

to deliver speeches at them, which will assist the patriotic sentiment of the people. The mission of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to America may be prevented from being fulfilled, but, in that case, Mr. Parnell will himself, probably, undertake that work, but at all events there will be found equally determined men who will do the work in America, and the arrest of the leaders will simply be an incentive to all Americans as well as Irishmen on this continent to contribute all the more generously towards the National cause.

The determination of Mr. Balfour to take the course which he has adopted was reached while he was on his Scotch estates among himself. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were telling the suffering peasantry that money received from America for the purpose of saving the people from starvation must not go into the pockets of the landlords. It is not for this that it is given; and the landlords took the alarm at this intelligence. They would be very willing that money should be collected in America, if it were to come into their pockets, instead of being used to save the people from starvation, but whereas they were not to profit by it they thought that the mission of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon must be suppressed. Hence they communicated their desires to Mr. Balfour, but were disappointed when he refused to take their representations into consideration while he was on vacation.

However, the date when the American delegates were to leave Ireland was indiscreetly published, and Mr. Balfour saw that immediate action of some kind was necessary. Hence the precipitation with which the arrests were made.

Intense indignation pervades the country at the course of the Government, and it is supposed that more arrests will be made shortly, but the spirit of the people is not at all crushed by the blow, nor will it be if hundreds of Nationalists be thrown into prison. The thousands and millions for whom there is no room in all the jails of Ireland will continue to prosecute the work.

Putting together all the circumstances of the case, it is the general opinion freely expressed even among Conservatives, that Mr. Balfour has over-reached himself, and that his act is as stupid as it is tyrannical. He cannot loosen the hold which patriotism has upon the minds of the Irish people, nor can he, by the imprisonment of the Nationalist leaders, prevent generous Americans from sustaining the National cause by their contributions. On the other hand, Ireland is confident that the next election will assure the triumph of the principles for which she has all along contended, and Mr. Balfour's latest act will only strengthen the determination of the people to dethrone him and his colleagues.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

"The Government has advanced the Midland Great Western Railway Co., of Ireland, £400,000 for the purpose of enabling the company to build lines to connect the coast and inland markets in the distressed districts of Ireland. The Telegraph says fifty miles of line will be constructed from Galway to Clifton, twenty-six miles from Westport to Malinbeg, and a short line from Ballina to Killybegs. The help afforded to the poor tenants by this opportunity to procure work will prove opportune, as it will enable them to earn money with which to tide over the worst winter months, and purchase potato seed in the spring. The fisheries along the extension of the Irish Litoral will be developed by the facilities afforded by the Railroad Company to transport fish to inland towns."

The above despatch reads very well, and certainly the poor suffering Irish cottiers and laborers ought to be thankful for any favors granted during the approaching trying season. But will this large sum of money, \$2,000,000, be sufficient to enable the poorer tenants to pay their rents and at the same time keep starvation from their doors? If one million people out of the five million of Ireland's population be in danger of perishing for want of food, two dollars each will not go very far towards keeping the wolf from the door. It is not very certain either that the Great Western Railway Company will distribute all this money among the poor, or that they will not cut down the poor wretches to starvation wages. In 1847 and 1848 large sums of money were likewise placed at the disposal of railway companies and commissioners of public works, but contractors grew rich and made fortunes while the poor people were glad to earn one shilling, and in many instances sixpence, for a day's hard labor. It was even related in those days, how the contractors dressed in silk and fine linen while the honest laborers had scarcely wherewith to cover themselves or their children, and were reduced to the hard alternative of going without food and raiment, or of accepting for the daily toll as much Indian meal as sufficed to keep themselves and children from actual starvation. Food was sent to Ireland from America, and donations came from every part of the civilized world; but all donations had to pass through the hands of heartless committees, of whom, as a rule, either a landlord's agent or a Protestant minister was the treasurer and the distributor. The conditions imposed on the famishing men and women who applied for relief were

in many instances impossible of fulfillment, and, in some cases that have come to light, shocking and atrociously immoral. Thus children had to be sent to the bible classes and Erasmus Smith institutions, where not only the Protestant catechism was taught but food and warm blankets were found awaiting the apostates. Even worse conditions were sometimes laid down by the tyrannical and soulless agents, especially when females came begging for a share of the food or clothing, the gifts of generous hearts and willing hands who had no conception of the manner in which their offerings were distributed.

BALFOURIAN LAW.

The violent and unseemly scenes which occurred at the opening of the trial of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien at Tipperary ought certainly to open the eyes of the British public to the gross perversion of justice and humanity which is perpetrated every day in Ireland under the name of Law and Order, and be at all points to the attention of the British representatives to the state of affairs existing in that miserable governed country. If anything can bring the conviction that Home Rule is necessary these occurrences, ought to produce that result.

It is next to impossible to excite the interest of the English people in Irish matters, for Irish newspapers are read in England only to a very limited extent. Hence the progress of English sentiment in favor of doing justice to Ireland is necessarily slow. It required years of agitation in and out of Parliament before even a passing consideration would be given in the House of Commons to any Irish question, and it was only the determination of Irish members of Parliament to force the House to remember that there is such a country as Ireland, that in the end brought the Liberal party to the consideration of the Irish question at all.

The harsh treatment to which Mr. Morley was subjected has called the attention of the British people to the unnecessary acts of violence to which the Irish people are being constantly subjected, and the Liberal party are more than ever indignant that a prominent member of that party should have been subjected to the gross insolence of the Irish police. It is only by such occurrences that English politicians are made to realize the tyranny to which Irishmen are subjected, and the violence offered to Mr. Morley, from which he barely escaped with his life, is likely to do more towards securing Home Rule for Ireland than anything which the Irish leaders would have been able to accomplish by calling attention to violence inflicted merely on Irishmen.

Mr. Morley's experience with the Tipperary police will make him an effective witness to the tyranny of the Government, and his eloquence will contribute more towards exciting English sympathy for Ireland than anything else which could have happened, for Mr. Morley stands so high in the esteem of the English people that they will share his indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage to which he has been subjected. He will be able also to testify to the injustices of subjecting Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and the other Nationalists to be tried by magistrates who, like Mr. Shannon, is known to have a personal plague against them. It was most reasonable that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien should object against Judge Shannon's appearance on the bench when they were to be tried on the charge of conspiracy, and Mr. Shannon himself, if he had any respect for judicial propriety, would have retired as soon as objection was made to his presence thereon. But his conduct in maintaining his position, together with the violence inflicted at the trial upon inoffensive spectators, will have, after all, this good result, that it will prove that there is no justice to be expected in an Irish court as long as the judges are under the control of an alien government which seeks to turn the laws of the country into an instrument of heartless oppression.

It is acknowledged on all hands that there is in the ordinary Englishman a strong sense of duty and love for fair-play; but it is difficult to bring home to his consciousness the fact that fair play is denied to Irishmen. Should the events of the last few weeks have this result much will be done towards securing for Ireland that justice which has heretofore been steadily denied her.

A QUERY?

SIR—I know yours is not a political paper, but please kindly allow me to ask through its columns, that some one of the honorable Mr. Mercier's friends may explain, how it is that he has completed his Cabinet and that we find no Irish Catholic therein. I am sure your columns will be open to my query and also to the reply. May I add that the solution of the puzzle is peculiarly open to the Kingston Freeman and Mr. Charles Devlin, Jr., of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec.

Truly yours,
CURIOUS.

Mr. Kegan Paul, the prominent English publisher, has become a Catholic.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE ARCHBISHOP VISITS NEW-MARKET.

Sunday, October 5th, was a day of rejoicing for the Catholics of this parish; and their separated brethren heartily joined with them in giving His Grace a reception becoming his high station. The following is the account of His Grace's reception as given in the Newmarket Era, with the addresses presented to him:

When Archbishop Walsh arrived at the depot last Saturday, accompanied by Dean Cassidy, of Burrie, quite a crowd had assembled and the town band was playing a lively air. Fathers Bergin, Egan and Gallagher, besides a number of prominent gentlemen of the parish, were present to give them a cordial welcome as they alighted on the platform. A procession was formed headed by the band, the guests being driven to St. John's Church, where His Grace the Archbishop made a few remarks, thanking the people for the hearty welcome he had received. The band played "Nearer My God to Thee" in the church while the visitors passed out to examine the school house adjoining. Last Sunday was a memorial day for the Church in Newmarket, when the Archbishop had the pleasure of confirming ninety-two candidates in the rites of the Catholic Church. In this solemn service he was assisted by Father Walsh, of Toronto; Father Guinan, of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Father Lynch, of St. John's, Newfoundland; and Father Bergin, the parish priest. In his address to the people His Grace made a logical appeal for sobriety, purity, chastity of life, honesty and justice, quoting many scriptural passages. The business of life, he said, is to prepare for eternity. The value of a house or farm depends on what it costs, and the soul cost the life of the Son of God. The merits of Christ are as a boundless sea the benefits of which are obtained through various channels. Through baptism we have remission of original sin, and receive the seven-fold gifts of the Holy Ghost in confirmation; but faith must be supported by good works, and there is no salvation without repentance. The sacrament of confirmation gives courage. The cross on the forehead, His Grace explained, is symbolical of the teachings of Christ, of which we should never be ashamed. The sign is made with oil, signifying strength of purpose. The stroke on the cheek is to remind them that as the Saviour endured buffetings, etc., they are to exercise the same spirit when adverse circumstances arise. He admonished the candidates to persevere in doing good, attend confession and Communion regularly and live virtuous lives. In addition His Grace pledged all the boys to abstain from liquor till they were twenty-one years of age. At the close of the confirmation service addresses were presented by Mr. Luke Gibbons on behalf of the parish, by Mr. P. J. O'Malley on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul Society, and by Mr. Jas. Kelman on behalf of the Separate School Board.

ADDRESS OF THE PARISHIONERS.
To His Grace the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—We, the people of this parish, humbly approach Your Grace on this your first episcopal visit to Newmarket, to tender to you an earnest and heartfelt welcome and to assure you of our sincere attachment to your person and dignity, likewise to wish you many years of health and vigor to administer the vast affairs of the great Archdiocese of Toronto, to which you have been so deservedly elevated by the grace of God and the wisdom of the Holy See.

Our people have looked forward to this visit for some time with unfeigned anxiety, while this pleasant anticipation was engendered in us by the very many testimonials of regard which flowed spontaneously in on you from clergy and people alike. In past years, as a priest having charge of two important parishes in Toronto, you were beloved by the people, when Bishop of London, where your sacred duty and Christian example were fully recognized—not less so—so also will your management of the Archdiocese of Toronto prove of the greatest advantage to the diocese in spiritual as well as temporal matters.

In our own small parish here we desire to speak with pride and love of our own respected pastor, Rev. Father Bergin, whom we revere for his piety, admire for his singular ability; and recognize with gratitude his untiring zeal on all occasions for his people. The church property here, presbytery, church and school, on which he has spent large sums from his private means, testify to his solicitude.

Again we beg to be permitted to say that we welcome your Grace to the Archdiocese of Toronto and to our own parish this day and humbly beg your Grace's Episcopal benediction on this parish.

May God have you now and always in His holy keeping.

James Kelman, P. J. O'Malley, J. McAleer, Luke Gibbons, Michael Regan, Luke Doyle and John Gibbons.

ADDRESS OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

To His Grace the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The undersigned members of the Conference of our Lady of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the parish of Newmarket, humbly approach Your Grace on this your first episcopal visit to our parish.

Our Conference is as yet but small. We are glad, however, to inform you that we have but few poor among us. In keeping us together our pastor, Rev. Father Bergin, has been particularly zealous on our behalf, enabling us to assist, without distinction of religion, those needing assistance.

We thankfully recognize Your Grace's well known zeal for the welfare of this excellent charity, not only in Toronto but also throughout your archdiocese.

Some of us remember your pious efforts when you were a priest at St. Paul's and St. Mary's, Toronto, many years ago, and have since read with pride of your successful administration while Bishop of London, whose people do not cease to mourn your withdrawal from their midst.

Again we tender to Your Grace our humble homage and heartfelt respect and trust you will be long spared by the Almighty, and strength and grace continued to you to carry on the affairs of this extensive archdiocese, and we earnestly and humbly entreat Your Grace's blessing on ourselves and on our families.

Signed on behalf of the conference:
P. J. O'Malley, President; Martin Grant, Stephen Doyle, Patrick Guthrie, Luke Doyle, William Cooney, Thos. McTague, Thos. Dolan; James Kelman, Treasurer; Luke Gibbons, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.
To His Grace the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The Roman Catholic Separate School Board of Newmarket gladly welcome Your Grace to our parish on this auspicious occasion of your first visit since your elevation to the Archbishopric. We offer to Your Grace our homage and affection, and beg to assure you of our loyalty towards Your Grace.

We beg to refer to the eminent qualities you have displayed throughout your entire sacerdotal career, and we feel not to admire the wisdom of the Holy See in selecting a man of your ability and zeal to the high Archbishopric of Toronto. We may be permitted to point out to Your Grace that our people have done their best in behalf of our school, yet it could not have been kept up were it not for the efforts and pecuniary aid rendered by the various priests who have had charge of this parish; and we are therefore happy to testify on this occasion that Father Bergin has been second to none in his care of our school and school property, since he donates a handsome sum annually to help us.

We also desire to assure Your Grace that this Board is in full accord with Your Grace's attitude of policy respecting the Separate school system of Ontario, and will support your efforts from time to time as may be necessary in that behalf.

We are also happy to inform you that our school is in good working condition. The buildings, school furniture and grounds are in good order. Our present teacher gives good satisfaction and is well liked by his pupils.

This Board again begs to assure you of our sincere attachment to Your Grace and shall always pray God to strengthen you to perfect and protect our Separate schools.

Michael Kennedy, Chairman; Jas. Kelman, Secretary; Treasurer: P. J. O'Malley, Stephen Doyle, John McAleer, William Martin.

His Grace was much pleased with the truly loyal sentiments expressed in the addresses. The Church was divinely instituted by our Lord, and he was pleased and edified to see the monument of their faith. Thirty years ago he had said Mass in the old wooden church when the church was in an unpromising condition. He was glad to visit the parish and see the unity between priest and people. The St. Vincent de Paul Society was an admirable organization, the object being to visit the poor and relieve their temporal wants. He was glad to see the Separate school in such a flourishing condition, as it is a necessary element in Christian life. The moral culture in public life can largely be accounted for by an education without God in the schools. The Sunday schools are not enough. Of course there are exceptions in home training, but what is one hour in one day of the week compared with all the opportunities of influence. Hold on to your school, as it is the forerunner of your church. Having wished the parish prosperity and happiness, His Grace retired and the service concluded. There was a very large congregation and everybody was well pleased with the general character of the Archbishop's address. The new carpets, which were purchased from Messrs. Danford, Ritchie & Co., were greatly admired, and the painting done by Mr. Geo. Wood harmonized very nicely with the altar ornaments. In the afternoon the Archbishop visited the church at Bradford, where he laid the corner stone twenty-nine years ago. Owing to the inclement weather the evening service here was not so largely attended. The sermon was preached by Father Lynch. His Grace left for Collingwood on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Father Bergin.

VISIT TO STAYNER.

The Archbishop also paid a visit to the parish of Stayner, of which the respected Father Moyns is pastor. He received a most enthusiastic welcome, Protestants and Catholics alike combining to do honor to the distinguished prelate. The day was a beautiful one, and the congregation one of the largest ever known to have assembled at the church. The number of children who received the sacrament of confirmation in this parish was over seventy. It was a day of joy for both parents and children, and all will carry to their homes a remembrance of the event that will for years have a salutary influence on their lives. The clergy present on the occasion, besides the pastor, were Very Rev. Dean Cassidy, Barrie; Revs. W. Bergin, Newmarket; Kieran, Collingwood; M. J. Geerin, Fox; E. F. Gallagher, Schomberg; J. Walsh, Toronto; and Gibney, Allison. The following is the address presented His Grace on the occasion:

To the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—We, the Catholics of Stayner, Summerville and Nottawaesga, desire to extend to you a very hearty welcome on this occasion of your first pastoral visit amongst us. At the same time we beg to remind Your Grace that you are not a stranger to the people of this parish, as some amongst us remember your first visit whilst yet a young priest some thirty six years ago. And many of us remember your visit when Bishop of London, at the opening of this church some seventeen years ago, occasioned by the absence of the late lamented Archbishop Lynch, who was then in Rome.

Your Grace is no doubt aware that the parishioners were burdened with a very heavy debt for years and will feel assured to be pleased to learn that through the energy of our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Moyns, it has finally been entirely wiped out.

It is needless to say how pleased we were when we heard of your elevation to the Archbishopric, and we hope that Your Grace may be long spared to wield a fatherly care over the Archdiocese of Toronto.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St. Patrick's parish: M. Geerin, J. R. Coffey, N. Harkin, J. P. M. Harkin, P. Dowling, E. Coyne.

Stayner, Oct. 9 1890.

BALFOUR IN A RAGE.

O'BRIEN AND DILLON GIVE HIM BIG BAIL.

Dublin, Oct. 10.—The case of the Crown against Wm. O'Brien and John Dillon was again called at Tipperary this morning. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon did not put in an appearance. A rumor is current that they have forfeited their bail of £1,000 each in the conspiracy case and that they sailed yesterday from Queenstown for the United States.

All the other defendants were jointly charged with O'Brien and were present in the court. Mr. Ryan, prosecutor for the Crown, announced the absence of Dillon and O'Brien and asked the court to suspend to their bail bonds the usual certificate of non-appearance. Mr. Healy, of counsel for defendants, submitted the argument that the sureties on the bail bonds had fulfilled their obligations when O'Brien and Dillon appeared in court on the first day of the trial. The Crown, he said, had subsequently amended certain particulars of the charges, and therefore the bail given for the defendants no longer held good. After listening to the arguments on this point the court announced that in its opinion the charges against the defendants, although they had been amended by the Crown, were substantially the same. It therefore granted Mr. Ryan's request, and the court's certificate of non-appearance was attached to the bail bonds of Dillon and O'Brien.

An adjournment was then taken to enable the Crown to consider what steps should be taken. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien.

Much excitement prevailed in Tipperary when it became known that O'Brien and Dillon had abandoned their defence and left the place. Confirmation of the rumor that they have left the country has been received. There is no confirmation, however, of the report that they sailed from Queenstown yesterday for the United States. The information thus far received shows that they did not leave by the ordinary channels of passage. Their bail will be forfeited and it will be paid by the National League.

T. P. O'Connor's paper, the Star says Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien went to Waterford, and from there to Havre on Wednesday, and that they proceeded from the latter port to New York.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—It is definitely known that Dillon and O'Brien were not among the passengers who sailed on the steamer La Bourgogne from Havre for New York today. There is no reliable information as to how they left the country, but the theory that they went on board a yacht and boarded a steamer outside is favorite. The St. James' Gazette ridicules the statement in the Chronicle that the Government did not desire to keep Dillon and O'Brien in the country or otherwise they could not have escaped the vigilance of the police. The Pall Mall Gazette, the Daily News and several provincial Gladstonian papers express some misgivings as to the effect their flight will produce in England. They do not doubt the brilliancy of the coup as far as Ireland and America are concerned. Arrangements for the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien arrived at the C. O. this afternoon, but they were not given to detectives. No steps have been taken by the Government for the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien in America. Mr. Harrington remained in the offices of the National League all day. He said he really knew nothing concerning the fugitives' whereabouts but expected to hear hourly. A despatch from Queenstown says: Detectives have been securing Queenstown harbor in boats all day in search of Dillon and O'Brien. They boarded the steamers Umbria and Wisconsin and all tugs and tenders. They also searched all incoming mail trains. The authorities evidently believe that Dillon and O'Brien have not yet sailed. Messrs. Droney and Lane, members of Parliament, boarded the Umbria, causing intense curiosity.

THE CONSPIRACY CASES.
Tipperary, October 10.—In the trial of the case against the policemen yesterday Mr. Healy asked that ordinary justices should replace the five resident magistrates on the bench. The application was refused. While P. O'Brien was giving evidence Mr. Healy questioned him re: exciting the photographs he had taken. The presiding magistrate ruled that this was irrelevant. A heated discussion ensued, at the end of which Mr. Healy told O'Brien to leave the witness box. All the complainants and their friends then left the court, and after the refusal of a request to adjourn on account of the constitution of the bench the summonses were withdrawn.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—When the Magistrates' Court at Tipperary assembled this morning Crown Prosecutor Ryan stated that the Crown had decided to present the charge of conspiracy against all the defendants, notwithstanding the fact that Dillon and O'Brien had abandoned their defence and left the country. The court, he said, had decided under the circumstances, such as had arisen in the present case, it was not necessary to stop proceedings in a trial.

Mr. Healy, of counsel for the defendants, urged that after the ruling of the bench regarding the reception of evidence it was impossible for the proceedings to be continued.

Mr. O'Mahoney, one of the defendants, whose recent illness caused an adjournment of the court, is ill again, and the physicians, who, on a former occasion of his illness, were appointed by the court to examine, have been summoned to make another examination and report to the court as to the condition of the defendant.

Dr. Conway, one of the physicians appointed by the court to examine Mr.

O'Mahoney, reported that in the present condition of the defendant it would be dangerous for him to attend the trial daily. Mr. Ryan urged the court to proceed with the trial of the case. He pointed out that no evidence against Mr. O'Mahoney would be introduced until he was able to attend court. It was impossible, he declared, to erase Mr. O'Mahoney's name from the indictment.

Mr. Healy asked Mr. Ryan: "Are you not satisfied with ten victims? Suppose Mr. O'Mahoney should die, what would become of your case?"

Mr. Ryan replied: "That would be all right."

Mr. Healy retorted: "Yes it would be all right for him. He would then go before a just judge."

The magistrates decided that it would be impossible to proceed with the trial in the absence of Mr. O'Mahoney, and the court was adjourned until Monday.

CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record, London:

Lindsay, Oct. 10.

DEAR SIR—The annual election of officers in the Catholic Literary Association took place on Monday, Oct. 6th, 8 p.m. There was a large representation of the members, showing the genuine interest taken in this annual event. The following members were duly elected and installed: Dr. W. V. Lynch, President; Mr. Kenny, First Vice; J. Gillogly, Second Vice; J. M. Kennedy, Recording Secretary; G. Harrgrave, Financial Secretary; J. O'Reilly, Treasurer; P. White, Marshal; A. O'Laughlin, Chaplain. Committee of Management, J. C. Back, D. F. McKham, P. Tully, P. M. Asher, M. W. Kennedy; Literary Committee, P. White, P. Harkness, C. O'Leary, M. J. Kenny and J. M. Kennedy. Rev. Father Nolan conducted the installation, which was very solemn throughout. The officers duly pledged themselves to exert themselves for the literary progress of the society and to maintain and uphold the constitution on every occasion. Rev. Father Nolan then gave a few words of advice on their relations to the society, and advised and exhorted them to be faithful in the performance of their duties and functions. The President then made a short speech, thanking the members for electing him to the office of Presidency. It was his desire that each officer should have an opportunity of expressing himself, but the Rev. Father Nolan put his hand in his vest pocket, pulled out a miniature chronometer of days and years, reminding the members that the hour for adjournment had come. As stern discipline guides the C. L. A., in a moment all the members were on their knees in closing prayers.

SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.

PRAYING FOR THE DEAD.

DEAR SIR—Many years ago I was made the intermediary in settling a dispute—but then it was between two Catholics—as to whether or not we Catholics are allowed to pray for deceased Protestant friends. My own idea was clear enough on the matter, but that did not satisfy one of the disputants and I was asked to consult the then pastor of St. Patrick's on the question and to report his reply. I did so, and the answer of the reverend Father McGauran was characteristic of the man: "Are we allowed to pray for the souls of our deceased Protestant friends?" "Why, I thought you would have more sense than ask me such a question. What right have I, or have you, or has any one else to step in between the expiring soul and its Creator at the awful moment of dissolution? How can we pretend to know what has taken place during that second of time? Of course we are allowed to pray for the souls of our deceased Protestant friends, and I (he added) am prepared to offer the Holy Sacrifice for the soul of any Protestant on being requested to do so by his or her friends." The Catholic Church is charity itself.

Yours truly,
BRANNAGH.

Quebec, Oct. 10, 1890.

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FOR 1891.

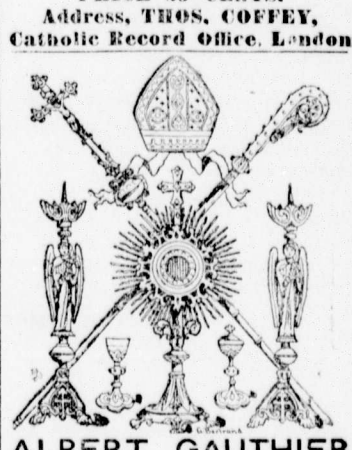
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