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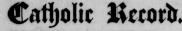
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All correspondence addressed to the Pub-tisher will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the sport can be stopped. Fersons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.



### LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1886. CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

CONSECRATED TO THE QUEEN OF THE MOST HOLY ROSARY.

Bridget of Sweden, Widow. 5. Denis and Comp. MM. h Sun. after Pen. St. Francis of Bon s. Conf. tis, Conf. eis, Conf. Frite, S.S. Tarschus and Com. MM. Frite, St. Wilred, Bp, and Conf. St. Edward, King and Conf. St. Callistus, P. and Conf. St. Callistus, P. St. Gall, Abb. an Conf. of 1.2. Conp. St. Gall, Abb. an

Conf. 17 18th Sun. after Pen. Maternity of the B. V. M. Bl. Margt. M. Alaccqus. 18 St. Lyke Evangelist. 19 St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf. 21 St. John Cantus, Conf.

22 Feria, St. Mellow, Bp. and Conf. 23 Off. of Im. Conp. St. John Capistrand

24 19th Sun, after Pen. St. Raphael, Arcn-

Bith Sun, after Pen. St. Raphael, Alen-angel.
S.S. Orispin and Criepinian, MM.
S.S. Orispin and Jude, MM.
Vigil of S.S. Simon and Jude, St. Floren-tiums, M.
S.S. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
Ferla. St. Narcislus, Br.
Vigil of all Saints. Bl. Alphonus Rod-rigues, Conf. Fast.
S. Nemesius and Lucullus, MM.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT SIMCOE.

The beautiful new church entitled St. Mary's of the Holy Resary, was dedicated on last Sunday by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Dean Murphy, Father Flannery, o St. Thomas, and the zealous and inde fatigable pastor, Father Dillon. The church, a very handsome brick structure 105 feet in length by 40 in width, costing \$6000, is the work of Mr. Crane, builder. of St. Thomas. The corner-stone was laid and blessed early in the spring of this year, and entirely completed, with all the necessary furnishing of elegant pews. grand and side altars, besides an organ gallery capable of accomodating at least 400 worshippers, in addition to the choir. After the bishop, with attendant clergymen and acolytes, had made the circuit of the new church, both inside and outside, High Mass was commenced

by Rev. Dean Murphy, a very efficient choir rendering Peter's Mass, and some voluntary selections at the offertory and communion which displayed good taste and skillful training on the part of Miss against the concession of justice to Irecommunion rails, and read the Epistle and Gospel of the day, the 16th Sunday after Pentecost. After referring in eulogistic terms to the generosity of the people and the zeal of their good Pastor in erecting and paying for so splendid a monument of Christian faith and piety, His Lordship preached a most feeling and eloquent sermon on the mission, the character and work of Christ. Our Blessed Lord dignified labour by choosing the lowly occupation of carpenter, and allowing himself to be styled the carpenter's son. Paganism treated poverty and toil is most felt, Dr. Kane affects with scorn and contempt; two-thirds of the Roman empire were slaves, over whom tyrannical masters had the power of life and death. Jesus said. "Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Our treatment of the poor shall be the test of our fidelity to God's law, for on the last day he shall say to the just : "I was hungry and you gave me to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me to drink, as often as you did these things to my little ones ye did them unto me, enter into the joy of your Lord." Uis Lordship then enumerated many of the amiable traits of mercy and compassion for the suffering and sorrowstricken in the divine character of our blessed Saviour, and moved many of his listeners to tears of sympathy and grief for having at any time offended so loving and so tender a father. His Lordship's sermon made a deep and lasting impression on the vast audience, a very large portion of which was non-Catholic. The Protestant population of Simcoe has manifested from the beginning much interest in the efforts of Father Dillon to procure means and money for the erection of this church, and was represented on last Sunday by the most prominent of its citizens, from the judge down, occupying seats and paying most respectful atten-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD of Faith, and was listened to with breathless attention by the large assemblege Catholics and Protestants attracted by the Doctor's reputation as a distinguished public speaker.

Their anticipations were fully realized on this occasion, as never did the able lecturer appear in better voice or in

happier vein. His close reasoning and convincing arguments, told in the voice and manner of one speaking with author ity, must have powerfully impressed the minds, especially of his non-Catholi hearers, who were present in large numbers. The church was very much crowded both at the morning and even-

ing services, the whole population seem ingly affected by the presence and the eloquence of Bishop Walsh and the distinguished clergymen who accompanied him.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A singular fact in connection with

current discussion is this that out of the 113 newspapers published in the Province of Quebec, but forty nine are French. Some of the English dailies in Montreal are amongst the most widely circulated and influential in the Dominion. The English language is assuredly not destined to die even in Quebec. It is a living, conquering tongue-and its friends need not fear for its future. Those who speak it can well afford to let live and be generous-for as it is the language of the present, it will be assuredly that of the future in America. The growth and spread of the English language are the marvel of modern times. A hundred and fifty years ago it was amongst the most unknown and insignicant of European tongues. To day it is the language of two new worlds, America and Australia, of nearly forty millions of

people in Europe, besides being the official tongue of Britain's boundless Indian empire in the East, with more than two hundred millions of the human family.



It is a very significant fact that the first breakdown of the Irish Orange delegates was in Kingston, the old-time hot-bed of Canadian Orangeism. The division shown at the meeting there, was the split of Orangeism on the great question of Irish Home Rule. The amendment in favor of that sacred principle was moved by Mr. Wm. Robinson, ex. M. P. P., and ex Orange master. It was seconded by Mr. Montgomery, last year's Grand County Master of Frontenac. Catholics at the meeting were few indeed, none but those drawn there by curiosity attending. And yet in the city once called the "Derry of Canada," at a meeting called by Irish "Loyalist" delegates, to draw from part of the citizens of Kingston an expres sion of hostility to Home Rule for Ireland, a meeting packed in so far as a public meeting can be packed, not only land, but loud, hearty and enthusiastic cheers were given for Messrs. Gladstone Church in Scotland were brought to an and Parnell, the leaders of the English ing ceremony were worthy of this the greatest event which has occurred in the and Irish masses. These cheers were much more enthusiastic than the Kings. ton daily press admits. Orangemen were at the Kington meeting, arrayed against Orangemen, and for the first time there was a downright split in the camp. Have not the Kingston Home Rulers made their power felt? Messrs. Smith and Kane now pretend to feel ashamed of any Orangeman toasting "To Hell with the Pope." This toast, common in the slums of Belfast, where his influence to call an impiety. With this impiety he charges Mr. Robinson, but the latter indignantly repudiates the charge. No decent or reputable man, not to speak at all of influential citizens, was seen on the platform at the Kingston meeting, turned by Mr. Robinson into an utter rout. There were thereon a few Orange heelers and second rate politicians, hangers on, hewers of wood and drawers of water to unprincipled leaders, and a half-dozen wretched Protestant ministers, who are known to represent nobody or anything but hatred of Ireland-Careys and Gallaghersnames suggestive of the Dublin "Bird's (vulture's) Nest," and Mrs. Smiley of proselytzing soup notoriety. The News says the cries of the Ocange majority in the meeting against Mr. Robinson's amendment were like "the roaring of a herd of bulls." The Whig says the meeting was a "bedlam." The texts put into the mouths of the "Delegates" are ad-

was, we see, obliged, out of respect for his 10,000 Scotch Catholics, to reputiate one sentence in the speech of "the person pamed Smith." His Lordship never attyinamed Smith." His Lordship never attrinamed Smith." His Lordship never attri-buted stupidity to the Scottish nation. His a judgment too sound, his a scholar-ship too ripe for such a monstrous abaurdity. None but men of the mental absurdity. None but men of the mental and moral worth of "loyalist" delegates could lay such an indictment at the door of a great race. But, besides, the Bishop of Kingston has close relations, relation of paternal affection, with worthy inheritors of Scottish name and fame in Canada and all know how he loves that noble

THE CATHOLAC RECORD.

people. "The Bishop of Kingston," says Fathe Kelly in his letter to the Kingston Daily Press, "boasts of 10,000 Scotch Catholic among his spiritual children. They are highly esteemed and cherished by him,

and he in return is warmly loved by them. Far from thinking them 'stupid,' he admires them, and frequently extols them in public and private, as a model people, distinguished for solidity of judgment and practical wisdom and honest enacity of purpose in all the affairs of life, combined with editying reverence for the traditions and customs of their ancient race, loyalty to kith and kin,

and unalterable attachment to holy church and the faith of their fathers." Kingston proudly ranges herself with her sister cities of Canada in favor of justice to Ireland. For this triumph, for triumph it is in no ordinary sense, Ireland is in debted to the towering intellectual strength, matchless eloquence and tire-less energy of the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, sixth Bishop of Ontario's most ancient See.

## SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Church of Scotland has since the estoration of the Catholic hierarchy, sprung into life and activity, displaying an eprung into life and activity, displaying an energy which promises a happy and fruit-ful future. Scotland's perversion was to our mind the greatest loss experienced by the church at the time of the great revolt against divine authority and teaching in the sixteenth century. The Scotlish people, with their vigorous, hardy intellectual power, their courage, virility and force of character, their natural love of right and truth, were to-day among the first

and greatest sources of Catholic strength had not they been then ruthlessly robbed of the precious gift of faith. There are, we are pleased to see, signs of better days a-coming in that historic land to which the world is indebted for so many of its monuments of genius in oratory, statesmanship and learning, The Scottish correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal gives the readers of that paper, in its issue of the 4th ult. many teresting details concerning the National Council recently held at Fort Augustus. For the benefit of our many readers interested in Scottish ecclesiastical affairs, we gladly reproduce that portion of the cor- Oblates of Mary and the Mariata. Among respondent's letter dealing with the the orders of women are the Ursulines of Council :

On Thursday of last week the sittings Sisters of the Poor.

nd. The splendor and pomp of the close

to Home by Archbishop Smith, and in the course of the day a reply was re-ceived from his Holiness, warmly thanking the assembled prelates and clergy, and imparting the Apostolic benediction. At vespers, on Sunday evening, which were sung in presence of all the bishops, an eloquent sermon was preached in Gaelic by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles to a crowded congre-gation. Every evening during the Counc Bute and Arran, and the Outer and Inner Hebrides. The See of Argyle was founded about 1200. Its last Bishop before the restoration of the hierarchy was James Hamilton, appointed July 14th, 1553. The See

Argyll and the lales to a crowded congre-gation. Every evening during the Coun-cil solemn benediction was given by one or other of the bishops. Well may this Council cause joy to the Catholics of Scotland. By it have been laid the foundations on which the true "Auld Kirk" may be rebuilt as the national church of the country. It much of the Isles is said to have been founded

by St. Patrick, who consecrated Germanus its Bishop. It was united to Man till the end of the 14th century, and was vacant "Auld Kirk" may be total, national church of the country. for 325 years after the death of Roderick Maclean in 1553. Its present Bishop is to mind the gigantic strides Catholicism has made here within the last half century the Right Rev. Angus Macdonald, consecrated May 23, 1878. He is assisted by Up till 1878 there was no hierarchy, and only vicars apostolic, three in number administered the sffairs of the Church. 20 priests, who from the destitution of the people, and the physical inhospitality of Scotland then was but a "mission." Now it is recognized by the Holy See as a nation in which the Church is established the region to be attended, have almost superhuman difficulties to contend with nation in which the Church is established in full, with a hierarchy consisting of two archbishops and four bishops. More than this—the priests, chapels, and faity have enormously increased of late. Fifty years ago, the clergy did not exceed a score, the Catholic people could be counted only by hundreds, and the churches were but few. But at present, so rapid has been the increase, there are over 300 priests, 510 places of worship, and an estimated Catholic population of 342,500. Undoubtedly this great augmentation of the Church in Scotland is due to the influx of people from Ireland, who in the work of the holy ministry. A DECAYING INSTITUTION. When the Protestant Church of Ireland was in 1869 disestablished and disendowed,

it was at once foreseen that a similar fate must soon await its sister establishments of England and Wales. More than half the population of England consists of of the Church in Scotland is due to the influx of people from Ireland, who carried with them their faith, and who were no sconer landed than by their small, but generously and constantly given contributions, dotted the country with Catholic edifices. Among several Scotch priests another source of increase to the numbers of the Church is anticipa-ted. They consider that once the Presbyeither Catholics or non-conformists, but in Wales nine out of every ten of the people disclaim all allegiance to the state church, which they are iniquitously forced to maintain-often out of scanty earnings and profits. Things have, however, com e to a head in the matter of tithe payments ed. They consider that once the Presb in the ancient principality, and one of the terian Church is deprived of its present State aid, to effect which there is a growearliest of the great political struggles of the future will be on the question of the ing agitation amongst Protestants, that system of religion will die for want of disestablishment of the church in Wales. Our hearty sympathy, as an advocate of Home Rule and just laws, go out to the people of Wales. This fine, generous and intelligent population gave Ireland the benefit of an almost unanimous Parliamentary support in the late election contest, and will for this, if for no other reason, mesns; that it was a movement of no historical importance, and that the Catho-lic Church is still the "Auld Kirk" of have Irish support in their uprising against ecclesiastical despotism and rapacity. In he church is still the "Auld Kirk" of their land. For such a change in the minds of the people, the Catholic Church, now being raised to her full canonical position by the Council at Fort Augustus, is fully prepared." the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 4th, appears a very interesting communication rom its Welsh correspondent. He gives the following particulars indicative of the

Scotland is ecclesiastically divided into six state of feeling prevailing throughout the dioceses, of which two are Metropolitan principality on the subject of tithe paying : On Monday a large and influential meet-ing of farmers was held in the National Schools, Pentre Clyn, Llaufair, to consi-der the action they should adopt towards the rectors of the various parishes who Sees, viz., St Andrews and Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The Archbishop of St. Andrews and Elinburgh is the Most Rev. Wm. Smith. His diocese includes Elinburghshire, Berwickshire, Fifeshire (southern have given notice of their intention to distrain for tithes. It was decided to intention to part). Haddingtonshire, Linlithgowshire, take united action to resist the payment Peeblesshire, Roxburghsbire, Selkirkshire, of tithes to the utternost, and to institute a constitutional agitation for the total re-peal of the impost. It was stated that at a previous meeting thirty farmers en-rolled their names, and determined to have and Stirlingshire (Northern part). There are in the diocese 41 secular priests and 13 regulars, divided amongst the Jesuite. their goods sold at public auction. The excitement here is intense, but at Jesus, the Sisters of Mercy, and the Little

present active operations between the rec-tors and the tenant farmers are confined

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besides communities of the Benedictine Rudical Unionists led by Chamberlain to besides communities of the Benedictine Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration, Sisters of St. Joseph and Servants of the Sacred Heart. The diocese of Argyll and the Iales, comprising the Counties of Argyll and Inverness (south of a line drawn from the northern extremity of Loch Luing to the junction of the Counties of Inverness, Aberdeen, and Bauff); the Islands of a greater political disturbing agency than appears on the surface. It is the cloud no appears on the surface. It is the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which may fore-shadow a devastating political storm destructive to the Tory administration." The success of the agitation in Wales means not alone the doom of the Tory government, but the effacement of the whole Anglican state establishment. This Church or system has certainly long survived its usefulness. If it have any true principle of life, it is time to test it by placing it on a level with the other religious ystems in the country. Its claim to be the successor of the old English Catholic church, the church of Edward the Confessor, Becket, Fisher, and More, now only excites derision when mentioned. The creation of spoliation, it is time it made restitution to the people it

has despoiled, or at all events cease drawing on them for a support to which it is not entitled. For it "the night comes on that knows not morn." And of it

soon will be sung : A heap of dust alone remains of thee, 'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be,

ABLY DISPOSED OF.

The Belleville Ontario of Sept. 29th, in series of piquant paragraphs, disposes of the Kane.Smith "filth and ferocity" demonstration held in that town the evening before. Accustomed to the plaudits of ignorant Orange rabbles, these vulgar representatives of "loyalist" outrage cannot withstand the pungent criticism of Canadian intelligence. Our sprightly contemporary thus brushes away the delegates' claim that they represent the law, order, peace and loyalty of Ireland :

"Coming as they did from Belfast men, leading representatives of those Orange-men whose mnrderous attacks on their Catholic neighbors and whose defiance of law has lately made that city notoriof law has lately made that city notori-ous, the assumption that they represent the true Ireland would be amusing only that it is nauscating. If the Land League has erred in not using its influence more powerfully to prevent outrage, how much more should we condemn their traducmore should we condemn their traduc-ers who, pluming themselves on their Protestantism and patriotism, preach veiled treason and deny the rights of the majority of their fellow.cit-izens to the privileges of citizen-ship. They assert that no Protestant is a Home Ruler, and when confronted with facts take refuge on the ejaculation, "Oh there are Protestants and Protestants" there are Protestants and Protestants." Yes, thank God, there are Protestants who do not think the only way to serve God is to carse the Pope, maliga their Catholic neighbors and heap upon their innocent heads the revenge for injurious sustained by Protestants in a darker age. There are Protestants in a darker age. I have are Protestants who do not go about in the guise of messengers of the Prince of Peace to rouse the worst passions and prejudices of religious bigotry aud There are Protestants who believe that examples are better than precepts and who would show their Catholic neighbors a

as well to the development of the strength was of a as to the augmentation of the prosperity of Christian Hungary. Of these Sovereign Pontiffs, Leo XIII. especially instancesPope | Bourbon Clement VIII., who gave such material ance. A

assistance to the Hungarians against the

to permi

Romano

before 1

OUT. 9, 1886.

between Turks. From that time, the reciprocity of re-Romano gard between the people and the crown two Crow of Hungary on the one part, and the sudden 1830 cu Holy See on the other, has never ceased to exists, whereupon the Sovereign and of c Pontiff congratulates the Hungarian nation the var on its ceaseless fidelity. The evils of cur day have, however, been all

two cou introduced amongst the Hungarians, a but the amongst other peoples, dangers to which maxims the Holy Father wishes to call their attenthem ha tion, that they may combat and overcome the que them. On this point the Holy Father seem to enumerates all the evil results for the hap- isolation through piness of society which spring from the application of the principles inspired by of revo rationalism, liberalism, and socialism, and are Spai clearly indicates that the Catholic religion | aid coul alone, is the true strength, and help and At a gi happiness of nations. found a

It is therefore eminently desirable that portion the Church should enjoy the fullest liberty French in the kingdom of Hungary, and that she assi consequently every obstacle to the free higher the tal exercise of religion should be eliminated from the laws. helped

The Sovereign Pontiff recalls the princiand assi ples of Christian marriage, the maintenance of which is so essential as well for the honor and security of families as for the safety of Society. He consequently rejoices that the invalidity of marriages between Christians and for inst Jews has been upheld, and exhorts the Hungarians to keep firm in their deter- | it is tru mination to respect in this regard the pres- senate, criptions of Holy Church, none the less than in respect of civil marriages, which governm the Pope again anathematizes and for- to cont bids to Catholics. In the matter of tions of schools the Holy Father also renews the also be condemnations pronounced on mixed, has sou neutral, and lay schools, and recommends more a that by every available means the awful Europe calamity of godless education be the ver spared the Hungarian people. On this French point the Holy Father exhorts the Bishops | about the that they warn fathers of families never | nations to send their children to any school in armies which their faith is in the least danger | nificant of contradiction, and that schools be founded, under the guidance of Bishops and priests, wherein their holy faith will been of be taught, protected and held in honor.

Directing attention to the magnificent | theorie institution of Catholic learning founded not, ho by Cardinal Pazmany at Buda-Pesth, the took t Holy Father earnestly expresses the second desire that institutions of this kind be Europe ever faithful to the spirit which prompted policy their foundation, a spirit eminently Russia, Catholic according to which institutions the Au of a like character, to meet the wants of her the times, should be established and soldier endowed. But if such care must be given Germa the education of youth in general, with and A what solicitude must not the formation | The gr of the clergy be watched ? The Sovereign | for the Pontiff, in an admirable exposition of the ation virtues required by the sacerdotal state They u specially resting or Bishops to see to the strict observance of an effe umph. all the prescriptions of canon law, even as the integrity of doctrine in regard of preven certain fallacious opinions. Finally, the in Fra Holy Father, invoking the protection of tween the Blessed Virgin, to whom the kingdom | at all of Hungary is consecrated, prays for its ests ar happiness and prosperity, of which religately ion is the true basis, and blesses Bishop, Napol clergy and people, all of whom he unites The as one family in his paternal love. seat the sta FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY. gave o selves L'Univers, discussing French foreign on, con vinces. policy, says that the European balance of power has been long since destroyed. It enthus had subsisted, after a fashion, through the the de rivalry of interests between the powers of was a the North. The accord now established party strong between them makes their policy dominant. France is isolated, and her isolation his un is completing itself by her own will, and as The a result by her own choice. This deplor- effect able situation has been since 1830 imposed tury on her statesmen by the Revolution, of strong which she has not ceased to propagate the of we maxims and sustain the interests. She and u has not even been able to combine with | tary England, the ally of revolution on the con- ciple tinent. To day, owing to the development | and c given European armaments, an English again alliance were to the French nation almost | Revol absolutely worthless, Could it bring us power fifty thousand men ? England applauded milits the second empire, and gave it free trade; has r but she also welcomed with glad acclaim power the erection of the German empire. She is policy no longer, in the true sense, a European She power, and consequently interests herself | build less and less in the solution of the Eastern | exist questicn. grave Many journals seem to attach importtwee ance to an alliance between France and Engla Russia. Russia came spontaneously to conti the assistance of the House of Bourbon for H during the Revolution. That family powe restored, the Czar Alexander at once pro- ponsi posed a family alliance to Louis XVIII. strug The diplomatic correspondence of Talley. in f rand, recently published, shows how look that wily statesman prevented this selve alliance, by persuading his weak-minded | ing p sovereign that the House of Bourbon with

and of p again be princip sense t erected tem of govern

authori arming Europe

history of Catholicism in this country since the previous Council had been held 327 years ago. At nine o'clock on Thurs-day morning Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the little church attached to the morning Fight attached to he monastery at Fort Augustus where the Council assembled. The sanctuary was one blaze of splendour. Within it were the Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Glasgow; and the Bishops of Aberdeen Galloway, Argyli, and Dunkeld, all robed in full canonicals, with rich red copes and gleaming mitree and croziers. The relig-ious orders, including the Benedictine monks of the monastery, who wore their sombre habits and curiously-formed black cowls, were, with the secular clergy, seated in the body of the church. So also were many of the laity, among whom were Lord Lovat, Lady Stafford, the Hon. Lady Sausse, Mr. Stewart, of Ballechin; Mr. D. P. Macdonald, Invern-evis and Captain Chisholm, Glassburn. n full canonicals, with rich red copes and Balteenin ; Mr. D. P. Macdonald, Invern-evis and Captain Chisholm, Glasshurn. After Mass the bishops signed the decrees of the Council, which were laid upon the altar for the purpose, and which are to be forwarded to the Pope. Acclamations were then sung to the Holy Trinity, and prayers were offered up for his Holiness, for the Archhiberg of Fait Holiness, for the Archbishops of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the bishops and the clergy, a constituting the Church ; for the people of the Church, for the nation, and for the Queen. Subsequently a procession of the bishops and priests, the Council having been completed, retired from the church been completed, retired from the church to the monastery. In the procession a banner of the Blessed Virgin was carried by Mr. Stewart, and a banner of St. Joseph by Captain Chisholm. The sing-ing of the *Te Deum*, as the bishops and clergy proceeded to the monastery, con-cluded this memorable chapter in the cluded this memorable chapter in the resurrected Catholic Church in Scotland. the mouths of the "Delegates" are ad-mitted to have been mendacious. They dared not defend themselves. They ran away as culprits and shame pursues them. The standard of Home Rule, so firmly planted in Kingston by the citizens of worth and respectability—with their patriotic B shop at their head—zannot be shaken by the bombast and braggadocio of the "loyalist" delegates. The good seed sown by that eloquent prelate has already

The See of St. Andrews was founded before the year A. D. 900, and erected into a Metropolitan See by bull of Pope Sixtus IV. in 1472. The See of Glasgow was founded by St. Mungo about the year A. D. 543 and made a Metropolitan See by Ball of Pope Innocent VIII, 9th June, 1492. Its titular is Most Rev. Charles Eyre, formally Archbishop of Anezarba, and Apostolic delegate for Scotland. It is the most populous and important diocese in the country. It includes the counties of Lanark, Ayr, (northern part), Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Stirling (southern part). There are in the diocese 141 priests, of whom 116 are seculars, and twenty-five regulars. The religious communities of men are the Jesuits, Vincentians, Passionists, Franciscans and Marists. Among the religious communities of women are the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Sisters of Charity and the Little Sisters of the Poor. The diocese of Aberdeen comprises the shires of Aberdeen, Banff. Inverness N., Kincardine, Moray, Nairn Ross and Caithness. This See was founded in 1063 at Mortlock, and transferred in 1125 to Aberdeen. It was vacant for 301 years after the reformation. Its bishop is the Right Rev. John Macdonald, formerly Bishop of Nicopolis and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. There are in the diocese forty-eight priests, of whom forty are seculars, and the remainder fathers of the Benedictine order. The diocese of adherents of the establishment are few, Dunkeld, whose titular is the Right Rev. and in many parishes consist of seats and paying most respectful atten-tion to everything said and done in the new church. At Vesjers and Benediction, which commenced at 7.30 p. m., Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy delivered a very loquent lecture of over an hour's duration, on the Rule

ad an interview with a tenant-farmer of Flanrhaidr, who stated that of 300 farmers in the parish, no less than two hundred and fifty refused to pay the tithes at the Audit on the 13th of July, and that there was no reason to believe that any of them had since paid. As illustrating the depression in agricul-ture the farmer declared that calves which four years ago sold for  $\pounds 10$  would not now realise  $\pounds 5$ . Butter at the same time

was worth 4d to 6d per pound more, corn realised a much lower rate now, and there was a corresponding failure in every pro-duce of the farm. At Lianarmon the rector, the Rev. Mr. Evans, was under police protection on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, several men being stationed in and about the gentleman walked to the parish church he was guarded by two members of the Denbighshire constabulary.

Dealing with the question, the Ottawa Free Press of the 18th declares that the inevitable has come, and one of the next great triumphs of the Liberal party will be the disestablishment of the church in Wales. The anti-tithe movement has taken the country like wild-fire and assumed formidable proportions. The people of Wales have long given loyal support to the Liberal party, and now ask of lucidity, comprehensiveness and conthat party, in terms which will know not refusal, for the disestablishment of a state church in which they have no belief. The Free Press rightly declares the Welsh Pontiff begins by recalling the deliverance people exceptionally moral and religious, but almost unanimously hostile to the State Church. They are very intelligent and comparatively well educated. The George Rigg, was founded 1115, and the parson, the squire and their salvation of the Hungarian people.

way to live by neaceshly accordin their dues and maintaining their own instead of hoggishly demanding all on pain of a religious crusade."

The people of Canada, lovers of freedom and constitutional government, are not the class that Mesers. Kane and Smith can successfully reach. They cannot, as the Toronto Tribune so justly contends, leave any lasting impression here in favor of the abnormal, anachronistic, and illogical views they propound. The Orange Sentinal and Ottawa Citizen, and like equalid and inferior journals, may applaud them, but this is the applause of the imported Ballykilbeggian groundling, not of the Canadian freeman.

#### QUOD MULTUM.

The encyclical Quod Multum, recently addressed by the Sovereign Pontiff to the Bishops of Hungary, has deservedly attracted wide-spread attention. It is the good fortune of the present Pontificate that all its official utterances are so eagerly scanned by the world at large. The Papal letters of Leo XIII. are monuments ciliatory power. L'Univers gives a substantial and interesting resume of the letter Quod Multum. The Sovereign of Buda, of which the bi-centenary was lately celebrated, and stating that this event offers him a happy occasion to confer with the Bishops of Hungary-as he had long desired to do-on matters affecting the honor of the Christian name, and the