

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname).—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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The Flight into Egypt.

A BALLAD.

There's a legend that's told of a gypsy who dwelt
In the land where the pyramids lie,
And her robe was embroidered with stars, and
Her belt was jeweled with diamonds,
With diamonds, right wondrous to see;
And she lived in the days when our Lord was a child.

On his mother's immaculate breast;
When he fled from His foes—to Egypt ex-
iled.
He went down with St. Joseph the blessed,
This Egyptian held converse with magic
metaphors,
And the future was given to her gaze;
For an oracle marked her abode, and a sphinx
On her threshold kept vigil always.
She was gentle and ever alone, nor was seen
In the haunts of the dissolute crowd;
But communed with the ghosts of the Pharos,
Or with visitors wrapped in a shroud.

And there came an old man from the desert
one day,
With a maid on a mule, by that road;
And a child on her bosom reclined—and the way
Let them straight to the gypsy's abode;
And they seemed to have travelled a wearisome
path,
From their home many, many a league—
From a tyrant's pursuit, from an enemy's wrath.
Spent with toil, and overcome with fatigue.

And the gypsy came forth from her dwelling,
and prayed,
That the pilgrims would rest their weary limbs,
And she offered her couch to that delicate maid,
Who had come many, many a mile;
And she fondled the babe with affection's
caress,
And she begged the old man would repose;
"Here the stranger," she said, "ever finds free
access."
And the wanderer balm for his woes.

Then her guests from the glare of the noonday
she shied,
To a seat in her grotto so cool;
Where she spread them a banquet of fruits—and
a shed,
With a manger, was found for the mule;
With the line of the palm tree, with the dates
newly culled,
All the toll of the road she beguiled,
And with song in a language mysterious she
lulled
Her bosom the wayfarer child.

When the gypsy anon in her Ethiope hand
Placed the infant's dimpling cheek,
Oh, 'twas fearful to see how the features she
scanned,
Of the babe in his slumber so calm,
Well she noted each mark and each furrow that
crossed
O'er the tracings of destiny's line:
"Whence came ye?" she cried in astonishment
lost,
"For this child is of lineage divine."

"From the village of Nazareth," Joseph re-
plied,
"Where we dwell in the land of the Jew;
We have fled from a tyrant, whose garment is
dye."
In the gaze of the children he strewed,
We were told to remain in an angel's command
Should appoint us the hour to return;
But till then we inhabit the foreigner's land,
And in Egypt we make our sojourn."

"Then ye tarry with me," cried the gypsy in
joy,
"And ye make of my dwelling your home;
Many years have I prayed that the Israelite boy,
Blessed hope of the Gentiles, would come,
And kissed both the feet of the infant, and
kneel,
And addressed him at once—then a smile
Lit the face of the mother, who cheerfully
dwell,
With her host on the banks of the Nile."
—By Father Prout.

EDWARD BLAKE IN BOSTON.

The Distinguished Home Ruler Draws a Great Audience to Tremont Temple.

Boston Pilot.

The Hon. Edward Blake, the famous Canadian member of the Irish Parliamentary party, appeared on the evening of Wednesday, October 26, in Tremont Temple, before an audience of sympathizers with the Irish cause which crowded the great auditorium and the galleries as well.

The subject of his address is a familiar one, but one which will never cease to be of poignant interest in America till Ireland's wrongs are righted.

Mr. Blake's active and honorable participation in public life in the Dominion of Canada, a part of the British Empire which has long enjoyed the legislative independence which Ireland is seeking, gave an especial interest and value to his plea.

MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS.

When the demonstrations of the audience had subsided, Mr. Blake said:

"MR. MAYOR AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—When some few days ago I received a request from some of those who had been kind enough to formally invite me to address you this evening, I suggested that the period was hardly opportune, for it seemed to me that you had quite enough of political excitement of your own on hand, without proposing or presuming to occupy it with the consideration of the difficulties of another country, however deeply you might sympathize and heartily feel for the cause on which I was to speak.

"But I was assured that I would find among the citizens of Boston such an abiding sympathy and earnest zeal for that cause that I might hope to be able to address an audience here, even under such circumstances as those (applause), and I accepted cheerfully to the request, feeling that it was no insignificant honor that you would confer upon me—not one of those who had formerly visited you as members of the old guard whose achievements were familiar to all in the long struggle which is now, we hope, approaching a happy termination (applause), but to a raw recruit, enlisted for the occasion (applause)."

"As long ago as 1844 Mr. Disraeli (hisses)—no, wait till you hear what he said—spoke of the Irish question in those early days, and declared that a revolution would take place except for the circumstance that Ireland was controlled by a country of superior force; and he declares, further, that England was responsible for the miseries of the condition of Ireland, and that the duty of English states-

men who maintained that political situation was themselves to do all these things which, under revolution, Ireland herself would accomplish (applause).

"Mr. Chamberlain (hisses)—yes, I expected it (applause) laughter and hisses) that's the reason I cited him (laughter and applause)—in 1881 declared that during four hundred years there was hardly a single year in which Ireland would not, if she had had her way, have declared her independence and separated from England (applause).

"Mr. Dicey, one of the very strongest opponents at this day of Home Rule, within very recent years penned as strong an indictment against the union and as strong an indictment of the utter failure of the legislation of the United Kingdom to accomplish any or all of the objects for which legislatures are designed as I would care to read anywhere. And when you reflect that men of this caste and character, although they do not say that Home Rule ought to be tried, are yet com-
pelled to make those damaging, those fatal admissions as to the gravity of the cause, I think we may hold at least that the gravity of the cause is established.

"The union has been an utter failure (applause). The national sentiment of Ireland in its most extreme form, instead of being modified, has proved its power, its undying power of existence.

"Even those political disabilities and inequalities which have from time to time been redressed, and which the advocates of the union point to as proofs of its beneficence and success, are themselves justly considered evidences of its failure. Roman Catholic emancipation was not accomplished for a generation after the union, though it was promised as an immediate offshoot of the union; and when accomplished, it was not as an act of justice or generosity; not from conviction of its propriety, but avowedly because it had become necessary to save the union (applause), because the choice was between civil war and emancipation.

"The odious establishment of the title, under which the dominant State and established and endowed church of the minority exacted from the peasant under the law of the land a portion of their wretched pittance for the maintenance of its ministers, was abolished after a second condition almost approaching to civil war, and because that condition rendered it necessary to do something. The Church itself in the end was disestablished and disendowed only under similar circumstances, although with a more lively appreciation of the condition of the case, and with a recognition on the part of the great statesman who promoted that measure—Mr. Gladstone (great applause)—of the fact that the demand was founded in justice.

"What was the agrarian question? First of all, the old commercial policy of England, which used its power in the early days with absolute disregard of Irish commercial interests, and a determination to use Ireland in that sense for the benefit of England, had practically destroyed her manufactures, driving her population to rest for support upon the land alone.

"Her old policy of confiscation and transportation had, to a very large extent, turned the old proprietors of the soil from the good lands, to the bad lands, and it has been said that if you took a geological map of Ireland which showed from the colors elevations and marks by which scientific men can tell where the lands are good and fertile and where bad, you could tell with tolerable accuracy where the Catholics were and where the Protestants, by giving to the one the land of Goschen and to the other the land of Donegal (applause and laughter).

"Whether in the fat or the lean lands there was a policy as to occupation which was intolerable. Under ancient rule the landlords made no improvements. The improvements, which alone made the land worth having, were made by the tenants. At the same time the landlords granted no leases for any length of time, and had no assurance of permanence of tenure. It followed that there was rack-renting and eviction, and it also followed that those rents were taken out of the country and spent abroad.

"There has been at length a recognition of the fact that in moral equity and justice the tenant who had made the land what it was should have a recognized interest in the land, and efforts have been made to patch upon the old system a system of dual ownership under which that should be recognized and landlords' interests cut down to a certain extent. But all sides are now tolerably agreed that the true way to settle the agrarian question in Ireland is to convert the occupant into the proprietor of the soil he occupies (applause).

"One crowning act remains to be performed, and that is to recognize that the power to make compulsory purchases must be given to some State authority. The principle with reference to rents and leases is already on the statute book. It is but a slight extension to apply it to the soil itself, and my opinion is that no final solution of

the agrarian question can take place which does not involve the application of that principle (applause).

"There was a time during which the stars seemed to fight in their courses against Ireland. The struggle going on in Parliament during late years was re-enforced by the struggles of the tenants of Ireland outside Parliament. To refer once again to an adversary: You will find a statement with reference to the condition of the local government of Ireland given by Mr. Chamberlain in the year 1885 which puts the case as strongly as even those who hiss him would desire (laughter and applause). Speaking of the question of local government, he says:

"It is a national question, as well as a parochial question, and the pacification of Ireland at this moment depends, I believe, on the concession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business.

"What is the alternative? Are you content, after nearly eighty years of failure, to renew once more the dreary experience of repressive legislation? Is it not incredible to us that even now it is only by unconstitutional means that we are able to secure peace and order in one portion of Her Majesty's dominions?"

"I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule the sister country. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of thirty-thousand soldiers encamped permanently, as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which prevailed in Venice under the Austrian rule.

"An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step—he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal or educational work without being confronted with, interposed with, controlled by, an English official, appointed by a foreign government, and without a shadow or shadow of representative authority.

"I say the time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle.

"That is the work to which the new Parliament will be called, and I believe that by its successful accomplishment it will do more to secure the strength, the character, and the influence of the nation, than by the addition of any amount, however large, to the expenditure of the nation for naval or military purposes; that it will go further to maintain our weight in the councils of Europe than by any amount of bluster in our relations with foreign countries, and that it will do more to promote the true interests of the people of the United Kingdom, than by any extension of the empire, which it is our business to govern well and wisely before we seek to multiply our responsibilities or enlarge our obligations.

"Jeer him for what he said in 1885; hiss him if you like, for what he says in 1892." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Blake recently reviewed the agitation begun about 1843 or 1844 by Daniel O'Connell, the movement begun twenty-five years later by Isaac Butt, referring incidentally to the side issues, and coming down to the time of Mr. Parnell, of whom he spoke in the highest terms, and whose great leadership he praised and reviewed. He quoted the words of Mr. Parnell to show that when the great Liberal party of England, under the lead of Mr. Gladstone, espoused this question Mr. Parnell assumed the attitude of a statesman and recognized the situation and limited his demand within practical bounds and spoke words of friendship and reconciliation.

"Similar sentiments were expressed here in Boston. After Mr. Gladstone's bill John Boyle O'Reilly (applause, tremendous and long continued), in speaking to a Boston audience, said:

"Mr. Gladstone has in one day softened the hatred engendered and increased by centuries of misery in Ireland. He has astonished Irishmen themselves by demonstrating that it is possible for England still to win the hearts of Irishmen.

"I cannot speak for Irishmen, but I can speak for one Irishman, who was a rebel—that I respect, honor and love Mr. Gladstone for his offer to Ireland."

"Mr. Gladstone failed in Parliament and in the elections which followed. Years passed, and the unhappy fall of Mr. Parnell and the schism followed. The consequences of that split were at once felt in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and beyond the seas, wherever an Irish heart beat. Paralysis—all but despair—ensued.

"For my part, recognizing, as I think I have recognized, the services and statesmanship of Mr. Parnell (applause), anxious as I was that his position should be mitigated to the utmost possible extent, I early formed the opinion, and never wavered from that opinion, that the cause of Ireland demanded the course taken by Mr. McCarthy and those who followed him (applause). And I believe that those were the truest friends of Mr. Parnell, and will be the true reverers of his memory and services afterward (applause), who shall give just and full credit to the principles and

policy which in his better and brighter days he displayed, and by which he achieved his triumphs, and shall continue to pursue that policy, rather than that which he pursued in his latter days. (Applause).

"I say that the cause was put in peril, and when, after the tragic death of Mr. Parnell, the split was still continued—when men insisted that they should still divide—the condition in Ireland was pitiful, and but for assistance from America and Australia disaster might have followed in Ireland which would have made every Irishman blush and despair.

"We are now in this position: There are seventy-two of us who are following out Mr. Parnell's policy (applause), and there are nine who insist that they are the true inheritors of Mr. Parnell's policy. And what is their position? I am most anxious that the hatchet shall be buried. Mr. Parnell declared—and I was sitting beside him on a platform in Ireland in 1882—that he and the Irish party had formed an alliance with the English Liberal party, and that he had faith in that party. We declare that we continue that party and continue that faith (applause). We accept their pledged word, we recognize the sincerity of their efforts, we are prepared to counsel them to the best of our ability. We are prepared to press for everything it is possible to obtain for Ireland, but are not going to turn ourselves into the position of haughty task masters over a great party which is doing this work for us from a high sense of what is just.

"It is in that spirit you will agree that those engaged in the work shall be treated. I do not say we are to do what it is falsely alleged we are doing—become the slaves of any English Parliamentary party. But I say the best interests of Ireland do require that we should hold up the hands of Mr. Gladstone (applause), and that we should recognize that a high and noble work is being done by this Liberal party (applause).

"There is a majority of forty in the Commons, and that is a very narrow majority to handle such a question as this; and you must remember that in the House of Peers there is hardly a handful of men who favor it. So that there must be time, and, perhaps, a general election must ensue, before the cause of Home Rule can triumph. We must make up our minds that possibly two or three years may elapse. I hope it will not last so long.

"In the meantime we have to maintain our organization. We have to deal with the cause of the evicted tenants. It was complained that we did not insist upon an autumn session to reinstate the evicted tenants. We could not have got an autumn session if we tried, and we could not have got a bill through the Lords if we had. We did what was practicable. We have obtained from Mr. Morley (applause) a most important letter, in which, announcing the appointment of that commission, he recognizes the importance of the case of the evicted tenants, and recognizes the fact that it must be dealt with by legislation, if not dealt with by the landlords (applause).

"Meantime, the faith of Irishmen is pledged to the support of those evicted tenants. Now, as you know, Mr. Justin McCarthy (great applause) has recently, by authority of the Irish Parliamentary party, issued an appeal to the Irish race."

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Return of Father Brady.

After an absence of thirteen years, part of which was spent in severe missionary work, Rev. Father Brady, parish priest of Vanhook Hill, returns to the Archdiocese of Montreal, the diocese of his nativity, the home to which he is allied by the dearest associations of life, the ties of kindred, youth, of scholastic endowments, and of his elevation to the sacerdotal dignity; where he labored for four years as a priest previous to his departure to accompany Archbishop Dulamael of Ottawa. He goes to receive not the welcome of a stranger, but the cordial greeting of a friend. Many who wept at his departure will rejoice at his return. Father Brady's first three years of missionary life were spent at Hartwell, a lonely and desolate region upon the bleak Laurentides, where several missionaries declared no priest could live. There the Rev. Father occupied as presbytery a corner of the little vestry attached to the church; subsequently he built a house and had the wooden church repaired. He was then removed to the beautiful town of Vanhook Hill, where for the last ten years he earnestly devoted his life to the temporal and eternal interests of his parishioners. The vast improvements he accomplished there in the way of church repairs, increase of church funds, erection of a magnificent convent, and as one of the prime movers in securing the construction of the C. A. Railway, which gives the town advantageous communication with the principal American and Canadian commercial cities, remain as precious memories that will ever endure his memory to the good people of that section.

While at Vanhook Hill Father Brady also attended to the town of Hawkesbury. Often in the hard frosts and deep snows of winter, he suffered almost unendurable hardships on his way to and from this place; at times it required extraordinary zeal to attempt the trip. Seven years ago aggravated throat troubles compelled him to pass a winter in Paris under the care of a specialist on this disease. Before returning home Father Brady made an extended tour on the continent, visiting France, Italy, Belgium, as well as England and Ireland. For seventeen years he has been an active tiller in the Master's vineyard. He is still in the prime of life. May heaven preserve him many years to continue his zealous efforts in the midst of his many friends in his native diocese! His brother, Rev. R. E. M. Brady, a highly accomplished scholar, has an important charge in the city of Hamilton.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRAYER

At Dedication of Columbian Exposition Buildings.

We are assembled, O Lord, in thy name to celebrate with grateful homage the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent.

We adore Thy wisdom in choosing for this providential mission Thy servant Columbus, who united to the skill and daring of a navigator the zeal of an apostle, and who was not only impelled by the desire of enriching his sovereign with the wealth of new dominions, but was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the gospel to a people buried in the darkness of idolatry.

While the land which gave birth to Columbus, and the land from which he set forth on his voyage of exploration through hitherto unknown seas, are resounding with Divine praise, it is meet and just that we give special thanks to Thee, since we have a share in that earthly heritage which his indomitable spirit purchased for us and for thousands unnumbered of the human family. For, where blessings abound, gratitude should superabound. And if Columbus poured forth hymns of thanksgiving to Thee when the New World first dawned upon his vision, though like Israel's leader he was not destined to abide in the Promised Land, how much greater should be our sense of devout gratitude, since like the children of Israel we enjoy the fruit of his labors and victory.

But not for this earthly inheritance only do we thank Thee, but still more for the precious boon of constitutional freedom which we possess; for even this favored land of ours would be to us a dry and barren waste if it were not moistened by the dew of liberty. We humbly implore thee to continue to bless our beloved country and her cherished institutions, and we solemnly vow, in this vast assembly and in the name of our fellow citizens, to exert all our power in preserving this legacy unimpaired, and in transmitting it as a priceless heirloom to succeeding generations.

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, to assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, and by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to bless the labors of the president and directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, that it may redound to the increased prosperity and development of this young and flourishing metropolis.

May the new life and growth which it will impart to this throbbing centre of trade pulsate and be felt even to the farthest extremity of the land, and may the many streams of industry converging from every quarter of the globe in this great heart of Illinois flow back with increased abundance into every artery of the commercial world. May this International Exposition contribute to the promotion of the liberal arts, science, useful knowledge and industrial pursuits.

As one thousand nine hundred years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the Old World, to hear from the lips of Thy Apostles 'the wonderful works of God,' so shall we men behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, from the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific, as well as from all parts of the American continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man—of man created to Thine image and likeness—of man endowed with divine intelligence—of man the productions of whose genius manifest Thy wisdom and creative power not less clearly than the heavens which declare Thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of Thy hands." And as every contemplative being and student of nature "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones," and rises from nature to nature's God, so will he devoutly rise from the contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of Thee, the Uncreated Architect. For every artist and man of genius who will exhibit his works within these enclosures must say with the Royal Prophet, "Thy hands, O God, have made and fashioned me," and with Bezaleel, who framed the ancient tabernacle, he must confess that Thy spirit enlightened his understanding and guided his hands.

Grant, O Lord, that this pacific reunion of the world's representatives may be instrumental in bringing together in closer ties of friendship and brotherly love all the empires and commonwealths of the globe. May it help to break down the wall of dissension and jealousy that divides race from race, nation from nation, and people from people by proclaiming the sublime lesson of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Christ. May the good-will and fellowship which will be fostered in this hospitable city among the delegates of the powers be extended to the governments which they will represent. May the family of nations become so closely identified in

their interests by social and commercial relations that when one nation is visited by any public calamity all the others will be aroused to sympathy, and be ready, if necessary, to stretch out a helping hand to the suffering member.

Arise, O God, in Thy might and hasten the day when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, when the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers that the clash of war will be silenced forever by the cheerful hum of industry, that standing armies will surrender to permanent courts of arbitration, that contests will be carried on in the Cabinet instead of the battlefield, and decided by the pen instead of the sword.

Finally, we pray that under Thy superintending Providence, that "rejoiceth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly," this Columbian Exposition, like the voyage of Columbus, may result in accomplishing a divine as well as a human mission. May it exert a wholesome influence on the moral and religious, as well as on the social and material world. May it promote the glory of God, as well as the peace and temporal prosperity of man. May it redound to the development of Christian faith and Christian principles, and may the Queen of Commerce, in her triumphant progress throughout the world, be at the same time the handmaid of religion and of Christian civilization to the nations of the earth.

St. Basile Madawaska.

Reference was made in the *Citizen* some time since to the forthcoming celebration on the 10th November, of the centenary of the parish of St. Basile, Madawaska Co., N. B., and the benediction of a carillon of bells. The following is an extract from a letter received from there yesterday: "We shall have a splendid celebration on the 10th November. We expect to have present three Bishops, a good number of priests and crowds of people from the neighboring parishes. We shall solemnly return thanks to God for all the blessings He has bestowed on Madawaska during the past century. In 1792 there were twenty-four families on the banks of the St. John River (above Grand Falls); to-day there are twenty-five parishes, as many priests, a college and two convents.—*Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 3.*

IRELAND'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

An Impressive Service in St. Patrick's Church Ottawa.

In accordance with the rules of the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus the usual solemn monthly devotions were held in St. Patrick's Church the first Friday of the month. In addition to the piety of the members, their patriotism also came into play, for, in accordance with the instructions of His Holiness the Pope, the General Intentions for the month, this solemnized last night, are for the "Sons and daughters of Ireland," that God may grant them all necessary graces and blessings. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, there was a large congregation present, and His Grace the Archbishop presided, seated on a throne erected for the occasion on the Gospel side of the sanctuary. The high altar, and also that specially devoted to the Sacred Heart, were ablaze with lighted tapers, the latter being flanked with the Papal and Irish flags. Previous to the commencement of the service and after wards the organist, Miss Louisa Smith, played a number of Irish airs. A choir, composed of the boys attending St. Patrick's school, seated in front of the sanctuary, sang a selection of hymns, set also to Irish airs. After the prayer of the League had been offered by Rev. Father Wleelan, His Grace ascended the pulpit and preached from the text 1st St. Peter, 2, 10: "You are a chosen generation, a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, and a purchased people; that you may declare His virtues who hath called you out of darkness into His admirable light." These words, His Grace said, were addressed by St. Peter to Christians in general. Taking each component part of the counsel would be applied to the people of Ireland, he said they are a peculiar manner are a chosen generation, a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, and a purchased people; that you may declare His virtues who hath called you out of darkness into His admirable light." These words, His Grace said, were addressed by St. Peter to Christians in general. Taking each component part of the counsel would be applied to the people of Ireland, he said they are a peculiar manner are a chosen generation, a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, and a purchased people; that you may declare His virtues who hath called you out of darkness into His admirable light." These words, His Grace said, were addressed by St. Peter to Christians in general. Taking each component part of the counsel would be applied to the people of Ireland, he said they are a peculiar manner are a chosen generation, a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, and a purchased people; that you may declare His virtues who hath called you out of darkness into His admirable light."

The Landlords in a Pont.

The evicted tenants commission opened its enquiry at Dublin on the 8th. Evidence was taken regarding evictions that had been made on the Clarinade estate. While one of the witnesses was testifying, Mr. Carson, the counsel for the landlords, asked to be allowed to at once cross-examine him. Justice Mathew refused to grant the desired permission, saying that when the witnesses for both sides had been heard, counsel would be allowed to cross-examine them through the commissioner. Mr. Carson thereupon declared that the whole thing was a farce and a sham, and he would not prostitute his position of an advocate by remaining longer before the commission. Justice Mathew said Mr. Carson's observations were disgraceful. The other counsel present, as representatives of the landlords, concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Carson, and withdrew from the room. The landlords being thus unrepresented, Justice Mathew adjourned the session of the commission.