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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

CALENDAR FOR MAY.

CONSECRATED TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN

3d Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St.

Joseph.

1st St. Paul, Babilon, Conf.

1st St. Vincent, Mary.

1st St. Peter, Celestine, F. and Conf.

1st St. Bernard, of Siena, Conf.

1st St. David, Ep. and Conf.

1st St. John, Baptism, Mary.

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character in which you have a mind to shine. Modesty is the only sure bait when you angle for praise." Hear Chesterfield again: "Abject flattery and indiscriminate ostentation degrade as much as indiscriminate contradiction and noisy debate disgust, but a modest assertion of one's own opinion, and a complacent acquiescence to other people's preserve dignity." One more citation and we close the book: "Upon all occasions avoid speaking of yourself, if it be possible. Some abruptly speak advantageously of themselves without either pretence or provocation. This is downright impudence. Nothing that we can say ourselves will variat our defects, or add lustre to our perfections; but, on the contrary, it will often make the former more glaring, and the latter obscure. If we are silent upon our own merits neither envy, indignation, nor ridicule will obstruct or ally the applause which we may really deserve. But if we are our own panegyrist upon every occasion, however artfully dressed or disguised, every one will conspire against us, and we shall be disappointed of the very end we aim at."

LOVELY AND PLEASING.

It is lovely and it is pleasing—for so it is said in Holy Writ—for brethren to dwell together in unity. The Home Rule question has, however, introduced, amongst families hitherto enjoying more or less of the peace of fraternal love, an element of discord that threatens not to be quieted. We learn, for instance, from Ottawa that there is on this vexed question much trouble in the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society there, and that the members thereof—who are, we can say from personal knowledge, amongst the most worthy and respectable in the Dominion Capital—are bitterly divided on the issue. An Ottawa paper of May 5th says that in response to a circular calling a meeting of the society for the evening of the 4th, to discuss the question of Home Rule for Ireland—

"An unprecedentedly large number of members were in attendance at the appointed hour despite the inclemency of the weather. A vigorous discussion immediately took place—not on the merits or demerits of Irish Home Rule, but on the propriety of introducing any such question, or any political matter whatever, before a society organized exclusively for charitable and benevolent purposes. A motion to adjourn being put was carried by a bare majority, some of the members present, however, afterwards expressing their intention of having a public meeting called at an early day for the purpose of ventilating the question."

We have heard of a similar family broil in this city. A well-known clergyman of the Anglican Church was some time ago asked to preach for the St. George's Society of London. His panegyric of Merry England's patron consisted, we are credibly informed, of a fierce and furious tirade against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. In fact, the worthy gentleman in question spoke with such earnestness as might lead to the momentary belief that the destinies of Britain were in his hands. Some of his hearers now question the advisability of his retaining in these hands the destinies of his congregation. In fact, there is trouble in the camp, for the good clergyman in question was too bitterly anti-Irish even for the ultra-mild and silent Home Rulers in his congregation. These latter know that St. George and St. Patrick are on the very best of terms, and that neither saint can look with satisfaction on an uncalculated and unjustifiable attack in his name on the people of his companion in glory. *Inde irae.* We trust that one effect of the difficulty will be to enable us to welcome some important accessions to the small but earnest band of Home Rulers in London.

ORDINATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

We learn from the *Catholic Columbian* that on Sunday, May 2, the Rev. S. A. Prendergast, O. P., and the Rev. A. A. Durkin, O. P., were, by the Right Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, ordained priests in St. Patrick's church in that city. The Rev. Father Coll was archdeacon, Father Kehoe assistant priest, Fathers Kennedy and Murphy deacons of honor, Fathers Spencer and McManus deacon and subdeacon of the Mass, and Father White master of ceremonies. An immense concourse of the faithful witnessed the solemn ceremony. The Bishop preached a masterly sermon on the Priesthood.

The Rev. Fathers Prendergast and Durkin are both natives of the city of London, and will, there is every reason to believe, prove valuable accessions to the London contingent of the noble army of St. Dominick. We congratulate the respective families of these worthy young priests, and rejoice with their many friends here on their elevation to the sublime dignity of the Christian priesthood. They have with them the prayers and good wishes of their native city for long, happy and useful lives, that they may shed additional lustre on the historic order of Priests, Presbyters, and rejoice in their good works and fruitful ministrations the Holy Church of God.

BISHOP JAMOT'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Bishop Jamot of Peterborough, on Friday last, was, as will be seen by our report elsewhere, one of the most important and imposing events in the ecclesiastical history of Ontario. Bishop Jamot filled a place in the Church of Canada that it will be difficult to fill. He had won not alone esteem, but universal affection, and was in every sense the true priest and loyal citizen. He loved Canada even with more ardor than many to the manor born—while of the Church he was the laborious and untiring minister. At his funeral were represented the three great ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, New York and Toronto, and every diocese from the historic city of Champlain to that of Detroit. The sermon of the Bishop of London was moving, lucid and powerful. The Venerable Archbishop of Toronto, who in Bishop Jamot lost not only a noble coadjutor in the work of Ontario's evangelisation, but a friend as true as ever breathed this mortal air of ours, was the cynosure of many eyes. To the mind of the venerable prelate there must, we think, have occurred the thought so chastely expressed by Bryant:

All things that are in earth shall wholly pass away,
Except the love of God, which shall live and last for aye.

Bishop Jamot died indeed the death that became his life, the death of the apostle and soldier of Christ, and leaves in the history of the Church a name that will not perish.

THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Our readers know that the "loyalists" of Ottawa recently sought to place Mr. J. A. MacCabe, the worthy and efficient Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, in a very false position against the rendering of what they term the "national anthem," at the close of the last St. Patrick's concert in the City of Ottawa. Mr. MacCabe, as already pointed out, came forth from the controversy then stirred up with flying colors, higher than ever in the respect of the people whose esteem is worth having in this Province. He has had since the satisfaction of receiving the public approval of the Minister of Education for Ontario, as appears in the *Citizen* of May 6th:

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, who arrived in Ottawa on Tuesday evening, paid a visit of inspection to the Provincial Normal School yesterday morning. After proceeding through all the class rooms, the Minister delivered a brief address to the students. He spoke in very flattering terms of what he had seen in the institution, and specially complimented Principal MacCabe. As an outcome of Mr. Ross' visit the students had a half holiday yesterday afternoon.

THE LABOR STRUGGLE.

We are heartily glad at genuine friends of the cause of the working-man to notice that the true workmen of the country have no sympathy whatever with the Chicago outlaws and murderers. The cause of the workingman is the cause of humanity and its triumph can be secured by one way, and one way only, adherence to right and justice. We believe with the *Muskogee* (Mich.) *Chronicle* that the real working men of the country, the bone and sinew of the land, are law-abiding, honest, justice loving men. They have no sympathy with the old world methods of riot and dynamite. They take no stock in these Chicago Communists. They have rights and they know them and they dare maintain them. But they know that others have rights equally with themselves, and they believe in establishing rights by orderly, decent, lawful methods. We believe that the sober workmen of this land in every section will indignantly condemn the Chicago rioting of the past two days. The will not only condemn it, they will demand the immediate and summary punishment of the ringleaders, the men who are responsible for this terrible lawlessness."

In its issue of May 8th, the *Knights of Labor*, a weekly paper published in the interests of that order in Chicago, declares its wish to have it understood "by all the world that the *Knights of Labor* have no affiliation, association, sympathy or respect for the band of cowardly murderers, cut-throats and robbers known as Anarchists, who seek through the country like mid-night assassins, stirring up the passions of ignorant foreigners, unfurling the red flag of anarchy and causing riot and bloodshed. Parsons, Spies, Fielden, Most, and other followers, sympathizers, aiders, and abettors should be summarily dealt with. They are entitled to no more consideration than wild beasts. The leaders are cowards and their followers are fools. *Knights of Labor* boycott them. If any of the gang of scoundrels should by any mistake get access to our organization expel them at once; brand them as outlawed monsters; do not even permit yourselves to hold conversation with one of them treat them as they deserve to be treated as human monsters not entitled to the sympathy or consideration of any person in the world. We are sure we voice the sentiment of the entire

organization when we say we hope that Parsons, Spies, Fielden, Most, and the whole gang of outlaws will be blotted from the surface of the earth."

This declaration came to the public none too soon, for America while it can endure a good deal in the name of freedom of speech, will not for a day bear with riot or massacre. Socialism does not—and cannot thrive amongst the operatives of free America. It may grow under the effete despotisms and rotten aristocracies of the Old World—but here beneath the burning sun of legitimate freedom it must wither and die.

LONDON'S LEAD.

London it was last fall that took the lead in the great public meetings then held to express the hearty endorsement by the Canadian people—themselves enjoying the blessings of self-government—of the attitude, the policy and the purpose of Mr. Parnell and his party. The resolutions adopted by the great meeting held here in the City Hall, on the 9th day of November last—a meeting in numbers and in representative character equal to any ever held in Canada—formed the basis and groundwork of the action of other influential gatherings shortly afterwards called to give Ireland the benefit of Canadian sympathy and support. Fitting, then, was it—right and meet indeed—that as London had last autumn taken so prominent a stand on behalf of Irish rights, it should, upon a more recent and pressing occasion, do likewise. The Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen in London are not, indeed, as numerous as they are elsewhere, but the Irish Catholics of London, having at their head a venerated and beloved bishop, whose love for the land of his birth and of his ancestors is only equalled by his devotion to Canada, of which he is one of the foremost citizens, and served by a clergy as hearty, earnest and unanimous in favor of Irish rights as they are in advocacy of Canadian home government in the fullest sense of the term, are second to no community on the continent in their eagerness to assist in Ireland's liberation from centuries of thralldom. When first it became known that the parliament of Canada was to be asked to pronounce on this vital question of Irish Home Rule, the Irishmen of London felt it a duty to impress on that body, by loyal and constitutional procedure, its desire for something really worthy of free Canada and useful to struggling Ireland. Hence there was called for Wednesday, May 5th, a meeting of the London Branch of the Irish National League, at which there were present Rev. Fathers Tierman, Coffey, Walsh and Kennedy, Aid O'Meara, P. Cook, J. J. Gibbons, Thos. Coffey, M. Gould, C. Coughlin, and many others. Mr. J. J. Gibbons took the chair and Mr. Coughlin acted as secretary. After a brief speech from Rev. Father Coffey, it was

Moved by Rev. Father Tierman, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, seconded by M. E. O'Meara, Esq., that this meeting, while pleased to learn that a despatch was, on the third day of this present month, addressed by certain members of the House of Commons to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., leader of the Irish people, conveying him, in their name, a message of sympathetic interest in his efforts for Ireland, could not but look upon any such unofficial utterances as an adequate expression of Canadian sentiment on this subject of national and imperial importance.

"That Canada as a nation, prizing justice and loving righteousness, is, in the opinion of this meeting, desirous of seeing the blessings of self government extended to Ireland, and that the Canadian people feel a direct and pressing interest in the early settlement of the Irish difficulty—in that it would revolutionize the political relations between England and the United States—in that the greater British Empire thereby become a reality, though the English speaking races all over the world being welded into one people by the removal of Irish discontent, the only source of division and sole danger of disintegration.

"That this meeting is unalterably convinced that were the Irish problem once satisfactorily solved, we could look upon nothing of the fishery disputes and retaliatory tariffs and that our trade relations with the United States would undergo a change in the interest of our agricultural population, and a great and beneficial revolution at once be brought about.

"That this meeting, rejoices to learn that on Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Hon. Edward Blake did, in the House of Commons of Canada, move 'That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada, and the people whom they represent, in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address, to the terms of which the House affirms its abiding adhesion, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this House holds with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this House that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of the great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire."

"The Irish people have ever had just cause to complain of the grossest misrepresentation at the hands of the British press. The anti-Irish English papers have fastened on the late labor troubles in Chicago and Milwaukee to base thereon a furious attack on the race they have so long and so often wronged, and prove that Ireland is unfit for Home Rule. Said the London Telegraph:

"It becomes us, however, on this side of the Atlantic to consider how far we are responsible for the savage *emette* in Chicago. The saddest charge that can be brought against Mr. Gladstone is that all his administrations have advocated in Ireland the first function of government, which is to govern. The result is seen in the surrender he fain would make to the Irish irreconcilables in America. The Chicago riot has shown us anew what manner of men the supporters of these Irish Bills beyond the Atlantic are."

And the Standard, the Tory organ, said:

"The rioters belong to a motley crowd that have fled from prisons in their own countries to find in America, pending the construction of an Irish Parliament, secure resting place."

Now, what are the facts? While the rioters were nearly all Irish, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, and other foreigners, the men who fought for peace and order were in the main Irish. A glance at the list of killed and wounded police officers of Chicago should satisfy the most thorough anti-Irishman of the truth of this contention. The following are the names of those who suffered most, and it is not hard to say to what race the majority belong:

John Diegan and Nicholas Shannon, Jacob Hansen, Nelson Hansen, John Barrett, George Miller, Thomas McHenry, Henry Weiske, S. McMahon, B. F. Schell, John H. King, John Doyle, Henry Smith, Thomas Kennedy, Joseph Worward, James Brady, C. W. Whitney, Bernard Murphy, Timothy Flavin, Lawrence Murphy, Peter Ballerty, Tim O'Sullivan, P. E. McNulty, Michael Horan, August Keller, Alex. Jameson, Jos. Stanton, Patrick Hartford, Jos. Barber, Wm. Bena.

But we have further testimony. The *Chicago News*, which speaks as an eye-witness, declares:

"No observer of our existing troubles can have failed to note that the Irish have kept steadily aloof from the meetings where sedition and incendiarism were preached. The London press was never more mistaken on anything occurring in America than in charging the Chicago riots to lawlessness of Irish irreconcilables. The Irish have been noticeable for their absence in the

"That this meeting, heartily endorsing this resolution, desires at once earnestly and emphatically to express its hope and expectation that the Commons of Canada, rising above the exigencies of party and the clamors of faction, will extend ready and unanimous assent to the Hon. Mr. Blake's proposition as hereinafore related. That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted to the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. John Costigan, the Hon. John Carling and the city press."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and at once despatched to Ottawa, where they arrived before the debate on the question had well begun. On Thursday evening the citizens of Ottawa, in public meeting, resolved:

That this meeting of residents of the city of Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, irrespective of creed or party politics, places upon record its approval of the principle of local self-government for Ireland and its rejoices at the action of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, premier of Great Britain and Ireland, in introducing into the Imperial parliament a measure embodying that principle, and trusts that it will form the basis of such a measure of Home Rule for Ireland as will endow the people with the peace, prosperity and welfare of the Empire.

On the same evening too the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League:

Resolved, that the Irish National League heartily endorse the action of the Hon. E. Blake in introducing the Home Rule resolutions in the Dominion Parliament to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone and to give Her Majesty's government "powerful moral support" in granting Home Rule to Ireland. That we earnestly hope Mr. Blake's resolutions will receive the unanimous support of the House and that their tone and scope will be maintained. H. J. CLARKE, President.

And at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of that city, likewise held the same evening, it was unanimously resolved:

That the St. Patrick's society of Montreal, irrespective of politics, heartily endorse the action of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing into the House of Commons of Canada a resolution supporting the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his effort to secure a measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

D. BARRY, President.

Other representative bodies rising, as did the London Irish National League, above all partisan considerations, followed a like course. Never was there greater earnestness or more unquestioned unanimity amongst the Irishmen of Canada. We are safe in saying that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Irish Catholics of Canada look with disgust and with indignation at the conduct of the Canadian Commons—and particularly the Irish Catholic portion thereof—on Thursday, the 6th, and Friday, the 7th of May last.

THE "BLASTED IRISH"

The Irish people have ever had just cause to complain of the grossest misrepresentation at the hands of the British press. The anti-Irish English papers have fastened on the late labor troubles in Chicago and Milwaukee to base thereon a furious attack on the race they have so long and so often wronged, and prove that Ireland is unfit for Home Rule. Said the London Telegraph:

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demonstrations during the trying days of this week. To the church which teaches submission to the laws of organized society and frowns upon associations for the subversions of law is due the credit for the exemplary behavior of thousands of laboring men in the present crisis. There is an irrepressible conflict between all religions and the doctrine of no God, no law, nihilism.

We do not expect that this damning testimony will arrest the current of Anglo-Saxon hatred or stamp out calumny. The latter is the favorite and indeed only effective remedy of Ireland's enemies. They will not yet, for a time, at least, drop its use.

DIDN'T BACK HIM.

In the course of the discussion as to the sending of Mr. Costigan's colorless resolutions to England, Mr. Coughlin, the honest and well-intentioned M. P. for North-Middlesex, said—we quote from *Household*: "I crave the attention of this House for a few moments. I beg to propose a resolution, and I ask the followers of Sir John A. Macdonald to back me up—"That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Parnell." The Irish people to day owe this movement to Mr. Parnell. We would not be here to-night if it had not been for the noble exertions of this noble man. If any credit is due to any person for the position of the question to-day, it is due to Mr. Parnell, and I ask my honorable friends on this side of the House to back me in these resolutions." Well, they would not back him up—when the House divided on his proposition, twenty-two only of his friends came to the rescue. The Whites and the Tyrwhitts and the O'Briens had their way—while poor Mr. Coughlin had to succumb. The member for North-Middlesex certainly deserved better treatment.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Canada has on hand more than she can carry in the shape of the Fisheries Dispute with the United States. Our Dominion authorities, who have no right to negotiate treaties with foreign powers, are seeking in a feeble way, but with all the irritative faculty of feebleness, to enforce the terms of the treaty of 1818. We are informed from St. John, N. B., under date May 8th, that on that day the Dominion cruising steamer *Lanadowne* arrived there having in tow the Gloucester schooner "David J. Adams," captured the day before at Digby for violating the treaty of 1818 by going into a Canadian harbour after bait. The prize was, we are told, placed in the hands of the Customs authorities, pending the action of the Admiralty Court, while the crew, thirteen in number, reported at the American Consul's office and were provided with lodgings until it can be seen what action will be taken by the Canadian government. As our government will, of course, await instructions from England, the crew will likely soon be liberated and the prize returned to its owners. This will, we think, be the case, notwithstanding the assurance of the despatch from St. John, that "this seizure will serve as a test case and will no doubt settle the question whether Canada has any right to prevent American vessels going into Canadian harbors for bait, ice, or men."

We have before us under the same date a despatch from Gloucester, Mass., stating that "there is great excitement over the seizure of the schooner Adams at Digby. The people feel indignant that an American schooner should be seized for endeavoring to make purchases when Canadian vessels are at present in this port fitting out. They purchase everything they want and are unmolested. The fishermen here propose to have similar privileges in the Provinces or ask that retaliatory measures be adopted by the United States. The American Fishery Union will do all in its power to protect the rights of the American vessels. Affidavits with all the evidence will be submitted to the United States Government. It is the opinion here that Capt. Scott will yet find rough work with some of the American skippers if he carries the thing too far. Fishermen suggest severe measures. It is certain from the feeling here that the David J. Adams will be fully protected in all rights, and some are inclined to the belief that the British authorities will release her in a short time, yet all admit that if the name of the schooner was covered with canvas, as was charged, it was an unwise thing for the skipper to do, as it was an attempt to evade the fishery laws."

What, our readers will ask, must be the outcome of this fishery trouble? Canada, having no treaty making power itself, will have but little to say in its solution. It will be settled by Britain in Britain's interest, irrespective of Canadian rights and claims. In every treaty history made by Great Britain with the United States wherein Canada was concerned, Canada was the heavy loser and grievous sufferer. Britain has ever been and will now be directed by imperial policy and imperial necessities, and her loyal colonies of Canada must pay the penalty of unnecessary subservience even with British connection. What Canada needs is its national right of making and concluding of commercial treaties with foreign powers, speedily conceded.

ASHES TO ASHES, EARTH TO EARTH

PEACE TO THE SOUL OF
PETERBORO'S PRELATE.BISHOPS, PRIESTS AND LAITY
UNITE IN HONORING HIS
MEMORY.Eloquent Tribute by the Bishop
of London.

Not even on that gladsome day of the golden autumn of 1882, when the town and county of Peterboro welcomed a new bishop, the Right Rev. John Francis Jamot, to his episcopal see, did the flowing metropolis of Ontario's rich, populous and progressive midland county witness so imposing and representative gathering of bishops and clergy as that Friday last, when all that was mortal that revered and apostolic prelate was committed to the cold and cheerless silence of the grave. We do not recollect anything in the history of this Province—if exception be made of the grief and affliction felt by our entire population at the sudden death of the much beloved Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, 1880—approaching in depth and intensity the sorrow universally felt at the unexpected demise of the first Bishop of Peterboro. A man of apostolic singleness of purpose, and heavenly self-effacement—a model priest and a zealous prelate—Bishop Jamot was indeed, as the Bishop of London so well put it, a "great churchman." Of his flock he had the affection to a degree impossible to those who knew him not to understand of all men he had acquired the esteem for virtue was stamped on his countenance. All Peterboro—Catholic and non-Catholic—looked on him with pride, not alone as the devoted churchman that he was, but as a loyal, a faithful and an exemplary citizen. The obsequies of the deceased prelate, which took place on Friday, 7th inst., will long be remembered by who assisted thereat. The Cathedral was neatly and effectively draped in black, the sanctuary wearing an aspect of sombre suggestiveness never before forgotten. All the arrangements for the funeral had been thoroughly and systematically made by Rev. Father Conway, rector of the cathedral, whose kindness and courtesy the visiting prelates and clergy was marked as was his sorrow for his late friend. At 10.30 a. m. the