The Extholic Mecorb cablished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street, London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., L.L.D., Editor. TEGS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

General Agents:
Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. Copper, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.
RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.
hree Copies, \$5.25; Five Cepies, \$7.50; Topies, \$2.50. Payable in every case rtising rates made known on appli-

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1885. BAD READING.

One of the greatest evils of the day is undoubtedly bad reading. By bad reading, we mean the reading not alone of books and other productions of a posit ively and professedly bad character, but those likewise dangerous to faith and morals. The latter are, in some respects, more to be feared than the former. Few, or comparatively few persons desire to have in their possession, much less care to have it known that they have in their possession ex-professo bad books or papers. But that which is fachionable no one seems ashamed of. The daily press is, at the present time, simply devoured with an avidity never before paralleled. Read its editorial columns and often there is nothing harmful, but even sometimes good principles enunciated and ably supvirtue eulogized and vice strongly denounced. But go through its telegraphic and reportorial columns and you will find suicides, sine and scandals dished up with a charming elegance of dic tion and an enchanting grace of style that , in the eyes of many, effaces all the grossness and much, if not all, the evil of the crimes described. Then there is the fash. ionable novel, so eagerly scanned at home, in the palace car, and at the seaside resort. In these works of fiction marriage i sneered at, womanly infidelity held up to praise, and male debauchery preached as a matter of course. "These things arethey commonly happen—therefore they are right, or at least excusable." A third class of most objectionable literature is the corruption. I suppose they have been high-toned magazine of the day, wherein religion in general is very cavalierly set aside by scientific and other contributors had their attention drawn to the direful and where Catholicity, in particular, has

The growth of bad literature keeps apace with the growth of irreligion, of which it is the natural product. In France, where religion has been placed under the door-ways, it would be news. But what ban, and in Paris especially, where it is openly ridiculed and bitterly assailed, licentious literature of every character obtains wide circulation, and from France goes forth to the world at large to disseminate the same evil seeds it has spread broadcast through that country itself. The French were notably in former times. when controlled by religion, a most law abiding people. Such is not now, how ever, the case. In January, 1882, a relatively uncriminal month, there were in the French republic committed fifty-three murders. Crime has, in fact, been reduced to such a fine art, its details offer such interesting reading, that a publisher actu ally found that a cheap volume of the crimes of 1881 paid so well, he resolved to continue the publication of his record of infamies year by year.

Our Police Gazette in America, our daily papers' spicy reports of crime, and the scinating descriptions of murder, lawlessness and filthiness in the thrashy novel have, despite public school enlightenment and evangelistic morality, produced their effect on this continent. The Portland Cath slic Sentinel some months ago culled from exchanges the criminal news of a single week, showing the enormity of boyish depravity on this side of the Atlantic : "A boy of Belleville, Ill., killed the girl who reiected his addresses because of his dissipation. Two Arkansas boys quarreled over a rabbit hunt, and one slew the other with an are. A St. Louis boy stabbed his playmate who teased him for his ignorance of English. A West Virginia boy shot his rival in a girl's affections. A Virginia boy confessed the poisoning of two persons. A Texas boy shot a little girl because she refused to put down a pail when he ordered her. A Kansas boy is on trial for intentionally drowning another boy. Two Wisconsin boys in Chicsgo. An lows boy is a forger. who assures us that wheresoever the A Missouri boy a house-burner. A New inspired books are found thesice shall be

Mexico boy a baby-killer, while a Colorado thief is aged eight years and none of the other criminals mentioned are over aixteen." All the states were evidently not heard from that week, but the best roller-rink week could hardly come up to this dime-novel, hebdomadal stretch. There is, in fact, scarcely a week in the year that does not present a similarly

lorable record. Discussing this very subject the Michi-

Discussing this very subject the Michigan Catholic very properly pointed out:

"That those highly covered, overdrawn works of fiction must be fatal in their effects, by producing a diseased imagination and an unhealthy state of mind, disastrous alike to morals and to all the practical concerns of life.

"For instance," continues our Detroit contemporary, "it cannot but be supposed that the boy under the restraint of school and home rule, reading of the free, properous, and finally blise-crowned life of the dime novel or nickel library creations, amid the forests and plains of the far West, should pine for a state of similar beatitude, nor pause to consider the absolute impossibility of the pictured enjoyment, but in reality the hardships and privations involved in the mode of existence described. Hence it comes to pass that the newspapers have so frequently to recount incidents of youths scarcely yet in their teens, leaving home and organizing bands for carrying out the wild inspirations received from the publications aforesaid. It cannot be expected either that boys under this influence should turn from the contemplation of these ideals with any bind of activinds or good-will to the comunder this influence should turn from the contemplation of these ideals with any kind of aptitude or good-will to the common-place pursuits of industry, or that they should be capable of any just perception of the true value of moral integrity."

"In the same way with girls, reading constantly of heaving always for quisitaly

"In the same way with girls, reading constantly of heroines, always 'exquisitely, tastefully, etc., attired,' with seldom any visible employment other than parading their charms for the edification of the enraptured heroes, it is not strange that they should turn with disgust from the homely details and duties of real life and endeavor to ape the exaggerated manners and methods of the popular world of fiction. So it is throughout the whole chain of consequences proceeding from this literary source. We have a heavy crop of monstrosities, mentally, morally, and, in effect, even physically deformed."

In an interview with a reporter of the

In an interview with a reporter of the Cincinnati Post last summer, Archbishop Elder, of that city, declared with very good reason that one of the most fruitful sources of immorality and lawlessness in the community was the practice of the daily papers to occupy so much of their space with detailed accounts of crime and scandals, set out with graphic descriptions and embellishments to attract the notice and impress the imagination, particularly of boys and girls. The Archbishop very justly added that the most malicious enemy could scarcely invent a surer way to corrupt a people and spread rottenness

His Grace then went on to state that he could not understand how "an editor or any one connected with a paper, if he pretends to be a citizen, still more if he has sons and daughters of his own, if he has any respect for his wife or for himself, can be a party to the spreading of this led into it by degrees, through their desire to furnish news, and that they have not find in some old house piles of rags infected with the small-pox and were to would the wretch's treatment he at the hands of justice? For the love of all that makes a family or country worth living for, you newspaper men ought to reflect on what you are doing, and desist from this shameful practice."

Whether newspaper men heed the advice of His Grace of Cincinnati or not, the duty of Catholics in this regard is very plain indeed. They must refuse support to such papers as publish that which they know to be unfit for their children to read. How many Catholics are there not in Canada who support American Sunday papers, reeking as they are with filth and polution? How many Catholics are there not in Canada who also support Canadian newspapers that pander to the vilest and most prurient tastes of the people? Do these Catholics do their duty by their families, the Church or the country.

It is of record in the acts of the Apostles that those in possession of bad books brought them to the feet of the apostles and publicly burned them : "And many of them who had followed curious arts, brought together their books and burned them before all, and counting the price of them, they found the money to be fifty thousand pieces of silver. (acts xix., 19) How true to-day the words of Jeremias the prophet : "Indeed the lying pen of the scribes hath wrought falsehood. The wise men are confounded, they are dismayed and taken; for they have cast away the word of the Lord, and there is no wisdom in them."

To evil we should oppose good reading. Every Catholic household should have its portion of good Catholic literature, the Catholic newspaper, the Catholic magazine, the good collection of Catholic books, None amongst us are too poor to fulfill this duty. In seeking to fulfill it maltreated a child nearly to death. Three let us have in mind and before our eyes boys pleaded guilty to highway robbery the words of St. John Chrysostom

driven the power of the devil and from these books will come much consolation to the dwellers in that place : Ubicumqu fuerint libri spirituales, illinc expellitur vis diabolica, multaque inhabitantibus accedit

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Death has just removed one of the nost notable figures in the history of Canada. The demise of this venerable statesman occurred on the 18th inst., at is late residence in the city of Montreal Sir Francis was at the time of his death in his seventy-eighth year, having been born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on Dec. 15th, 1807. He was educated at the Royal Bel fast Institution, which he left in his sevencenth year to enter on a commercia career, for which he had evinced a very lecided liking. After five years' apprenticeship in a prominent mercantile house of Belfast he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and embarking from that city, he set sail for Demerara Here he did not long remain, but making his way to Quebec thence proceeded to Upper Canada. He lived some months at York, near Toronto, and then revisited Ireland. After a twelve months' sojourn in the old land Mr. Hincks returned to Canada and definitely fixed himself in Toronto. He opened on Yonge street a small warehouse and soon gave evidence of marked business ability and almost at once acquired fame as a financier of note. In politics he was a strong Reformer and gave valuable aid to William Lyon Mackenzie in exposing the corrupt management of the Welland Canal. In 1839 he tounded the Toronto Examiner, of which he remained editor for several years. Upon the consummation of the union of the two Canadas in 1841, he was elected to Parliament as representative of the county of Oxford. From June, 1842, to November, 1843, he was a member of the Executive Council and Inspector-General of the Province, resigning at the latter date with nearly all his colleagues on account of lifferences with the Governor-General. Sir Charles Metcalfe. In 1844 he removed to Montreal and there established the Pilot, which, like the Examiner, was a strenuous advocate of the Reform cause. Defeated for Oxford in the general elections of that year, he remained out of Parliament till 1847, when he was again returned by his old constituents. In the Lafontaine-Baldwin Liberal government of 1848 he held the portfolio of Inspector-General, and, upon the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1857, became leader of the Administration. His government, known se the Hincks-Morin, lasted till the autumn of 1854, when it was defeated, Mr. Hincks soon afterwards retired from Parliament, and was appointed Governor-in-Islands, which office he held from 1855 till 1862. From the latter date till 1869 he filled the post of Governor of British Guinea. While Inspector-General, and while leader of the Government, Mr. Hincks visited Washington on several occasion to confer with the British Minister there on the subject of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, and was chosen by the Earl of Elgin to The hon, gentleman then declared that him and the Bishop of Charlottetown, accompany him as representative of speaking for himself as one who had never canada when he negociated the reciprosperity and canada wh secure an imperial guarantee for an ments with Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts

of St. Michael and St. George. During this latter year Sir Francis came to Canada and was heartily welcomed by old friends and admirers. The position of Minister of Finance being then vacant, Sir John A. Macdonald offered the portfolio to Sir Francis Hincks. The latter having decided to accept this high and arduous position, at once sought election in the North Riding of Renfrew, whose representative had resigned to make room for the new minister. He was opposed by Mr. James Findlay, of Beach. elected. While Finance Minister Sir Francis Hincks succeeded in readjusting the currency and in carrying through Parlia- land of Ireland, which the party had fought ment an important banking act. In 1872 and struggled for during so many years. he sought election for South Brant but was defeated. His friends, however, secured 1873. In the following year he definitely His letters on the Orange troubles in Montreal in 1877-8 attracted widespread attention and won him the regard of all quiet energy and steady determination so patriotic Canadians. In the last mentioned

year he acted as one of the arbitrators to letermine upon the boundaries of Ontario. The award agreed upon by himsel and his colleagues, though for a long time disputed, has since been, in the main, confirmed by the highest tribunal in the

Sir Francis Hincks was a man of great foresight, tireless energy and unremittin industry. Slow to arrive at conclusions, he held to them when once formed with unyielding pertinacity. His fixity of purpose and unbending determination to carry out his aims deprived him of the support of many who had gladly sustained a man of less firmness of character. As a writer he was clear, vigorous and trenchant, but as a speaker lacked that fluency which made his pen the terror of his enemies. He rendered during his long and busy life-time many and valued ser vices to Canada, and will ever be remem-

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH.

On the evening of the 23rd of July last. the occasion being a banquet tendered by him to Gen. Collins, member of Congress for the State of Massachusetts, then passing through London, Mr. Parnell delivered a speech of more than usual importance and greater than ordinary significance. After the usual remarks complimentary to the guest of the evening, who, we may say, fully deserves the high eulogy pronounced on him by the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell proceeded to express the gratification be felt to hear from Gen Collins that the heart of America is still sound for the national movement, and that the Irish in America have every confidence in the courage and discretion of the men at home, that they do not in any sense seek to dictate to them as to what they should do or how far they should go, that they are willing to leave the judgment of such matters to himself and his colleagues, and that they have confidence in the courage, discretion and ability of the Irish party to do all that may fall to its lot to do. Speaking for himself, Mr. Parnell added that he regarded the adhesion of such a man as General Collins to their programme, as a matter of great importance. "Our guest," said the Irish leader, "may have been, and may be, more advanced than us in Irish politics. I speak without knowledge on such points -but, he thinks, with me, that it is for those at home, for the man who is riding the horse, to judge as to whether the fence shall be rushed or taken slowly, and being myself somewhat in the position of under the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, from juckey, I won't say a suitable one, but as Montreal. One of these is the famou the rider at the present moment, I desire to give my opinion to-night, that the situation in Ireland, just at present, at all events, demands cautious riding, and that whom there is not in all Canwe may perhaps find that we shall have ada a more single-minded, devoted got over the fence without a fall if we put and self-sacrificing Priest or Prelate, our steed slowly at it upon the present nor a more thoroughly patriotic citizen occasion, and I am sure that those of my of the Dominion. In the great struggle colleagues who know my own disposition for educational equality in New Bruns-will agree with me, that none of us would wick he bore his part of the burden and for a single moment shrink from rushing the fence if we thought that the safety or success of our steed or our country could best be secured in that way.'

city treaty of 1854. In 1852 he was a fice in the days of the Land League om any risk or from any sacr delegate to the Maritime Provinces on the as one who may be willing to go subject of the Intercolonial Railway and much further than any of the party in the same year visited England to urge went at that time, and as one the repeal of the Clergy Reserves Act and who feels himself not less eager in the cause than when he took Gen. Collins Intercolonial Railway. It was during this by the hand in Boston five years ago, he visit that he made preliminary arrange considered that the Irish movement this coming winter should be distinguished and Jackson for the construction by its judgment, its prudeace and its of the Grand Trunk Railway by English moderation, that Irish public men and capitalists. In 1862 Mr. Hincks was made public speakers should carefully scrutinize Companion of the Order of the Bath, and beforehand their every word and every in 1869 a Knight Commander of the Order action, that they should advise their fellowcountrymen against being carried away by any excess and by any immoderation and that while sometimes it is wise to strike hard, it is also sometimes well to remember the motto, festina lente. He considered that those counsellors would be the best and wisest who during the next few months would urge upon our people at home the exercise of great caution and prudence in their actions, lest, unhappily, by too great elation at the extraordinary turn events have taken in favor of Ireland, they should mar what otherburg, but after an arduous contest was wise must undoubtedly be the speedy fruition of their hopes as a nation, and

These are words of remarkable import from the Irish leader. Those who would him a seat for Vancouver, B. C. He did fain—and these are many—make him a not, meet the second Parliament of communist and anarchist against all evithe Dominion as a Minister, having dence to the contrary, will, no doubt, relinquished his fortfolio in January, affect surprise that he should counsel judgment, moderation and discretion. His retired from politics and devoted him- own career has been marked by singular self to financial matters, acting for some prudence and calmness—qualities that time as President of the City Bank of have brought the party heso ably leads to Montreal. Sir Francis was the author of its present position of well-founded hope. several volumes that were received with We do not for a moment heeltate to think much interest by the Canadian people. that his advice will be followed by the

A NOTABLE EVENT.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of

the Bishops of Chatham, N. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., which took place on the 12th inst., at the latter place, and of which we give this week a full report, is certainly one of the most notable events that has yet occurred in the history of the Canadian Church. Every portion of the Dominion of Canada and the neighboring island of Newfoundland was represented on this joyous and auspicious occasion.
The Metropolitans of the Provinces of Quebec, Toronto and Halifax were all present to testify the regard in which. throughout the Dominion, are held these eminent bishops. Both, indeed, have rendered incalculable service to the Church of God. When the Bishop of Charlottetown, twenty-five years ago, entered on the discharge of the duties of bered by its people with the gratitude due a great citizen and true patriot.

| bis high office, his diocese was poor, his people struggling, despised and mistrusted by their Protestant neighbors. What a change in this short space of time? The number of people nearly doubled, that of priests tripled, besides schools and institutions of religion and charity everywhere since founded, and to-day flourishing. At that time no Catholic held any posi-tion of importance in the Island. Now Prince Edward Island has a Catholic Lieut.-Governor, a Catholic Premier, and many Catholic legislators of note and ability. Bishop McIntyre, during the term of office of the MacKenzie government, made a gallant, though for the time ineffectual struggle for the preservation of the educational rights of the Island Catholics. Thanks, however, to his zeal and en ergy, the Catholics of the Island have been provided with good schools, and it may be safely said that the reign of legal educational inequality will soon in Prince Edward Island be a thing of the past.

Of his friend and colleague in the epis copacy, the Most Rev. Dr. Rogers of Chatam, N. B., what need we say? His works, arduous, varied and multiplied, are at hand to speak for his apostolic zeal. Twenty-five years ago the Diocese of Chatham was in greater part a veritable wilderness. Now it smiles in prosperity and rejoices in progress. Twenty-five years ago there were but seven priests in the diocese, now there are thirty-seven. The increase in the number of churches has been equally striking, and there are eight religious houses in the diocese, five being educational establishments under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, while three are hospital heats of the day. The time cannot be far distant when the efforts he with his eminent colleague, the Bishop of St. John, then made, will bear full fruit. We wish happiness in the Christian episcopacy.

THE HALF-BREED COMMISSION.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we lay before our readers the following letter clipped from Le Manitoba, the organ of the French population of the North-West :

the French population of the Forth 1885.

Mr. EDITOR,—For three weeks Messrs.

Street, Forget and Goulet, commissioners to determine the claims of the half breeds, Street, Forget and Goulet, commissioners to determine the claims of the half breeds, and their secretary, Mr. Cote, have labored with a marvellous patience to do justice to everyone. The commission has sat during all that time in one of the rooms of the episcopal residence, and the house has, I may say, been constantly filled with people. Two brothers have been nearly as busy as the commissioners, either acting as interpreters for the Metis, aiding them in presenting their claims, or searching in the archives all the necessary documents, or again finding the witnesses required in certain cases of an exceptional nature where the memory of old inhabitants was the only register at hand. This crowding—going from and coming to—the house was,—indeed, a great inconvenience, but our poor Metis were so happy and the commissioners throughout proved so kind, patient and desirous of doing justice to all, they were especially so polite, so delicate, so reserved, and so respectful towards every member of the community, that all the inconveniences of the situation were borne with joy. Now that those gentlemen, after having so nobly fulfilled their task at \$2. community, that all the inconveniences of the situation were borne with joy. Now that those gentlemen, after having so nobly fulfilled their task at St. Albert, have taken the road to Edmonton to con-tinue their pacific mission along the Sas-katchewan, there is indeed great gratifica-tion felt by the whole community of half-breads.

tion felt by the whole community of half-breeds.

By all, did I say? All those who have had to deal with the commissioners are of one voice in praising them. "How kind they are? How polite? How patient? thow just? How they labor and spare no toil to serve us and serve us promptly?" Such are the praises on every tongue. The people likewise add, that in this case, at all events, all can speak their language and be understood. Three speak English and French, Mesers. Forget, Goulet and Cote. But, Beddee, Mr. Goulet speaks the Cree language, and everywhere meets acquaintances and friends, if not relatives. As for Mr. Street, chairman of the com-

mission, he wins, at first eight, the regard of all by his admirable courtesy and ami-

ability.

In one word, the commission could not In one word, the commission could not have been entrusted to better hands, and we hope the government at Ottawa will always make an equally good choice. We desire the commissioners to receive this expression of gratitude from all our people. The clergy and people are happy to publish and confirm the good impression they have left at Qu'Appelle, Calgary, and elsewhere. May these words of eulogy, so well merited, lessen for their families the pains of absence and separation,

This letter, written by one of the lead. ing priests of the diocese of St. Albert, will, we feel confident, be perused with interest by all our readers, but specially by our fellow-citizens of London. It will be remembered that when the commission was first named we expressed our earnest commendation of Mr. Street's nomination to the position of chairman thereof. We are rejoiced to perceive that he has not disappointed our hopes, that he has, in fact, done his country service, for which it must ever feel grateful to himself and his colleagues.

ANARCHY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The American tells us that Peru is strug. gling out of the chaos of the civil war that followed her defeat by Chili, and that Colombia is putting down the insurrection which some time ago threatened the overthrow of her government. Besides hese troubles, Venezuela has on hand an nsurrection against the present rulers of that republic. Thus it has ever been in the Spanish republic of the South. The American gives as a reason for this state of things that the amount of respect for personal rights that is necessary for the stability of a democratic form of government does not exist in any corner of Latin America. Our contemporary further adds that "Chili is no exception, for the stable government of Chili is not democratic, but aristocratic. Hence the repugnance to the United States and its ead in the affairs of the continent, for which Chili is noted. And the Chilians are wiser than their neighbors. Better distrust our North-American republic than take us prematurely for a model of governmental methoda.

The American gives as a further cause of the troubles in South America, the relations of Church and State. It says that "the relations of Church and State are an additional source of trouble and disorder throughout South America. The republic of Eucador is the only one that is heartily in sympathy with the Roman see and its hierarchy at home. And even Eucador finds that its concordat with the Papacy binds it to conditions that are not only oppressive, but ruinous to the country. In Chili there is a struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in regard to the toleration of Protestants. The English residents of the country form a very considerable element of the seaport population and are in hearty accord with he ruling class and exercise much influence over it. It was they who, no doubt, suggested the cold answers with which our commercial commission was received by the President of the republic. They want some assurance of religious liberty beyond a hand-to-mouth toleration, and the republic wants to give them every assur-

ance that will induce the Chili in large numbers. The hierarchy resists any change in the law which makes Roman Catholicism the creed of the republic, and which proscribes other forms of worship. The struggle may end in the disestablishment of the Church, for the republican aristocracy of Chili are given to high-handed measures when any one crosses their wishes."

The view taken by the American of South American affairs is but partially correct. There is in South America jusas much respect for personal rights and the rights of property amongst the masses as in the North American republic. But the fact is that the upper or educated classes are infected to such an extent with the errors of Freemasonry as to render stable government in many states a matter of impossibility. The Masonic sectaries seek to rule the various nations of South America from the lodge-room. Their me saures, policies and movements are all predetermined with the object of advancing their own interests at the expense of those of the mass of the people. The Church, seeking to protect the latter from the cupidity and avarice of Fr eemasonry; comes in, of course, for the bitter hostility of the latter. Our readers may form some idea of the strength of Freemasonry in the Central and South American States when they are told that not long ago the Bishop of Costa Rica and several priests were banished from that republic for having dared to publish the Encyclical Humanum Genus. Nowhere perhaps the world is Freemasonry so powerful, so aggressive and so into lerent as in the nominally Catholic States of South America, not only in monarchical Brazil, but in nearly all the republican states. In the case of Ecuador, mentioned by the American, there is nothing ruinous to the country in the consordat. No taxvion but that barely necessary for the decent support of the Church is thereby levied on the people, and that the people, when enjoying freedom of election, have shown themselves more than once willing to give

As regards Chili there is no doubt hostil that country to the United States, this hostility is general throughout Latin states of Central and South Amica. The spoliation of Mexico in 18 has not been forgotten, nor is it likely he for many years to come. Then, t American "missionary" in various ps of these countries has by his impuden vulgarity and blasphemous swagger, me himself and his people odious. If Am-icans could but keep their zealots home, and fill their consular service South America With men of some delice of feeling, some small measure of refin ent and a great deal less of impertine meddlesomeness, American interests that vast and wealthy region wor be largely and speedily promoted. Fro closer commercial relations would spri kindlier feelings of international rega We can assure the American that no Es ish influence in Chili is strong enough bring about a separation of Church a State. The Masonic sectaries themselhave never dared propose such a st however much they desire it. Their ect is for the present to acquire cont the Church so as to make it odious the mass of the people to whom its tea ings and practices are still most dear. T rch is offering strenuous resistance their schemes and machinations, and w never desist from the struggle till victo crowns her efforts. Meanwhile so long the Masonic body continues in its prese course, there will be disorder, if not archy, in South America. We have hop lowever, that a better day is at hand, day that shall mark the triumph of Chi tian principles and the emancipation the peoples of South America from thraldom of Masonic despotism.

WHAT FORM SHALL IT TAKE

It is now conceded that the concessi of some form of home government to I land is a certainty. The fact is, th Britain has recognized the truth, that w a peaceful, contented and prosperous I land she could defy the world. Ireland is to England more valuable and impo tant than India, Australia, Canada, and the colonies put together. Without the she could still be great, but without Ireland or with Ireland as a rival and antagonis state, she would sink to the level of B gium or Portugal. The pacification of I land has become a veritable necessity British politics and as that pacificati cannot be secured but by the concession home government in some adequate me sure, home government must be given Ireland. The words of Mr. Herbert Gla stone, son of the late Premier, on this sy ject, will bear repetition as reflecting cu rent thought in Britain : "Let them," said, "then end the mockery of what called constitutional government in I and and let them form a system government based entirely upon popul wishes and popular sentiment. His e perience of what twenty or thirty det nined Irishmen could do in the House Commons showed him that eighty cou make our present system practically workable. If that system became unwo able it became so to the harm of t British empire. This must be taken in consideration, and they must either sati the resonable demands of the Ir cople, or must eject them from House, and govern the country by mart law. If, then, the Irish nation desired Parliament on a federal basis, if the In leaders agreed that they could formul and work a proper scheme—and he lieved they could-and if they loye accepted the supremacy of the Crown s of the Imperial Parliament, then, in Go name, give them a Parliament in Coll

One of the first and principal duties the new Parliament, provided, of cou that the electoral campaign is, by mod ation, judgment and discretion, combin with determination, brought to a success issue in Ireland—provided that t no divisions or dissensions, no bicker or jealousies, or divided leadership para the energies of the people, provided, word, that Ireland send to the next I ment eighty or eighty-five trusted, t and true men to stand by and sus without question or hesitation the che leader of the people, Charles Ster Parnell—the first duty of the new Pa ment will be the devising of some sch to satisfy Ireland's legitimate demand respect of Home Rule. Granting tha se conditions or provisions are observed and that the Irish party num at the opening of Parliament next spi seventy-five or eighty, or eighty members, and that, as now appears evid British statesmen must then decide what form will that scheme take? Parnell assured his constituents last J ary that nothing could satisfy the people but the restoration of Grat Parliament with its extensive privi and far-reaching constitution—in convords, that Ireland must have, as it before the Union, its own Sovereign Lords and its Commons.

This brings us to the consideration

article in the Boston Pilot, of the 8 August last, entitled, "Suggestions Home Rule." Discussing the future emment of Ireland, the writer dec