the helpless, but their season of oppression will be short. The great heart of England now beats warmly in sympathy with Ireland's wrongs and sufferings. The British nation feels with Mr. Gladstone that the time has come to put a term to the iniquities, the infamies and the bitternesses of seven centuries. The British people feel Dr. Sutherland and Rev. Dr. Laing, for that with a contented and prosthat with a contented and pros-perous Ireland, the empire would be Dr. Sutherland says: perous Ireland, the empire would be strengthened and the cause of freedom immeasureably benefitted. Whatever future events may bring, Ireland now mean the theological element."

example, ask for in the public schools? Imight on the 13th inst., to register their emphatic protest against the cruel, restantiant of the cause of freedom implements of the control of the

deadly variance with the spirit of the government—and that the two cannot subsist together. They think with him that as the basis of British nature is not changed, and that as the flame in the lamp of libe is an undying fisme, whether it be to day or whether it be to-morrow, be it this year or be it next, the cause of Ireland is on its way to a triumph, at which all man-kind, but especially British mankind, will have reason to rejoice.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question of "Religious Education." or "Religion in the Schools," has been attracting of late more than usual attention among the non-Catholic portion of the people of Ontario. At the Ontario Teacher's Convention, which closed at Tor-onto on the 11th inst., an address was read by Dr. Sutherland, in which he very strongly urged "the recognition of the religious element in schools." He main-

tained

1st. That an education which excludes the religious element is defective. Victor Cousin states that "any system of rebool training which sharpens and strengthens the intellectual powers without at the same time affording a source of restraint and countercheck to their tendency to evil is a curse rather than a blessing.

2ndly. That an education without religion is untrue. He who recognizes not God in the phenomena of nature, in the anatomy of man, in history, cannot reason or teach truly.

3rdly. Such an education tends to infidelity and atheism. The impressions produced by education without religion will be that religion is a very secondary mat-

duced by education without religion willbe that religion is a very secondary matter, and as these impressions form an important factor in the formation of character, the inevitable consequence will be a
tendency to ignore God.

4thly. The foundation of national
safety is national virtue, which Christiantire along the state of the s

riy alone supplies. Education without religion is therefore perilous to the state. From all these considerations he appeals to the public, for the sake of our children, and for the sake of the nation, to have religion taught in the school-room. He

rebellion, the flames of which it would quench in torrents of innocent blood—it has done this to gratify the rapacity and satiate the vengeance of Irish landlordism——it has done this to re excite English prejudice against Ireland and prevent the concession of Home Rule—it has done this in the face of the fact that Ireland was never so peaceful—it has done this in defiance of the declarations of its own judges, as a few citations from their charges during the recent assizes incontestably prove:

Mr. Justice Andrews to the Grand Jury of the Co. Meath:—

"There are only three cases to go before you. None of the cases in the official return are of such a character as to cause uneasiness, and I congratulate you on the peaceable condition of the county."

Mr. Justice Holmes to the Grand Jury of Drogheda, who presented him with a pair of white gloves:—

"It is, indeed, a matter of great satisfaction the method on the peaceable condition of the county."

Of all this, Catholics have all along fall this cases."

there can be no morality. If, therefore it is important that secular knowledge should be imparted in the school-room, it is still more important that religious instruction be constantly incalculated in the school-room as well as in the Church and at home. It was in this conviction that the Catholics of Ontario struggled so earnestly in the past to have Catholic chools wherein to educate their children. and it was but just that holding such views we should be exempted from taxation for public schools, wherever Catholic Separate schools are in operation. It was only after many a hard-fought battle at the polls and in the Houses of Parliament, that this justice was secured. It is no wonder, then, that we should jealously guard the rights we have secured with so much labor, and that we should regard as enemies to be resisted, those who are now neidlously endeavoring to excite a popular clamor against the rights we ecured, with the view of sweeping the Catholic schools of the Province out of existence. That there is a party in the Province with this aim in view is evident o all who have noticed the columns in the Toronto Mail under the heading "What the People Say," and the Mail is avowedly their mouth-piece. It behooves Catholics, therefore, to be on the alert. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance;" and as we are undoubtedly powerful enough to hold our own in the Province, we must be ready to do so. We seek for no unjust or special privileges, but we insist upon our right to impart religious education to our youth, and while doing this, we claim as our right that Catholic schools shall, in all respects, have the same recognition from the laws, and the same encourage ment which are accorded to secular

But should we not be content with the amount of religious teaching which Rev.

He then explains his meaning to be, 1st. Some form of prayer, by which God's existence, and our dependence on Him, shall be recognised. 2ndly, The reading of at least some selections from the Bible. 3rdly, The inculcation of the principles of Christian morality as contained in the Ten Commandments ed in the Ten Comma and the sermon on the Mount. He adds : "More than this I do not ask: less than this I cannot accept."

taught without the Christian doctrine on which morality is besed; and indeed one of the first duties prescribed by Christian morality is faith, "without which it is impossible to please God." Here, then, we have at once the necessity, just as urgent, that the doctrines taught by Christ hould constitute a part of education, as that any other part of morality should be inculcated. The teaching of the Christian doctrine is therefore just as necessary as any other part of Christian ethics. It is only the insuperable difficulty which arises from the diversity of Protestant creeds which gives any plausibility to Dr. Sutherland's theory. It is a compromise.
This is all that can be said in its favor. Even the Mail has said, "We believe with religious teaching would be a calamity.' Catholics have all along been aware of this, and this is why we insist so strongly on Catholic schools wherein such religious teaching shall be possible.

On the other hand, the Mail is not to be allowed to assume that Catholics are, or ought to be, indifferent as to the mode of mparting religious instruction in the Public Schools. He coolly assumes that in this matter Catholics have no right to be consulted. Thus he says : (Aug. 12.) "It ought not to be difficult, seeing that we are blessed or cursed with separate schools, for the various Protestant bodies in Ontario to agree upon a definite programme of religious unsectarian instruction. If it is to be done at all, rowever, it

must be done quickly, for there is no denying that the jeslousies and bickerings which have arisen over this question in the past have predisposed not a few sincere Christians to try the experiment of secularization simply as a means of restation precedularization.

It is true we have Separate Schools, but hese are confined to cities, towns, and some rural localities, where Catholics are in sufficient number to support them efficiently. In all other sections the Pablic schools belong as much to Catholic as to Protestants. In fact nearly twoattend the public schools, and these are supported by taxation of Catholics equally with Protestants. It cannot be per mitted, then, that a one-sided committee composed exclusively of Protestants. shall be allowed to manipulate the re-ligious teaching in the Public Schools, We know our rights in this regard, and will maintain them, even at the risk of giving the Mail a new chance of raising the "No Popery" war whoop. Indeed we have no dread of the consequences.

The teachers in Convention passes the following resolution, from which it would seem that they are not disposed to recommend any change in the law as

It was moved by Mr. Alexander, of Galt "That in the opinion of this association the demand for such a change in the school-law as will make it obligatory on teachers to give religious instruction in schools is unreasonable: that it is expedi-ent to leave the whole question of Bible reading and religious instruction as the law has left it for many years, to the public opin-ion of each school district; and that until the clergy give the present system a fair trial by generally availing themselves of the opportunities efforded them by the present law of giving religious instruction to pupils in the public schools, any attempt on their part to agitate for a change should be discountenanced by all who desire to see our non-sectarian educational system kept free from sectarian controversy."

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

Northwich division of Cheshire has resulted in a glorious triumph for Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. At the general election of 1885 the poll stood:

Upon Mr. Gladetone's appeal to the people in 1886, the same two candidates sought the support of the electorate, Mr. Brunner as a supporter and Mr. Verdin as an opponent of Home Rule. Hundreds of Liberals who could not then see their way to endorse Mr. Gladstone's policy abstained from voting, while not a few lent support to the Tory candidate, the result being as follows:

The development of the Sallabury policy of coercion has since had marked effect in Cheshira. The Liberal electors show that the atruggle was really one between the masses and the and turned out in their

Salisbury's ambiguity in his Mansion House speech. The Premier on bended knee begged the support of the electors of Northwich to justify a declaration of war upon Ireland. He put forward as strong a candidate as could be found among his supporters, Lord Henry Grosvenor a scion of the noble house of Westminster. The Liberal Unionists gave Lord Henry all the support they could command. They looked, in fact, on this election as their own fight. Mr. Chamberlain had complained of the management of former contests. He election—with the result of bringing down on the heads of the unholy combination of which he is one of the leaders, a defeat almost unparalleled in the history of English political warfare. The figures at the close of the polls stood: J. T. Brunner (L)......5,112 Lord H. Grosvenor, anti Home Rule 3,985

extent of 431, while the Home Rule vote creased to the almost incredible figure of 1,154. There is no use of attempting to explain away these figures. They speak in thundertones of the determination, at once immoveable and irresistible, of the English democracy to grant Ireland the benefits of Home Rule, They show that the reign of passion and prejudice has forever passed away from the British popular mind, in so far as the rendering of justice to Ireland is concerned. With reason indeed does the Daily News declare: "Seldom has any government a year after its formation met with such an emphatic rebuff. A remnant or cimulacrum of the dissident party still flits about the lobbies and benches of the House of Commons, but in the constituencies it is not to be found." The Standard rightly appreciates the sig-nificance of the result in Northwich when it affirms that "the battle for the union has vet to be fought." The Salisbury Cabinet has indeed a big fight on its hands if it seek to overcome the democracy of England, a fight that can have but one ending, the complete and overwhelming triumph of the people over the pampered and titled few that have so long kept them in humiliation. The Montreal Herald correctly measures the significance of the result in Cheshire when it writes :

The Tories and their Liberal-Unionist The Tories and their Liberal-Unionist allies must have thought this surprising, in view of Bright's speech and Tyndall's Billingagato, but it is altogether in harmony with what has happened at each of the eight bye-elections in the past few months—only more so. Every time an English or Scotch constituency is opened the voting shows increasing confidence in Gladstone. We were told that the "leaders of the people" were all with the Salisbury Government, but if so, it is evident that "the people" have cut loose from such leaders as Bright and Chamberlain, and Hartington and Salisbury. late, and Hartington and Salisbury.

They are taking the reins in their own hands, and they are going for Gladstone and Parnell and Irlsh Home Rule. This and Parnell and Irish Home Rule. This Cheshire election is one of the most remarkatle popular demonstrations that England has seen, and will have a farreaching effect. It is but the beginning of the end. The Liberal-Unionists, as they call themselves, are but a rope of sand; the backbone of the party they support is Tory; and Toryism must go to the wall once more. The genuine Liberals are rallying around Gladstone as in the old days.

Whatever claims the government may have been justified in putting forward after the late general election to popular support and endorsation, they have now no ground whatever for belief that a majority of the British electorate approves their policy in regard of Ireland. The British nation is heartly sick and tired of coercion. They have seen it tried and have seen it fail for eighty six long years. They have seen by its operation a sister nation made a people of foemen, when by the exercise of a little generosity Ire-land might be to-day one of the most powerful bulwarks of the empire. They have seen by persistence in this policy of repression the very machinery of Parlia ment hopelessly clogged and imperial institutions made the laughing stock of the world. They have seen conspiracy succeed conspiracy—outrage follow outrage—agitation added to agitation-because of blind and stupid adherence to the idea that one way only existed of governing Ireland, viz, by holding her in basest subjection. Eighty years of failure have taught the British masses that the only just and successful way of dealing with Ireland is to extend to her those blessings of freedom and of equality long enjoyed by the people of Scotland and of Wales. The brave men of Cheshire have nobly declared that Ireland's disen-

THE annual pilgrimage to St. Anne

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY. The freedom of the city of Dublin

on the 2ad of August, conferred, in the presence of a large, distinguished and representative assemblags, on the Hon. P. A. Collins, Congressman from Massachussetts, and Mr. William O'Brien, M. the Lord Mayor, M. P., presided. After the two distinguished freemen had signed the roll, the Lord Mayor made a most felicitous speech. He said that the com-pliment that day conferred was not one that carried with it any special power or privilege in the city of Dublin, but it was an ancient honor and the highest in the power of the citizens of Dublin to bestow. Had the corporation any higher gift to bestow, it would have afforded qualities deserved, but it was tendered to qualities deserved, but it was tendered to him more especially as a representative of those millions of the Irish race who have found honor, fortune, freedom in the United States. At home the Irish people had been defamed and abused by those who had an interest in defaming and abusing them—in keeping them poor, unbappy and miserable, but no sconer did they find a fair field and no favor in another land than they were able to win distinction in every field of labor, in art, another land than they were able to win distinction in every field of labor, in art, science, literature—aye, even on the red field of war, had they shown what Irish genius, valor and perseverance could accomplish. They had lived in Ireland through days of sufferings, trouble and poverty, but barder and more miserable would be their lot, had it not been for the kind hearts and generous sympathy of the Irish race in America and other lands. After dwelling on the olitical situation in Ireland the Lord Layor, again addressing Congressman Collins, expressed his gratification to be a participator in these proceedings, and to bear his humble share in giving him that mark of love and affection to convey to the Irish in America. They wished him to take that compliment which they were proud to offer him as a compliment to himself for his personal worth and for the noble aid his two strong arms and his comprehensive brain had given for years to the good cause in America, They know that he had been a power among Americans as well of Irish as of other origins. Let him then take that message from them for himself personally, and in so far as possible for the whole race and people in the United States. The Irish at home recognized all that their fellow countrymen in America had done for them, and from this heart of hearts were grateful. Turning to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., the Lord Mayor said :

"As for our old friend and acquaintance, William O'Brien, I can only say,
gentlemen, that I think the getting
together on an occasion of this sort of
these two gentlemen has been a most
felicitous occurrence. In General Collins we have a representative of the
exiled section of our race; and you, Mr.
O'Brien, are one of the bravest and best
who are holding on to the old land and
bearding the hon in his den—who has
gone in search of the lion not only here,
but who has gone across to meet him. gone in search of the lion not only here, but who has gone across to meet him, and has come off victorious. I will not try for a moment to describe to you the regard in which you, Mr. O'Brien, are held by your people. They regard you as what I have on a former occasion described you to be—a great political force, We feel all the stronger when in Ireland you are amongst us, and I hope and trust that God may spare you to see the glorious results of those enormous and aplendid labours in which you have so chivalrously and effectively engaged. I think it will be regarded as a very suitable occurrence indeed that one of the foremost representatives of the Irish race at home and one of our foremost representatives in another land should together be the recipients of these testimonials of our respect and esteem."

Mr. Collins expressed himself highly sensible of the honor done him. He had seriously examined his political conscience touching Ireland and Irish effairs, but had been published by some of our contemporation, anything that he regretted to (Ont.) Record. The following extracts will have done, to have said, or to have give our readers a general idea of this thought. His only regret was that he had pretended document:

thought. His only regret was that he had not been able to contribute more towards Ireland's emancipation. He could not call that man worthy of the Irish name, or worthy of the Irish heritage, vicerevarion God's green earth he stood, who forgot his duty to Ireland while Ireland needed his ald. After a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Collins concluded by defining the attitude of the Irish in America toward their brethren in Ireland:

I desire, my Lord Mayor and gentle men, not to trench upon your time or to give any political advice of any kind to the people of this island, but to say an American whose lot is cast there for ever that you have been superbly led during the last eight years. You have been wisely, conscientiously, and honourably led. You have been united as the Irish people never were before. But you have made more progress in the past eight years than Ireland made in a century before. In union there, is strength, and if you continue as you have gone, the next time, my friends, that I have an opportunity of coming to royours sheltering representatives of the poople in Parliament assembled. That is our wish, and as you travel we back you. No dictation, not even advice. You are the men in the gap. You

know what course is the best to pure And as Ireland calls we will follow.

Space prevents even our making more than a passing allusion to Mr. O'Brien's able discourse which followed that of Congressman Collins, It was one of the eloquent efforts. We cannot, however, deny our readers the pleasure of perus-ing his splendid reference to Mr. Glad-stone at the banquet which followed the ceremony of the conferring of the freedom of the city. This banquet was presided over by the Lord Mayor and attended by 150 distinguished guests, Mr. O'Brien, alluding to Mr. Gladstone on the occa sign of the defeat of his Home Rule Bill thus expressed himself. And I never will forget the gra

And I never will forget the grand and lion-like courage, with which that old man turned upon his foes right round him, to right of him, and to left of him, and in front of him and behind him; the grand way in which he turned round to them and the glorious faith and courage with which he faced the future, and faced the task of repairing, aye, and of reversing a defeat that might have daunted and broken the heart of a vouncer man than he. I have and of latter and of belief in Bullian liberty, its triumph over all the infirmitles of sge and over every human discourage-ment that night. I at all events know of ment that night. I at all events know of no lesson that could inspire the future youth of Ireland with a higher or a nobler saith, because the flowing tide that Mr. Gladstone, an old man of 76, could only discern with the eye of faith that night through clouds of darkness and defeat, that flowing tide is stirring and is sarging underneath our feet to day, and whatever little viciesitudes, whatever little ebbs or eddies or obstacles may still bar our way, that swift and deep current of the sym-

eddies or obstacles may still bar our way, that swift and deep current of the sympathy of the English people is bearing him along, and bearing all of us along to victory and peace and freedom and reconciliation for this old land of ours.

The corporation of Dublin is to be congratulated on the honor it has done itself by the distinction it has bestowed upon two such worthy representative Irishmen as Patrick A. Collins and William O'Brien. They are members of the most powerful, enlightened, and illustrious legislative bodies in the world. The one in the halls that echoed the voices of Adams, Calboun, Clay and Webster, and the other in the historic assembly of which Burke, Grattan, Sheil, and O'Connell formed part, do honor to Irish genius and Irish eloquence. We are guilty of no exaggeration when we say that the whole Irish race will feel grateful to the corporation of Dublin for bestowing on these two illustrious men the highest honor that it is in the power of an Irish representative body to confer on the deserving and patriotic.

MANY very considerable improvements, which will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the pupils, have been made recently, at the Ursuline Academy, Chatham, Ont. Classes will be resumed the first Monday in September. The above mentioned highly deserving and well known Institution affords unrivalled advantages to those desirous of acquiring a well-merited prosperity of this Academy during the past will be equalled, if not exceeded, by that of the coming echolastic

A STUPID FORGERY.

Failing to find solid reasons wherewith to combat the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church, her enemies have constantly recourse to calumny and forgery. One of the most palpable and idiotic forgeries which it is possible to imagine has been lately reproduced in connection with the excommunication of Dr. Mc-Glynn. Under pretence of giving the words of the Pope's "bull of excommuni-cation," an absurd text of said bull has

merely add the concluding

'May the Son of the living God with all the glory of His Majesty curse him! and may Heaven with all the powers that move therein, rise up against him, and curse and damn him, unless be repent and make satisfaction. Amen! So be it. Be it so, Amen."

To say nothing of the intrinsic evidences of forgery which all documents of this kind carry with them, it is sufficient to state that this pretended bull is the inven-tion of certain indecent novelists whose writings are unfit to find a place in the library of any one who values the morality of his family. It is a clumey copy of the form of excommunication given in Barham's "Ingolishy Legends," and earlier, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." Both these, writers were Church of England clergymen. Yet both pan-dered to the propagation of the grossest sensuality. The following sketch of Sterne's character is from the American Cyclope-

dia:

'Of the personal character of Sterne, as seen in his life and letters, no favorable impression can be formed. The latter show him to have been indifferent to the duties of his profession, lax in principle, a bad husband, a fatthless lover, off-ring his affections to two or three married women at once, the dupe of every coarse flatterer, and false to his professions of virue or sensibility." We pity the paltry palliards who take

delight in dishing up the literature of such authors to pander to the popular longing for the marvellous and unclean.

THE GLADSTONIAN REACTION.

It cannot be at all surprising that the veteran ex-Premier is delighted at the reaction in English public opinion against Tory exclusiveness and repressiveness. In a letter to Mr. Brunner, the successful candidate for Northwich, he says :

"Few will seek to disguise the unquestionable addition thus made to the evidence now rapidly approaching a demonstrative character, that the people of England intend to de full justice to the people of Ireland by confiding to them in a sprit alike generous and wise the conduct of Irish affairs. It is to be lamented that years of precious legislative life of the pears of precious legislative life of the country should have been spent in a controversy which can only end in one way. But while it is important that the national judgment be speedy, it is more important that when it does come it shall be unequivocal and decisive."

Mr. Gladstone's able lieutenant, one of England's coming men, Lord Roseberry, is equally pleased at the results and the lessons of the recent bye-elections. Speaking at Manchester on the 17th, he said that these elections clearly indicated that the hour of triumph was at hand. The Liberal party had but one leader and one principle. The concessions made by Mr. Gladstone were sufficient to warrant the return of the Liberal Unionists to the Liberal party, whose

doors were open to receive them. Hardly less significant were the elections in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, and the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire than that of Northwich, In the former electoral district the poll

3,253
1,401.
1886, the vote
3,567

To to

These figures show that while the Liberals increased their vote by 290, the Tory Coercionists lost in twelve months 314.

We have before us a summary of Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan's speech of thanks to the electors and a very remarkable utterance it must be considered. He said he was there primarily as a Liberal member. Last year the Liberal party had split over Mr. Gladstone's bill this year Mr. Gladstone had made generous offers to the Liberal Unionists, but their leaders had refused these offers The Liberal party was now again united except some men at the top who would not re-unite because of a vain idea of their own political importance, other because they thought themselves bound in conscience to the Tory party, other again because they had Tory constituen cies. The rank and file were, however returning as soon as they could. The great question to be settled was the future government of Ireland, Speaking of the Coercion act Sir George declared

of the Coercion act Sir George declared:
The National League could be proclaimed, and every member of the National League—Mr. P. J. Power, M. P.; T. P. O'Conner, M. P., and all their newspaper writers and members of Parliament put in prison. He came down here to protest against that, and he ventured to say that the enormous victory they had given him would make it all but impossible for the Tory Government to proclaim the National league, would make it absolutely impossible for Mr. Chamberlain, for Lord Hartington, who had in the Government with him and Lord Spencer heartily supported them in their refusal to ask for legislatian against the National League. It would prevent them from being guilty of the thameful inconsistency of helping the Government to proclaim the National League. They called him (Sir George) inconsistent, but were they consistent? This election would, happily, settle the hish question in that sense from