lies and his insults. "They would be

Romish mob interfered with free-

Zion Church, on Beaver Hill,

Montreal, on the 9th June. There

testant fanatics went to the lecture armed

with revolvers. The military were called

out. The 26th Cameronians, recently

Col. Ermatinger, and on that evening

were stationed outside the church to keep

order, drawn in double rank across

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmon street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—42,00 per annum. EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela." REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY. REV. WILLIAM FLAGRESS.
THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.
MESSIG. DONAT CROWE. LUKE KING and
JOHN NIGH are fully authorized to receive
ubscription and transact all other business for the CATELLICE SECON.
Agent 107 Alexandria, Gleanevis and
Locuici.—Mr. Donald A. MoDonald.
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line

coeniel.—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line
sch insertion.
Approved by the Bishop of London, and
scommended by the Archbishop of St.
Soniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,
Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cathille Clerymen throughout the Dominion.
All correspondence on business should be
ddressed to the Proprietor. All correspondence on business about be addressed to the Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address thould invariably send us the name of their former pos office.

## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Jan. 26th, 1889. DIPLOMATIC BLUNDERS OF THE TORY GOVERNMENT. England has been of late years most unfortunate in her selection of ambassadors and representatives to foreign powers and distant colonies. The government of New Zealand refused to ackowledge a certain Sir H. Blake whom she appointed as governor of that province. The reasons assigned were that said Mr. H. Blake had rendered his name and person obnoxious to the Irish residents of New Zealand by his ill-usage and barbarous treatment of his Irish tenants, and that it was feared he would not be received with that cordality and respect due to a direct vicegerent and representative of Her Gracious Majesty. Owing to the representations of colonis agents, and to the threatened withdrawal from office of the ministers of state in New Zealand, the appointment of Sir H. Blake was cancelled, and the Irish evictor of luckless tenants was relegated to the sugar plantations of Jamaica. Lord Salisbury was thus compelled to eat humble pie and quail before the just indignation of colonists who are contented and loyal as long as their feelings and interests are respected by British authorities. Lord Lansdowne's appoint. ment as Governor of the Dominion of Canada cannot be considered as a very judicious selection, although by personal qualifications and high classical education he was fitted to adorn a vice regal throne. Yet the Nemesis of his cruelty to his Irish tenants pursued him to our shores, and by lessening the esteem and prestige to which he was personally entitled, detracted from the enthusiasm and the manifestation of loyalty that should have marked every one of his public receptions. Mr. William O'Brien, than whom no man is more popular in Ireland, came out here, unadvisedly, no doubt, to denounce him as an unjust and tyrannical landlord. His exalted position, as immediate representative of the queen of these realms, no doubt, shielded the Governor-General from any published against him. attack, or any abuse whatever. The But the end has not come vet : both public opinion of the whole country was marshalled against his antagonist. Mr. O'Brien came out to Canada in spite of the protests to the contrary of his chief C. S. Parnell, in opposition to the advice of his best friends and without consulting the National League of America. In fact, he represented no public body, or spokesman of Lord Lansdowne's tenants on the Luggacurran estate. And yet what a commotion he created! What

for the queen and her immediate representative form but one moral person. Lord Sackville's dismissal from th court of the President of the United States has been attended with a still deeper degree of shame and humiliation. Great Britain's accredited diplomat, who is supposed to be armed above all things with cautious circumspection could not see through the flimsy deception of a bogus letter, and could not keep awake to the surprises and devices commonly practised by Americans in times of a political electioneering agitation. But he must send a gracious and gentlemanly reply to Mr. Murchison's letter asking for information and direc tion, and he must counsel him to use all his influence in securing the re-elecis privately the best friend of English

interests on the continent of America.

effect his advent had upon the nervous

system of Lord Lansdowne may be

inferred from the hegira of the latter

from Ottawa, and his flight to Toronto,

where the London Times prognosticated

that Mr. O'Brien would be received with

the "Orange bludgeons and True Blue

paving stones." The prediction of the

Thunderer was fulfilled to the letter-

freedom of speech, the boasted privi-

lege of all true Britons, was trampled

under foot by the hoodlums of the

Queen City. And Mr. O'Brien

narrowly escaped with his life. Cer-

tainly the great Lord Lansdowne

suffered in the flesh and in spirit from the

wronged and suffering tenants to up

braid him for cruelty and treachery

The humiliation of the viceroy must

and city print in the country, sealed the doom of his friend, Mr. Cleveland. Never was a more injudicious letter penned by a man or lord holding the responsible position of Eugland's accredited amssador, and the result is the ignominious dismissal of Her Majesty's representative, and the sad humiliation of Lord Salisbury and Balfour's Tory

And now comes another diploma

uarrel, far more serious to Lord Salis-

bury than the blundering of Sackville at

Government.

Washington. This time the English ambassador is accredited to the court of the Russian Czar at St. Petersburg. He rejoices in the name and title of Sir R, D. Morier, and is not a particular favorite of the Prussian chancellor, Prince Bismarck. Not long ago a semi-official ournal, printed in the Prussian capital, published a statement to the effect that while Sir R D. Morier was at Darmstadt, enjoying the confidence of the Prussian Government, and representing Her Majesty Queen Victoria, he betrayed the secrets of the Prussian General during the Franco Prussian war, and that through his indiscretion Marshall Bazaine was informed of the strategic movements of the Prussian army. The Berlin journal gave as authority a communication sent by Marshal Bazaine to Major Von Deines, German military attache at Madrid, The official publication of a charge so serious, and so utterly damning, has created unusual sensation all over Europe, and has overtaken, not only Sir R. D. Morier, but Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, with a nervousness bordering on fear and consternation, English diplomatic dignity and reserve was again t fault. Some one has blundered. But who is the culprit? Sir R. D. Morier, to save his name and honor, demanded an immediate retraction, but no retractation was made. On the contrary the Berlin journal has reiterated the charge. Then a letter was despatched to Prince Bismarck in which Mr. Morier denies emphatically the treasonable accusation and impeachment of his honor, backed by an autograph letter from Marshal Bazaine, written previous to the death of the latter. But, horrible to relate, Prince Bismarck took no persona notice of Sir R. D. Morier's communica tion. He merely directed his son, Count Herbert, to say that Prince Bismarck declined positively to consider such an astonishing demand as Sir Morier made, viz., that he (Bismarck), should step out of the limits imposed by his official position to meddle with anything published in the German papers. Thereupon Sir R. D. Morier published the whole correspondence, for right or wrong, as he phrased it, intimating that the Berlin journal had its inspiration from official quarters, thus implicating the Prussian chancellor in the odious, and, what he characterises, "lying" charges

the English and German papers have taken sides rather warmly on the subject. The blustering Times especially reminds the Man of Iron that English and German interests are now side by side on the coasts of Africa, and that "Prince Bismarck should know that England, with regarding the ever-cherished doctrines of a quantite negligeable," which means that British ships and England's gold command the world. No doubt Bismarck is well aware that where England cannot conquer by force of arms she is with her gold able to purchase traitors and perjurers, as Commission.

The Iron Chancellor, however, is no more scared by this tall talk than the Americans were in October last by the Standard's menace of "the thunder of British cannon." And the London Times, now on its trial for forgery and the vile calumny of Ireland's best men, must learn with all England that the reign of the god "mammon" is fast disappearing and that human destinies are henceforth shaped not by British gold but by a merciful Providence and a God of eternal justice.

very presence, if not from the denunciations, of the tribune deputed by his The result of all this diplomatic un pleasantness must be that Balfour and Salisbury's nominee at the Russian court shall retire before the withering influence have been keenly felt in higher quarters, of Bismarck, and that Sir Robert D. Morier will be relegated to some distant island in the South Seas, as Sir H. Blake was to the Blacks of Jamaica, while Sackville-West must cast his lot in with the Turks, and His Excellency Lansdowne dispense justice among the fretful and discontented Hindoos.

THE European nations are making a cramble for territory in Africa. England ascramole for territory in Africa. England has long had her colonies on the South and East, France on the North. Italy has also established herself in a position to rival France in the acquisition of new territory, Germany is fighting for a footbold on the East coast, and now the news comes that 100 Cossacks have reached Suakim on their way to Abyssinia to found there a Russian colony. It is also stated that the United States, realous of the German their way to Abysainia to found there a. Russian colony. It is also stated that the United States, fealous of the German operations, is about to send a secret expedition to Samoa which may bring about a rupture with the Germans. The powers seem to be more anxious to acquire territory than to suppress the slave trade.

It has been announced that at the Jarvis street Unitarian church in Toronto. series of twelve lectures will be delivered on the "Fundamental Principles of Zacharias xiv., 9, which is quoted thus Mail of the 1st instant. "The Lord and found in the Protestant version is: "In possible. that day there shall be one Lord and His only difference of translation is : "and His name shall be one." The inaccuracy of quotation may have been the reporter's, but from the inference drawn by the preacher, it would seem that the quotation was inaccurately made for the purpose of drawing from it a conclusion which is certainly by no means warranted by the correct text.

The preacher is evidently skilful in the use of the flowers of rhetoric, and he used them lavishly to produce on his audience the impression that his language was charming; but candor compels us to eay that there was a mournful lack of saving truth in the whole discourse.

The object of the discourse was two fold. Its main object was to establish that the true theology of Christianity is not opposed to the truth of science. This is, of course, correct. Truth can never be antagonistic to truth.

The truths of history can never be in opposition to the truths of mathematics; neither can the truths of religion be at variance with the truths revealed by any of the natural sciences. This is well stated by Mr. Calthrop thus :

"Between a truth of science and a truth of theology there can, of course be no possible conflict. They might be nentary, they can never be an-tic. The doubts that half-grown science suggested, full grown science

All this is perfectly just. To this he adds, "theological narrowness would be removed by theological breadth." If the speaker here meant that human doctrines are not to be substituted in the stead of God's teachings, we would still heartily agree with him, but unfortunately we learn from his context and his lecture in the evening that the theological breadth which he advocates is that the divinity of Christ is to be laid aside as a Christian dogma, that the miracles of Holy Scripture are to be explained away as merely natural occurrences, that the Scriptures themselves are filled with fables, and that a firm faith in the teachings of Holy Writ is to be regarded as an unendurable slavery. Add to this that he revives the Pantheistic notion that everything existing constitutes God, and surely we are justified in stating that such a defence of Christianity. is as thoroughly infidel as the worst attacks which Voltaire, Paine, and Ingersoll have made upon the Christian religion. Pantheism is but Atheism disguised under a bombastic formula of words which describe a God who has no real being. The accord between Christianity and science will certainly not be established by be cast aside, that we may find a pure Christianity able to sustain itself against

If Christianity needs to be thus mutilated, and changed in its very essence before it will be impregnable, the sooner in the case of Ireland and the Parnell its apologists abandon it to its fate the better will it be for the cause of truth. Unfortunately there are many, calling themselves Christians, whose defence of the truth of the Christian religion is conducted on the same lines as those followed by Rev. Mr. Calthrop, and for this reason Protestantism has utterly failed in giving satisfactory answer to the attacks of Paine, Ingersoll, and others against all revealed religion. From the repertory of Catholic truth alone have weapons been found wherewith to combat such assailants, and it is on this account the only answers to Colonel Ingersoll's high sounding but empty assaults on Christianity have been successfully refuted only by Catholic priests.

the assaults of the Infidelity of the day.

On Catholic grounds, only, and with a belief in the admirably consistant doctrines of the Catholic Church, can the grand harmony of Christianity in itself and in its relations to science be appreciated and vindicated. The eminent and scholarly Cardinal Wiseman furnishes us with a fitting comparison when he eays that the Scriptures are as a gem withou a flaw, which, examined in every light, is seen to be without defect. It has relations with many other sciences, making references which may be tested by geology, arebæology, history, geography, astronomy, but in every case its truth has been fully vindicated. The same is true of the doctrines of Christianity as taught by the Catholic Church, but this cannot be asserted of the errors which are inculcated

by sectaries. We have no hostility to Unitarians as individuals. They are usually kindhearted men, and they abstain, as a rule,

This letter, signed and scaled by His Lordship, and published in every village CHRISTIANITY. from taking a prominent part in the violent anti-Catholic movements which are so frequently inaugurated by the clergy of other Protestant denominations. We acknowledge, even, that the Unitarians carrying out the very Protestant principle of denying Church authority, Religion." The first of the series was and repudiating the most essential truths given by the Rev. S. R. Calthrop of of Christianity, are more consistent than Syracuse, N. Y. His text was from the majority of Protestants, who stop short of that to which their manis for in the report of the sermon given in the protesting would lead them. Still truth compels us to say that a defence of His name are one." The passage as Christianity from their standpoint is im-

> If we were to adopt the Rev. Mr. name one." In the Oatholic version the Calthrop's pantheistic theory, which he would be forced to conclude that we are ourselves God, or a portion of God, im perfect, changeable, fickle and finite beings as we are. How could we be under an obligation to pay homage to the God of whom we are ourselves a part ? or why should we adore a God
> who is made up of an incongruous
> agglomeration of imperfect beings? A
> God such as the rev. gentleman conceive
> certainly would not have the conscious
> ness of adoration offered Him, nor the
> will to receive it, for He would not be a personal being. The very essence of Christianity, whose object is to "adore God in spirit and truth," is destroyed by

such a theory.

On the other band, take away Christ's divinity, and the efficacy of His blood short for us on the cross is nullified. Yet our salvation through Christ crucified is so essential to Christianity, that there is no other object of His advent on earth except to save us from sin and its consequences, to redeem us through His blood. It would occupy too much space here to enter upon the proofs afforded by Scripture and tradition to Christ's divinity, but we will adduce one passage which is conclusive on this point. usive on this point

"Who being in the form of God thought emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men, and in habit found as a man."

The reverend gentleman assures us that the fathers did not discover that key to the mysteries of Christianity which he possesses, and which is peculiarly the property of the nineteenth century. Truly the fathers the nineteenth century. Truly the fathers did not interpret Christian truths in his style; nevertheless, they received the doc-trine delivered by the saints, and from the lips of apostles they learned the truths which Christ Himself commissioned His apostles to teach. Surely, then, they are safer guides as to what Christ taught than are nineteenth century discoverers who make new doctrines and call them the doctrines of Christ,

## THE GALT HERESY CASE.

The seven Galt Presbyterians who were uspended from Knox Church for their iews on holiness have appealed against he sentence. They maintain that they did not receive a fair trial, and that their views are scriptural. It is certainly an nomaly that a Church which proclaim freeedom of opinion and which owes its existence to maintaining the right of private individuals to hold opinions conrary to the doctrine of the Church which Christ established to be the judge of conroversies of faith, should exclude any one from membership for heresy, but all the Protestant sects do the same notwithstanding; and the Presbyterian Church especially takes very high ground as regards its right to pass judgment against Of course we could not but expect inconmight expect more modesty from them than to claim the infallibility which is inseparable from the supreme right to judge in doctrinal matters. Here is a Church expressly repudiating infallibility as a characteristic of the Church of Christ, or of any Church, yet assuming to decide all matters of doctrine, as if it possessed

that prerogative ! The Presbyterians ought not to forget that the Confession of Faith declares that "the purest Churches under heaven are subject both to mixture and error; and some have so degenerated as to become no Churches (sic) of Christ, but synagogues of Satan."

What assurance have we that the Pres byterian Church does not itself come under the last category, aware though we are that this deadly blow is aimed especially against the Catholic Church, the only one which was, undeniably, originally established by Christ?

The doctrine which is declared by the Galt Presbytery to be heresy, relating as it does to the possibility of any human being to observe all God's commandments, and to remain free from sin, is an abstruse doctrine which needs all the authority of an infallible teacher to decide whether it be true or false.

It is, therefore, no small impertinence for a confessedly fallible Church to pass a judgment excluding those who hold it from the true Church of God, for this the

Presbyterian Church claims to be. It cannot be denied that the Catholic Church alone was directly established by Christ, for she had a continuous existence since Christ first built His Church upon the rock, Peter: and even Presbyterians must acknowledge this. It must belong therefore, to the Catholic Church only, to affirm so positively what is heresy, and what is the true Christian teaching on the insult and outrage with infamous diasubject which is at issue in this Galt case.

Now, a heresy is not a matter of little importance; for, according to the Catechism of the same Church, heresy is a "sin tion 105.) Here is a doctrine, then, to hold which is a grievous sin. Yet the is proposed to form a union, do not hesitate to say that they believe this doctrine, sinful to believe. Only the other day the Christian Guardian declared it to be good Methodist doctrine. Are these two sects, then, going to unite into one true Church the united Church will hold this doctrine to God, according to the Presbyterians? There is little doubt the General Assembly will confirm the decision of the

### THE DEATH OF GAVAZZI.

Protestantism are many.

'tis, 'tis true, that a man of his talents and genius should so persevere to the end, as he had commenced, in the ignoble career of a renegade, an apostate and a rebel to his sovereign king and to the Church that educated and nurtured him. He was born at Bologna in 1809. At the age of sixteen he became a monk of the Bernadite Order, and was but twenty-one years of age when he became professor of rhetoric in Naples and shortly afterwards was promoted to the chair of belles lettres at Leghorn. In 1848 Louis Philip, king of France, was dethroned by a Parisian mob, with which the military took sides, and invaded the palace of the Tuillieres to the wild and maddening strains of the "Marseillaise." The wild fire of rebellion spread to Italy. The Austrians, who ruled in Northern Italy, were defeated by an uprising of the Milanese, and the flames of revolution ary warfare spread to Florence, Bologus and Rome itself, Pope Pius IX, was then on the Pontifical throne, Gavazzi who had acquired a reputation for fervid oratory, was called on by the students at Rome to deliver funeral oration on the patriots who had fallen in the uprising at Milan. Wearing on his cassock the tri-color, at that time considered a badge of rebellion. Gavazzi roused the Romans to arms by his impasstoned eloquence, and put himself, as Chaplain-General, at the head of twentyfive thousand men. After several unim-portant skirmishes his army was forced to centiniate at Vincenzi. Gavezzi touk refuge in Tuscany, but created such excitement by his crations that he was expelled from the city. He just then heard of Garibaldi's uprising in Rome, when the Pope's secretary, Rossi, was stabbed on the steps of the Vatican palace and Pope Pius was obliged to escape with some friends in disguise and retire to Gaeta in the doned to the fury of Garlhaldt Mazzint and Gavazzi, who acted as a triumvirate in occupation and government of the city of Rome. All Europe was amazed at the audacity of these three revolutionists. The Austrians were about to advance on Rome and deliver the Sacred City from the profession of those rioters in plunder and massacre, when the French Republican Government sent an army, commanded by General Oudinot, to the scene of desecration and pillage. After a three months' siege the French carried the ramparts by storm and routed the Garibaldians with much slaughter. The leaders. however, managed to escape, Garibaldi reached the Swiss frontier and Gavazzi took refuge in England, where he was well received and applauded for his heroism as a rebel against God and His anointed. Had he been a constitutional agitator and peaceful leader of the people. like O'Connell or Parnell, against landlord and Tory interests, he would have been denounced as a traitor, but, as he only rebelled against the Vicar of Christ, and rose in arms against the laws of the Church, deluging the country with blood, he was hailed as a champion of liberty. In 1852 he visited the United States

and delivered in New York city a course of lectures against nuns and convents, assailing in the most vituperative and diabolical manner sacred person and character of the humble and saintly Pontiff, Pius IX. He arrived in Quebec on the 6th June, 1853, and under took to lecture in the Free Church. But his fame as an apostate monk and vile caluminator of everything sacred in the Catho. lic Church had preceded him. The Irish Catholics of Quebec were determined that he should not, unchecked, tribes the defenceless Sisters of Mercy,

lectured was assailed by a mob of rioters, who rushed pell-mell into the crowder hall and hurled him from the pulpit. He barely escaped with his life. Some Protestant fanatics, lay and cleric, in Montreal were determined that he

orphan asylums. The edifice in which he heard about union among the various bodies of Christians, this decision of the Gait Presbytery seems peculiarly absurd. How is this union to be effected, unless the various sects agree to sink their doctrinal differencee? The charge against the Galt "holiness should lecture for them, and extended him a very pressing invitation to come

people" is that they believe a "hereey." and brave any attempt at resenting his his body guard—they would see that no against the first Commandment." (Quesdom of speech, the birthright of every Briton." Gavazzi lectured in Methodists, one of the sects with which it which the Galt Presbytery declare it to be were grave apprehensions of a riot. Proarrived from Gibraltar, were in charge of ist, while the Methodist portion of which is sinful, and injurious, therefore, Presbytery. Surely, the curiosities of

Beaver Hill. The lecture went on peaceably enough for some time, but before it was over, some slight disturbance occurred outside. Some say that stones were thrown at the windows. The men armed to protect Gavazzi rushed out from the church and fired off their revolvers indiscriminately into the crowd. One young Catholic named McGrath, belong. Gavazzi has gone to his long account ing to a respectable family, was shot dead. with all his imperfections on his headunhonored, unanointed, unanealed. Pity Another, named Walsh, rushed with the panic-stricken crowd and was followed and beaten to the ground At this time the congregation was pouring out from the church, when some one shouted to the soldiers, "Ready, present, fire," in a tone offcommand. The troops poured a volley into the crowd of worshippers, not knowing the mischief they were doing, but blindly obeying orders. Who gave the word of command to fire will all probability never be found out. The officer in charge denies all knowledge of it. The mayor was accused of having given the order to fire, but he denies it most emphatically. As most of those who were shot down, to the number of forty, were Protestants, and Mayor Wilson happened to be a convert to the Catholic faith, the most unjust and inflammatory rumors were set affoat against his action in this sad affair. His Worship was arraigned before the courts and a long enquiry instituted, but no positive or satisfactory result was ever reached. As stated in the Free Press, it appears bard to believe at this distance of time that the soldiery would have taken the word of command from a civilian quite unaccustomed to military matters and tones of command. Besides, the soldiers, who stood back to back, fired both ways, up and down the hill. As the Catholics happened to be below, the bullets went over their heads. Of the soldiers who aimed up the hill a great many declared afterwards that they elevated their rifles, but many more of them did not elevate them sufficiently, and fired full into the crowd without knowing whether it was composed of Catholics or Protestants. Gavazzı left the city, and it was almost time. Intensified bigotry, heart-burnings, lamentations for the dead, and mutterings of revenge, were the dismal product of his violent harangues in Quebec and Montreal, He lectured in Toronto, but made no lasting impression as a Christian orator, for he declared testantism. He called himself a "Destroyer"-he wanted to pull down Popery, and, with Garibaldi and Mazzini of the dagger, to rule over Italy. He never sought reconciliation to the Church. Like many other apostates, the grace of conversion was not accorded him before his death. It is strange how many people, fallen from grace and guilty of abominable crimes, may return to the fold and by penitential tears and works of charity, and fasting and prayer, make some atonement for past misdeeds, and finally die in peace, having obtained full pardon from a God of mercy. But there are scarcely any instances of the conversion of apostates from the true faith, or of rebels against the person and authority of Christ's Vicar. In fact we are told in Holy Scripture that such conversions are an utter impossibility. "For it is impossible for those who were once illuminated, have tasted also of the heavenly gift and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost-have, moreover, tasted the good word of God and the powers of the world to come-and are fallen away, to be renewed again to penance," And why? Why are they beyond the reach of divine grace? "Because," says St. Paul, "by their apostacy they crucify again to themselves the Son of God and make of Him a mcckery.' Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. vi, 4, 5.6.

THE strange report comes by cable that the Bishops of Tirnova, Varna, and Vrantza were dragged from their beds by gensdarmes, and left shivering in the biting north wind ontside the walls of Sofia. Is is stated that a holy war will be raised against Prince Ferdinand in consequence. If this be true, which seems very doubtful, Prince Ferdinand must have taken instructions on the treatment of prisoners under Mr. A. Balfour's tuition. Only in But, with all the talk we have lately | who had charge of their schools and their | Ireland can such doings find a parallel.

"OUT OF THY MOUTH I CON

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter ad to the Mail of Tuesday last, deplo opposition just now given to his s 'iman's theories of commercial "The cry of treason," he says, "co to be raised. It has been the cuck of the monopolists, and enemies provement, political, ecclesiastic commercial, from the days of Cal the present hour." What other ar has Mr. Goldwin Smith employed last ten years against all those who land or Ireland have been usin energies and their eloques efforts to bring about funds and constitutional reforms for pacification and the stre-ing of the whole Britteh Empi not Mr. Smith forever shouting "t against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladsto every other Liberal statesman wi cates political and commercial i ment in the government of "Each power of wrong," contin Smith, "in turn has demanded the kind should be 'loyal' to it, nonnced reform as 'sedition.' " what the Salisbury and Balfour ment has been doing in Ireland, which it is applauded by the and illogical Mr. Goldwin "Out of thy own mouth I conden O Jew!" Have not the people land the same right to demand r politics and in government as the of Canada? Or have not Irishmer sand times more resson for com of ill-treatment and persistent than Canadians or any other peop face of the earth? And Mr. Caiphas like, is never done wit against them the cry of "sedition disloyalty to the regime that ever engaged in the wa harrassing and oppressing "We were before threatened wi shot down in our tracks and sla by Sepoye; and we are threaten having our printing presses the the lake." So says Mr. Smith of ical opponents-and he considers and his political allies born mar being merely threatened-wheth joke or in whole earnest he doe But, according to his articles in th it is downright "treason and dis for Irishmen to complain, not being threatened but of actual shot down in Ireland, while legal and peaceable meetings. V printing press of Mr. Harringto thrown into the lake he himse into a dungeon to don the fel and amuse himself picking caku next six months at hard labour he dared to open the columns of to the propagation of the people expressed at such meetings. Con Goldwin Smith, and be sincere logical for once in your life, an that what is good for Canada or good for Ireland, and that whe for the goose might possibly, become sauce for the gander. I thank thee, Jew, for teaching

-Merchant A COMING JUBILE

In all our Maritime Province we notice reference to the inter celebration of the silver jubi Rev. Patrick Doyle, pastor of side, Kincora and Seven Mi Prince Edward Island. Fathe generally known and widely throughout those distant reg down in the Atlantic. He is a ative Irish priest, true to his co to his country, true to himse the energy that never flags, th never tails. The magnifice of St. Paul at Summerside, vent of that town, the pr and unsurpassed presbytery are some of the monuments ministration, while those who low the surface may trace ence in the obtaining of Traverse branch of the railway in the location of t station and in various other p promised improvements in the Cape Traverse. For many 3 Doyle has directed these three being his usual custom to have on Sunday in each parish i Vespers every Sunday in This arrangement necessitates and weary drive for the priest, who, utterly super considerations of weather seen driving into Summers snow storms in which few b venture. Apart from his o always being in his place w Father Doyle carries his love his direction of the cerem Church, and in few if an towns are the rubrics so clo as in the Church of St. Paul, His choir is famous and its m made sweeter by the rich pastor's superb voice floating arches of the nave, from his in the sanctuary.

The Rev. Patrick Doyle

Miminigash, Prince Edward