On Tuesday, the 8th inst, His Grace was under the necessity of visiting St. Catherines for the purpose of presiding at a conference of the clergy of that Deanery.

This duty he fulfilled, but by accidentally getting his feet wet he became afflicted with a cold. Nevertheless he administered the holy Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children at the same and the same a

anolated on Friday at four o'clock, p. m., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney, aux's tilary Bishop of Toronto, and Bishop of Eudocia, i. p. i. His Graco's ilness was contracted in the midst of his labors, and it arose from his devotedness to his sacred duties, for notwithstanding the illness with which he was unfering, he persisted in attending the conferences, and in the administration of confirmation, as we have already noticed. This he did in order that they who were expecting his presence might not be disappointed. Thus he was ever forgetful of self in his devotion to the cause of his divines Master. During the twanty nine years of his Episcopacy in Toronto His Grace has been a prominent figure in the history of this Province, and his divines the waster of the which it will be difficult to supply; but to those who were his intimate friends, and his first printimate friends, an

On Touslay, the 6thins, His Grace was under the necessity of visiting St. Catherines for the purpose of president at a conference of the cleary of that Densery. This cathy is fullillate, but by activation of the street of the clear of the

Catholic Records

Gol's Church. Notwithstanding his high
Prints of submitted Workly at sit and set Halmanne
Errors - REV. GEO. In NORTHORAU-W
Temmax Corryrs, Publisher and Proprieter.

Agence. Donze Chewer, Publisher and Publisher Institution and transact all class but be found in this late will, within the content of the company of the content of the

He afterwards spent a year in a college at Clondalkin conducted by the Carmellities. In 1835 he entered St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, a famous seminary. He was even then distinguished above his fellows for those qualities which fitted him to rule and enabled him to win the friendship and esteem of his fellows and his superiors. In 1839, full of the desire to devote himself to a missionary life he entered the novitiate of the congregations of the missions at St. Lezare, Paris, There he pursued his studies diligently for some years, and in 1842 he received minor orders and sub-desconship at the hands of Mgr. Affre, the Archbishop who afterwards fell at the barricades while striving to put a stop to the carnage. He wished to go to China where in those days torture and death were the almost inevitable end of the missionary's career. His emperiors thought that he was

BETTER BUITED FOR OTHER WOEK
He was sent back to St. Vincent's where he became Dean and Moderator of discipline, and in 1842, he was ordained deacon and priest by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, then Archbishop of Dublin. During the three subsequent yetts he gave mistons in many parts of Ireland making St. Vincent's his headquarters. In 1846 Dr. Odin, appointed Vierr Apostolic of Texas, went to Ireland to look for prieste willing to Isbor in the vast field placed under his charge. Dr. Lynch eagerly volunteered when he learned how severe and trying would be the work assigned to him. In that vast region, then wild, rough sud sparsely settled, he labored indefatigably amongst people of many nationalities and complexion, travelling long days and nights on horse-back in quest of these who needed the services of a priest, often sleeping in the woods or the open when night overtook him, preaching, instructing and administering the sacraments wherever we went, and everywhere making many friends. After some years of this life he was attacked by a misignant fever, which left him so weak that he was compelled friends. After some years of this life I was attacked by a malignant fever, which left him so weak that he was compelled left him so weak that he was compelled to return to Galveston and thence to New Orlesns. From that city he went to St. Louis. As soon as his health was restored he was appointed superior of an educational institution in Perry County. This also was an unhealthy position. Missmaticidisorders prevailed there, but he remained at his post extending the buildings and increasing the number of the community until he was again struck pows.

For weeks his left side was paralized, but his vigorous constitution and strong will again triumphed. When he was assection

espoused. His love for his native lany was boundless, and he championed the cause of Home Rule with enthusia m. Like all men of ardent temperament and deep convictions, he was occasionally committed into talking on social questions as well as political, an attitude which did not seem for the time to be for the best interest of his Church and of himself interest of his Church and of himself personally, but his sound common sense and his consciousness of being in the right together with the singular ability of im-pressing others with the correctness of his views, always bridged the temporary diffi-ulty which his impetuous honesty of in-tention created. He found a scattered and impoverished flock; he created e compact and opulent community. He always struck at the root of an evi' and rays struck at the root of never permitted a compromise with never permitted a compromise with never permitted cease. While however, be battled cease he never

ssly with wrong he ne lowed his judgment to be allowed his judgment to be led satray. "He was a great man, good at many things, and now he her obtained this also—to be at rest." At St. John's Grove, that monument of his practical energy, there is a house of mourning, and to day, throughout the length of Canada, there will be sorrow for one who was ever a friend of the friendless and a staff of comfort to the afflicted.

Toronto Globe. Archbishop Lynch, during the twenty eight years of his episcopate in Toronto, became so familiar a name and figure in Ontario that his death gives the middle-Ontario that his death gives the middle-aged generation a strong sense that things have suddenly and consider-ably changed in a way that causes general regret. His own pcople were universally and sincerely attached to him, though he ruled his charge firmly, and sometimes pushed his authority so far as to provoke some resistance regard-ing things ascular. But the resistance was not ill-natured. He had the genial nature that opposes and is opposed with little acrimony. This quality enabled the Archbishop to gain and retain the liking not only of Roman Catholics, but of Protestants in general. Notwithstanding that he was so long a busy and influen tial personage, often under hostile criticism and always exposed to the "fierce white light" that beats upon a dignitary of his Church in our strongly Protestant community, he was seldom assailed with any personal dislike. People had learned that he was a good-tempered simple hearted, well-meaning elergy man, and however much they come the schools. The state of the control of the schools of the schools. The state of the control of the schools of the schools of the schools. The state of the schools of the schools of the schools of the schools of the schools. The schools of the schools. The schools of the sch

recognised that he advanced them sincerely and with a manifest disposition to promote public harmony. His was, on the whole, a moderating, useful influence. It will be no easy matter for the authorities of the Roman Catholic Caurch to select a cleric who will adequately fill the position vacated by Arabbishop Lynch. Always devoted to the cause of his native Ireland and an eager champion of Home Rule, he was thoroughly loyal to the Queen of Canada, recognizing, as do the great majority of Canadian Irish Roman Catholics, that here full justice is accorded, under the Crown, to all races and creeds.

## FRANCOPHOBISM.

The Mail is still at its old work of try-ing to excite the people of Ontario to a war of race against the French Canadians. For this purpose that journal pretends that there is in the Quebec Legislature a party, styled by it "the Ultramontane party," whose only object is aggression against the Protestant minuster and the against the Protestant minority, and that this party is able to command the Legis name any aggressive measures, for the very good reason that none such have even been attempted. In the issue of May 8th, however, it reproaches Mr. Mercier that "he has been compelled by the Ultramontanes to abandon the radical measures he advanced." ure. The Mail; however, is unable the Ultramontanes to abandon the radical measures he advocated when in opposi-tion. Instead, for instance, of seeking to remove education out of the hands of the Church, or to restrain the enormous ies. It says: "the Nationalists' dream of power wielded by the clergy in every French Canadian Nationality dominat-branch of public affairs, he is content to the Quebec, practically supreme at uphold the status quo, and to promote the Ottawa, controlling Ontario as far West interests of the Jesuits, who are the real leaders of the Ultramontane faction." North-West and in the Maritime Pro-As a matter of fact, the Jesuits are pre-cluded by their Rules and Constitutions from taking any part in politics, so that the interference of which the Mail here

epeaks is purely imaginary.

The only fact which the Mail can point out to give any color to its complaint is that Mr. Mercier, in a recent speech at Montreal, stated that he had resolved to effect a settlement of the Jesuit estates' claim. The writer adds:

"From this source, the order, which under its Act of Incorporation is empowered to hold and acquire property, expects to obtain a handsome endowment. It is curious that whilst in European countries the Liberals are engaged in hand to hand struggle with this Society and its political doctrines, a Liberal Premier in Quebec should be equipping it with the means for prosecuting its programme."

The truth is that it is only proposed to make a partial repayment to the Jesuits for property which was unjustly confisca-ted from them—a property to which from them—a property to which ted from them—a property to which they have every just right, and of which they have been unjustly deprived for nearly a century. The great value of the confiscated estates is no reason why they should be withheld from their law-ful owners. It makes the injustice the ful owners. It makes the injustice the more glaring, and we are glad to see that the Government of Quebec is disposed to do tardy justice to that Society which has done so much for the education of Canadian youth, and for the civilization and Christianising of the Indian tribes of the oppressed tenantry of Ireland. He has addressed more meetings to keep up the enthusiasm of the Irish people than any other speaker on the National-

any attack upon their doctrines is an attack on the doctrines of the Caurch. These doctrines are the basis of human rights and liberties, and, the Mail's sneer-ug reference to them indicates a desire to vilify the Church, though it is unable to particularize any doctrine which is me reference to the jurisdiction of the clergy in educational matters, which he thinks ought to be taken entirely out of their hands. The people of Quebec have their minds

made up as to the importance of religious education, and it is a piece of efficious termeddling for the Mail to persist in attacking the administration of the Quebe school system. In Ontario, we are all aware that a large portion of the Protestant clergy are anxious to introduce religious otton into the schools of the Pro ince, and the chief obstacle to their and has is the fact that they cannot agree as to the character of such instruction. The people of Quebec have not this difficulty. The wast bulk of the population being Datholic, as a natural consequence desire heir children to be instructed in the Catholic faith, and it is to their credit hat they will not brook the interference of the Mail, and those who follow its leadership, in the effort to banish religion from the schools of the Province. The Protestants of Quebec have all the safeuards they require that their religiou nvictions shall not be interfered with,

aggressiveness is entirely to be found on the part of the *Mail* and its abettors. They wish to control the legislation of Quebes in regard to schools, they wish to lenationalise the French-Canadians, to tablish Ontario ascendancy, and to bolish, if possible, even the language of he French-Canadians. They do not ven think it necessary to conceal their intentions. Is it surprising that the people of Quebec should resent such inerence with their liberty and self-Government? There is not even the offensive aggressiveness, for even the Mesil has frequently acknowledged that its views cannot be forced upon the people of Quebec. The only object, therefore, which can be gained by the Mesil's course is to stir up strife between xcuse of a prospect of success for such the two Previnces. When the Provinces were united under one Legislature, it were united under one Legislature was an Ontario majority that complai that Quebec had an undue prepon-ance in the counsels of the country, Confederation was adopted as the Confederation was adopted as the panaces, which by letting the various Provinces manage their own internal affairs, would remove the causes of sectional complaints. It is, therefore, with an ill grace that Ontario would now assume to intermeddle with the affairs of Quebec.

One fact will suffice to show the utter unreliability of the Mail's alarmist theoreies. It says: "the Nationalists' dream of vinces, and exercising an influence in the New England States."

In the Eastern part of Ontario, there is one county, and one only, in which there is a French-Canadian majority, the County of Prescott. At the time of the last census there were 14,601 of French origin out of a population of 22,857; and in Ottawa City, and the County of Russell, the French Canadian population was a little more than one-third : the populataion of these two localities being respec-tively 27,412, and 25,082; whils the in-babitants of French origin numbered in the same localities, respectively, 9,384, and 9.622. In all the other counties the French Canadian population is email, making a total of 54 235 out of 316,285 in the whole territory indicated somewhat veguely by the Mail. With such a difference in numbers, there is little fear of the French-Canadians dominating the erritory. However, we presume that they have a perfect right to settle there if they see fit, and it does not indicate either manliness or generosity to attempt to raise sgainst them a race antipathy.

## THE NATIONAL CAUSE IN ULSTER.

the whole Dominion.

The Mail is disposed to sneer at the "political doctrines" of the Jesuits. The Jesuits have no political doctrines difference. On the %7th ultimo he adjusted to the wall known doctrines of the dressed a large metal ing the lion in his den, in the very heart of Ulster. An ort was made by the landlords to preent the holding of the meeting, for the nothing of which they are so mu read as his scathing oratory, and they om being held in the rooms for which Nationalists at last succeeded in finding suitable place. Mr. Dillon's audience or the most part, consisted of Presbyterians and Orangemen, with some Cath-plics. He succeeded in showing to the estisfaction of those present that the Government is conducted purely in the nterests of the landlord party, and that the Land Commissioners appointed to adjudicate between the landlords and the tenants are partisans of the landlords, little disposed to do justice to the tenantry by cutting down the rents to a fair figure, and he showed that in Ulster the tenants are subjected to this unfairness equally with the rest of Ireland.

He gave su instance to illustrate how he Act was worked. In Louth, the ommission had to adjudicate on the ents of Mr. Wrench's father-in-law, and Mr. Wrench actually selected the Commissioners who were to judge the case of his own father-in-law, and of Lord Masserene's tenants.

He advised the farmers not any hurry to purchase, until they were certain they could make a good bargain. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Dillon for his lucid ex-planations of the whole land question.

A LIGHT AMID DABKNES An address was presented Gladatone on the 9th inst. sig 3,730 dissenting clergymen, exp sympathy with him in his propor reconciling Ireland. It is not lor a similar document was published London Daily News, taking the fo protest against the barbarous ma which the Coercion policy is bei ried out. This was signed by 3,2 conformist clergymen. It is ve bable that many of the names are on both documents, but it is fair sume that the lists are not id and it must, at the same time, b in mind that many other manifesimilar character have been iss non-conformist clergymen in localities, at different times si issue of Home Rule has been di presented before the people of I Thus at one time 303 ministers of shire and its neighborhood, at twenty-two of Maidstone distric various other times the clergy o Cardiff, etc., signed similar denouncing as barbarous and un the manner in which the law administered. It is a moderate to say that four or five thousand tant clergymen have thus ex positively their sentiments

> The significance of these fi scarcely be over-estimated. We aware that there will be found a sentiment, also, among many Protestant clergy. The Rev. M not long since stated in a Bir paper, that the Presbyterian Scotland are almost uns opposed to Home Rule, becauself, they are of opinion that "Rome Rule." In other words opposed to the granting of just land, not because they com cause a bad one, not because lieve she has been well treate English rulers, but because the of the Irish people are Cath therefore fit objects of persec such were the general spirit of lish and Scotch people, there little hope indeed that Irelan would be gained by constitut tation. The only hope of th would then lie in revolutionary We do not hesitate to say the of the magnitude of the evils v to be corrected in Ireland, ary methods would be quite if there were not reasonable h dress through the medium agitation. The course which t Government are taking in me tical agitation impossible, i means which would furnish y to the Irreconcilables of Irela

Under such circumstan encouraging to find that in s animosity which the Protes might be supposed to entert among them sufficient love fair play to induc a number to speak out plain of Ireland's claims at th period of her history, and of l for redress of wrong. The thousand Protestant clergym bravely raised their voices or right, must represent million testant people of England with clergymen are intimately asso and to whose sentiments the They prove that there is on the masses of the English per to see the people of Ireland the same equitable principle made them prosperous and o is the consciousness that thi which makes Ireland so I under the present misgovers Ireland were once more ma that there is not sufficient play among the people of consider her sufferings, and t cause, it is clear enough to way will be opened again to combinations and conspirac the past, have occasioned so and have excited so much tween the two nationalities. Coercion makes crimes w none. While on the one h all the counties of Ireland,

every court-session, are ob pliment the people on the to crime, the whole country is the van of an oppressive which transforms into cris barmless actions of They are not allowed to consider how the under which they suffer are They are prohibited from journals what their compe ing and doing for the good try. They are not ever exhibit these outward ev which are natural to all exuberance of their feeli cause for which they are co with an occasional triu imaginary, or when those ing for the common caus from the prisons in which incorporated. It is a gree in a country where the