THE CATHOLIC RECORD

very greates' mischief in Scotland and in eral prejudice and raise an alarm in the England, alienating from the cause of Home Rule many thousands of honest voters. In another contest Home Rule will not be burdened by aristocratic support. The fame will be a plain one between the masses against the classes.

SPIRITUAL RETREAT.

On Monday, August 30th, will be commenced, in the Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city, a spiritual retreat for ladies. It will close on Saturday morning, September 4th. Three sermons will be preached daily, at 9.30 a. m., 3.30 and 7.30 p. m. Cards of invitation may be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. Many ladies of London, and not a few in distant places, look anxiously forward to the occurrence each year of the spiritual exercises mentioned. The good ladies of the Sacred Heart are truly deserving all praise and the gratitude of very many of our Catholic ladies for the deep interest they at all times evince in distinct and for your honor and your loyalty. Your loyalty and general good conduct have obtained for you the approbation and confidence of the governtheir spiritual welfare.

PERSONAL.

We are pleased to note that our esteemed friend, John Wright, Eq , who had for some time past been confined to his home with a serious attack of illness, is once more recovered and able to attend to his duties as superintendent of the grand new church under course of construction in Guelph. Many, indeed, were the warm personal friends who looked anxiously from day to day for the time they would once again greet an old and valued acquaintance in the enjoyment of good health, and all thank God that an estimable citizen, a good husband and father, has been spared to erjoy the esteem of all who know him.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

AN ELOQUENT AND CONVINCING APPEAL ON BEHALF OF HOME RULE BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLEARY OF KINGSTON. STIRRING TRIBUTES TO THE ABILITIES

Port Arthur Sentinel, August 9. The following letter from His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, who is at present on a visit here, with the Papal Ablegate and other distinguished ecclesiastics is self-explanatory:

Port Arthur, Lake Superior,

Canada, August 7th, 1886
To His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Arch bishop of Cashel:

MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP :- Before leaving Kingston for a couple of weeks' vacation, I got your Grace's letter acknowledging receipt of the draft I had sent you for the amount of my people's second contribution to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. I have to day much pleasure in enclosing another draft, representing £360 11s. and 11d. for the same fund. My first remittance, through Lord Mayor Sullivan, was from the city of Kingston alone: the second from Kingston city and the town of Brockville; the present one if from the following: the present one is from the followin parishes in my diocese:

 parishes in my diocese:
 \$134 50

 Kingston city.
 \$193 450

 Belleville city.
 509 30

 Napanee.
 147.50

 Read.
 64 30

are not exclusively Irish or Catholic. Scotch, French and English, Presbyterians, Methodists and Anglicans, have united with us in paying this tribute of sympathy and sustainment to our long-oppressed country and her parliamentary champions to vindicate by peaceful and strictly legal methods, her imprescriptible right of self-legislation. All have been moved by a common conviction, that the system of law-making which has rendered Canada signally legal. The prosperous and mitad. law-making which has rendered Canada signally loyal, prosperous and united, despite the diversity and old world rivalry of its constituent peoples casually, as it of its constituent peoples casually, as it were, thrown together, and has converted were, thrown together, and has converted the Irish settlers, who were naturally discontented at home and disgusted with British rule, into heartily loyal, law-abiding and most exemplary subjects of Her Majesty in this Dominion, ought to be yielded ungrudgingly to Irishmen dwelling on Irish soil. If the concession be not made with good grace on the title of Ireland's heritage among the family of nations, or by way of reparation for cennations, or by way of reparation for centuries of grievous wrong, or as a treaty of peace between two beligerent races, mutually hurtful and equally invincible, or, in fine, as a logical development of the pre-eminently English principle of Representative Government, assuredly it ought, as educated Canadians think, be deemed worthy of acceptance by practical Englishmen as a thoroughly proved and approved experiment for the termination of international warfare.

William from the Preprince of Outcome

Writing from the Province of Ontario, be permitted to observe that the English distrust of Irish Catholics, and the same prejudices, real or feigned, that induced the rural population of England to vote adversely to Ireland at recent elections, prevailed in this Protestant Province also at the period of the first Irish immigration.

My venerable predecessor, the Most ev. and Hon. Alexander Macdonell, Rev. and Hon. Alexander Macdonell, first Bishop of Kingston, a Scotchman and member of the Legislative Council of Canada, in a circular addressed "to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada" on Dec. 1st, 1838, makes the following state-

eral prejudice and raise an alarm in the Province on the arrival of the first batch of Irish Catholic emigrants, in the settlement of Perth (Ontario). They were reported as riotous, mutinous, and what not. An application was made for a military force to put them down, and this report was sent to the Home Government. Being at the time on the continent of Europe, the Colonial Minister, Earl Bathurst, wrote to me to hasten my return to Canada, as the Irish emigrants were getting quite unruly. On coming to London, and calling at the Colonial Office, I assured Lord Bathurst that, if fair play were given to the Irish Catholics and justice done to them, I would pledge my play were given to the Irish Catholics and justice done to them, I would pledge my life, their conduct would be as loyal and orderly as that of any of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Wilmot Horton, the Under Secretary, who happened to be in the office at the time, requested that I would give him that assurance in writing, in order that he may take 't to the Council which was just going to the Verney approbation and confidence of the govern-ment, notwithstanding the attempts that

was made to create a general prejudice."
Haif a century has elapsed since those
words were written, and to day the Bishop of Kingston re-echces the sentiments of his illustrious predecessor. The Irish Catholics of Upper Canada are held in Catholics of Upper Canada are held in universal respect by all sections of Protestants, because of their peaceful demeanour, their ardent religious spirit, their sobriety and industry, their warmth of friendship towards every honest neighbor, irrespective of his religion, and their firm allegiance to their sovereign and the institutions of their adopted country. "Justice and fair play" have ountry. "Justice and fair play" been, as a rule, accorded to them by the Protestant majority in Ontario, and the Protestant majority in Ontario, and the result is peace and good will and harmony of social intercourse among all classes. Hence to my frequent inquiries concerning their condition in the several districts of the extensive diocese of Kingston I get but one answer from my people everywhere: "Why should we not be happy in this country since we can enjoy in peace the fruits of our industry; our lands are our own, and the laws are of our own making."

My dear Lord, we in Canada shall con-

tinue to pray for the success of Ireland's cause; and our hope shall be, that the final solution of the Home Rule question may be likened in history to the oft-told tale of the Sibylline books.

remain,
My dear Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's sincere friend,
† JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston

The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, delivered a powerful discourse last evening at St. Andrew's Church, on the subject of Catholic unity, which was listened to for an hour with the deepest attention. Before entering upon his subject he explained that the object of the visit of the bishops was recreation and rest. He also expressed the gratification they felt at the spontaneous and hearty reception extended to the Bishop of London and himself by the members of the church in this section of the country, and also at the honor done Mgr. O'Brien as the emissary of His Holiness the Pope. The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The following anecdote from the Lon-don Telegraph illustrates the spirit which Tralee on Saturday, July 10th, Mr. Baron ctiense upon him, and a day or two after I saw him going home from my lodgings, and I believe he died afterward. (Laughter in court.) I am wrong in that—am I? The high Sheriff—He is on the Grand Jury at present, my lord. (Laughter.) His Lordship—I am happy to know that I am wrong in that, but he sustained very serious injury at all events, and I am glad to see that he is well again.

United Ireland.

United Ireland, Lord Aberdeen and his wife were the incarnation of the new and better times that have been so fatally cut short. They were a living proof that the feeling be tween the two countries is not irreconcileable. They betrayed themselves a most sympathetic understanding of Irish feeling. and their sympathy—frank, unpatroniz-ing, democratic, and hard working— aroused a profound reciprocal sentiment in the Irish heart. As the first Lord Lieu-tenant under Mr. Gladstone's scheme, we have not the slightest doubt that Lord Abardeen would have exceeded in deing have not the slightest doubt that Lord Aberdeen would have succeeded in doing what twenty generations of English conquerors have ignominously failed to do. He would have knit Irish and British hearts together. All that is now at an end—for the present at all events. We don't lay aside or cool our gratitude to English friends; but our dealings for some time to come must be with English foes. This is probably the last (as it is almost the first) word of sympathy with almost the first) word of sympathy with an occupant of Dublin Castle that is likely to appear in these pages until another period of woeful strife and bitterness shall have passed. The Irish people will be all the stronger in the eyes of civilized mankind in combating the rule of manacles which is to come if they show that they are not insensible the nobler methods of government which are now definitely laid aside for the pres-ent. We think that Lord Aberdeen's

departure offers an opportunity for such an outpouring of Irish feeling as will strike the world's ear, and will be remembered in days when relations of a ver different order will subsist between Iris Nationalists and their chief jailors in Dub Canada, in a circular addressed to the line of Catheland and the country and every trade body and National organization.

**Attornatists and their chief jailors in Dublines, 1838, makes the following state-defining the municipalities and representative bodies throughout the country and every trade body and National organization.

London Universe. Wonderful the progress being made by the Catholic Church in the United Kingdom. A good many still living can remember the time that to be a Catholic remember the time that to be a Catholic rendered a person disqualified for almost all social and political rights and privileges. Now Catholic churches and Catholic congregations are spreading themselves broadcast throughout England and Scotland. We have had even a Catholic Lord Chancellor, and if this Union lasts long enough we may soon have an Irish Lord Lieutenant. When some of us were born a Catholic member of Parliament was a legal impossibility. FourteenCatholic candidates had the temerity to contest English and Scotch constituencies last election, and five of constituencies last election, and five of them were returned. The new Parlia-ment contains eighty two Catholic mem-bers, an increase of thirty three within the last twenty years. Steady going progress this. Parliamentary represen-tation is very good, no doubt: but the progress of the Church itself is better, and its progress. and its progress becomes greater every year. Thanks be to God. Error has long enough been upheld by Acts of Parliament and brute force.

Cleveland Universe. When the sectarian preachers ape the confessional, they, or those thereby affected, are not inapt to come to grief. Last week, a preacher at a camp-meeting in New Carlisle, this State, converted a man who acknowledged to having stolen a watch a few days before. The penitent gave the watch and name of owner to the gave the watch and name of owner to the preacher. The preacher gave both to the Chief of Police. The penitent now languishes in jail.

Boston Pilot. As we go to press, the Orange riots in Belfast grow bloodier and deadlier. The gods have made the Orangemen mad. It is not the blood of Home Rulers they see streaming in the gutters and splashed on the walls of Belfast: it is the life-blood of their own criminal and cowardly order. their own criminal and cowardly order.
They have posed as "loyal and peaceable subjects," etc., and only the disarmed poor people in their neighborhood saw the caitiff pistol and torch under their cloaks. The mask is now dropped, and the world sees them as they are, and as they have cursed Ireland since they went to Ulster. Churchill and Salisbury and Chamberlain, by egging them on to violence, have done Ireland inestimable service. The Irish people whom they attack have not once been the assailants. They defend themselves, of course; but the crime is openly

olly on the Orange side. Mr Secretary Manning is one member of President Cleveland's Cabinet who has dared to have an opinion on the Irish question. We have no doubt that Mr Cleveland himself knows his mind on the matter, and that his view is not far different from that of his Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Manning says:—'It seems to me that Mr. Parnell really holds the field, not in the sense of being an absolute dictator of what the solution of the Irish problem shall finally be, but as being able to enforce some sort of adjustment on the lines fairly enough described as 'Home Rule.' Mr. Parnell's presentation of the issue as a practical politician and legislator and his tactics throughout have been masterly. When he appeared dared to have an opinion on the Irish question. We have no doubt that Mr demonstrated his power to hold his votes, the day for Irish Home Rule was won.

Every one with experience in a legislative body or a convention knows the power of even one sixth or one-seventh of the whole body when the remainder in discommonly understood, is of course prewhole body when the remainder is divi ded in two parties about equal in strength.

Mr. Parnell demonstrated that he could dissolve Parliament and unmake ministers. It was a perception of that tremendous fact which compelled Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone—the Tories and the Liberals—to court with Ireland and Par-nell."

Matthew Arnold, who is in this country (though very few people seem to be aware of his presence), has written to the London Times telling what he "supposes" about American public opinion on the Irish question. His letter proves once more that he is perfectly wrongheaded, and quite incapable of forming a correct estimate of public opinion, however plain it may be. He says that the opinion of "serious" people in America is against Mr. Gladstone. In the next breath he says: "Americans, one and all, sincerely believe that the Irish ought to have control of their own local affairs," Well, this is exactly what Gladstone thinks, so that Matthew contradicts and disproves in this sentence what he had said in the previous one. He ought to give up writing about men and things of the present day and go into the history business with James Anthony Froude. The champion liar and the champion prig of modern times would make a strong team, and their writings would exactly suit the intellectual wants of a certain kind of Englishmen. Neither of them has any more business or any more fitness to discuss the Irish question or to talk about Matthew Arnold, who is in this counmore business or any more fitness to dis-cuss the Irish question or to talk about American public opinion than Randolph Churchill has to tell us what we shall do

with the negroes in the South. N. Y. Freeman's Journal. "There are persons who assist at Mass without either rosary or prayer book. I hope the Freeman's Journal will give them a rap. I want to mark that copy for one of this class that I notice every Sunday." Such zeal deserves its reward. May we ask our correspondent where her eyes were when she was taking such careful note for publication? Not on her prayerhote for publication? Not on her prayer-book. But perhaps she—virtuous crea-ture!—knows it by heart. If so, let her charitably conclude that her neighbor does, too. Speaking of prayer-books, parents and guardians would do well to parents and guardians would do well to doctrine. . . The Catholic doctrine on see that their charges are provided with the subject is perfectly definite; and it is them at Mass, or with resaries. Children

tion in the city to combine in rendering the closing scere of Lord Aberdeen's Viceroyalty one that shall descend to history as a spectacle of how passionately the Irish people can respond to kindness, as we will by and by have an opportunity of showing how amply we can repay insult and misgovernment. We are at the parting of the ways. Let us give Lord Aberdeen a cheery God speed on his primrose path, before we plunge into the gloomier ways we will have to tread ourselves for a time before the final dawning of the day. more consolatory and devotional than long prayers written in bad English and full of what a Frenchman might call "idiotismes," which we call foreign idioms.

Pittsburg Catholic. If homes are made Catholic, they are made happy. If not—if the entire responsibility of properly educating the children is left to the teacher and the Church, as in so many instances it is, then the number of happy homes is diminished. The influence of home life is sensibly growing less and less in America. The sacred tradition of home are not venerated as they used to be years ago. In fact, i the truths were spoken, Americans, Cath olics as well as Protestants, hardly under stand what veneration means. The roots of the evils that fill the hearts of parents and guardians of souls with sorrow, is in the neglect to make the home a Christian Catholic home. Preserve the Catholic family, and there need be no fear for the e of the Church in this or any other future land.

Catholic Standard.

The current opinion that Bishop Gilmour was converted by Father Magorien is a mistake, but both his parents were. He himself was received into the Church He himself was received into the Church by Father Rafferty, then Pastor of Potts-ville, and afterwards the first Pastor of St. Francis' Church, Philadelphia. At that time, in 1843, before there was a church at Port Carbon, Bishop Gilmour lived at Combola, a small town now within the limits of the New Philadel-phia parish. For a whole week heferphia parish. For a whole year before he became a Catholic he at-tended Mass every Sunday at St. Patrick's, Pottsville, walking thither a distance of five miles. His parents removed their residence afterwards to Port Carbon, but he spent only his brief Port Carbon, but he spent only his brief vacation intervals here during the time that he was a student at Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg. During these times, however, he closely cultivated the acquaintance of Father Magorien, and a warm attachment sprang up between them. That this continued to the end was shown by the Bishop's attendance and sermon at the old attendance and sermon at the old priest's funeral.

THE SCIENTIST PROCTOR ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

As a rule Protestants are apparently As a rule Protestants are apparently incapable of grasping the very ideal of Papal Infallibility. It is at first sight so impossible to their method of thinking that they cannot even be persuaded to consider the evidence and this is possibly the reason why one of the most self-evident of the doctrines of Christianity continues to be a stumbling-block to many well-meaning men. This infirmity is by no means confined to foolish or narrow-minded people; it is the case that those who on other matters are well-informed, or even fined to foolish or narrow-minded people; it is the case that those who on other matters are well-informed, or even learned; who in other questions may be regarded as men of common sense seem to leave behind them all the training of a lite and all discipline of thought when once religious questions are to be discussed. For this reason the candid acknowledgment of a sensible Protestant author, who has a world-wide reputation as an exact and well-informed writer on matters connected with astronomical matters connected with astronomical science, is well worth notice. Mr. R. A. Proctor has at last delivered his soul, and

Papal infallibility from the path of many an anxious Protestant inquirer. In the current number of Knowledge he writes:

The doctrine of Papal infallibility, as commonly understood, is of course, preposterous on the face of it. But the common mistakes about the doctrine are are themselves preposterous. One hears an ignorant but most zealous Protestant talk such nonsense as this: How can the Pope be infallible when such a Pope was notoriously unwise, and such another rope be intainable when such a Pope was notoriously unwise, and such another man of evil life? It would be just as reasonable to say: How can we believe David to have been inspired when we find reasonable to say: How can we believe David to have been inspired when we find that he behaved not only villainously, but most foolishly, in regard to Uriah the Hittite and his wife? Not quite absurd, though quite as incorrect, is the idea that Papal infallibility is disproved by the decision (supposing for the moment it received the Papal sanction) against Galileo; it is fairly matched by the mistake of supposing that a reasonable doctrine as to Bible inspiration would be shaken by the mistake of Matthew in asserting that all the kingdoms of the earth could be seen from some exceeding high mountain. The fact really is that the doctrine of Papal infallibility as it is really taught by the Catholic Church, is almost a corollary of the doctrine of Bible inspiration. According to the latter doctrine in its only reasonable form, men like Moses, David, Solomon, Ezra, Isaiah, and the like, in no sense to be regarded as the like, in no sense to be regarded as perfect, either in wisdom or in conduct, perfect, either in wisdom or in conduct, were inspired as respects certain matters which they addressed to men in regard to religion. The former doctrine, in the only form adopted by the Catholic Church, asserts that Popes, though in no sense to be regarded as perfect either in wisdom or in conduct have always here. wisdom or in conduct, have always been and always will be so far guided or re-strained (as the case may be), that if, or when, they addressed the whole Church when, they addressed the whole Church ex cathedra, on matters relating to morals or doctrine, their teaching will be true. In conduct a Pope may be imperfect or even wicked; in regard to science, art, or literature, he may be ignorant, or unwis in theological matters, even dealt with by a priest or a doctor of the Church, a Pope may make serious mistakes; but no Popelet his personal qualifications be what they may (let him be as overbearing as Moses, as unscrupulous as David, as selfish as Solomon, as ignorant as Matthew, as contentious as Paul), will ever address to the whole Church, ex cathedra, false teaching as to morals or as to doctrine. . The Catholic doctrine on the subject is perfectly definite: and it is

gard to Galileo's teaching, shown now to gard to Galileo's teaching, shown now to have been unsound does not in the slightest degree affect the doctrine of the infallibility either of the Pope or of the Church. The subject matter belonged neither to morals nor to faith; the decision was neither ex cathedra nor addressed to the whole Church; in not one single point does the case illustrate this doctrine of Papal Infallibility, as defined by the Vatican Council which pronounced that "The Roman Pontiff when he speaks ex cathedra, i.e., when in discharge of his office, as pastor and teacher of all Christians, he, in virtue of his supreme apostolic authority,

virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, defines a doctrine of faith or morals to be defines a doctrine of takin or morals to be held by the Universal Church, is, by the divine assistance, promised to him in the Blessed Peter endowed with that infallibility, wherewith our Divine Redeemer willed that His Church should be endowed to be added to the desired of the state of the in defining dectrines of faith and morals."

This is, of course, the teaching of history and the judgment of common sense. But how many Protestant writers can pass by the case of Galileo without a sneer, and how many have troubled themselves to ascertain the facts connected with it before pronouncing judgment on the Church? Mr. Proctor does not accept Church? Mr. Proctor does not accept the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope, but he deals with the facts, and the result, of course, is, that the everlasting Galileo difficulty is disposed of at once. It seems odd that such a treatment of such a subject should be rare, but it is unfortunately the fact that in hardly any case will a Protestant condescend to inform himself as to what Catholics really do believe, or to weigh the facts or test the statements on which he does not hesitate to convict the Catholic Church not merely of falsehood, but of inconceivable folly.—London Tablet.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

ST. MARY'S CONTRIBUTES ITS MITE. Below are given the names of those persons belonging to St. Mary's and vicin-ity who have subscribed to the Irish National Parliamentary fund, the amount subscribed being opposite the respective names. The total, \$230, has been for-warded to Mr. Parnell. RevPJBrennan ... \$10 Robert Quayle . .

Mrs Barton..... 10 Mich Brennan... Richard Kelly... 5 J Fleming, jr.... 5 J Kelly, jr...... 5 John Delaney... Pat Whelihan 5 Thos Healey..... 5 Luke Riley..... Stephen Myers... Pat Horner...... John Walsh..... 5 J Kennedy..... 5 E C Sheridan.... John Waten

M Murphy, sr

James Nagle

Thos Nagle

John Nagle

P Maloney

E WHarding

P Walah 5 John Markey... 5 John Leavlin... 5 Edward Nolan... 5 Miss M Sallon... 3 Miss M O'Connor P Walsh...... L Murphy...... J J Crabbe...... 3 Ferd Burgard.... 3 John Hanrahan... 2 Wm Weir Leon, Harstone.. W C Moscrip..... 2 Miss Fitzpatrick. 2 Alex Harrison... 2 C E Whelihan... Thos Egan....... James Madden... 2 James Currie.... 2 Mich Murphy, jr 2 John McLarkey. Mich O'Dea..... Michael Burns.... 2 Mrs Moore..... Wm Haney...... Wm Graham..... 2 Mrs Kelly..... 2 James Clifford... Mat O'Brien

Ed Brown Col McCully..... Mich Hassett.... John Leahen John Grady Owen Love..... R Fleming...... S Daly, jr..... J Han Thos Casey..... Dennis Clifford. Dan Flaherty.... Mich Keane..... Wm Tallon..... James Brennan... Mich Duffy John Gannon...
John Ready.... J Relihan J Fleming, er... John Devine ... Frank Markey... J M Fadden..... Mich Murphy. James Leary..... Paul Kelly..... David Currie.... Pat M Fadden... Thos Relihan. James Egan..... John Scott...... Edward Ronan.

Alex Collins

Mich O'Connor ...

2 Miss N McQuirk 2 John Kennedy... 2 Thos Lallon..... 2 Mich Phalen..... 2 J Henderson.... 2 Robert Patterson 2 James Killoran... 2 Mark Killoran ... 2 Mrs Keane..... 2 Wm McDermott. 2 James Kelly..... 2 Mich Burk..... 2 Pat Queenan 2 Peter Burk 2 S Daly, sr...... 2 Mich Whalen.... 2 Dan McKinnon. John Bowers Francis Bowers .. Chas Ready John Flannigan. W J Flannigan... John Karney James Ronan.... Mrs Leahen Patrick Kiley lartin Grady. Darby Davy \$1 John McCully John Connors.... 50 Patrick Nolan... 50 Moses St Clair .. A Lemond...... Jas Pickard...... Mark J Killoran nd..... 50 Mich Leavlin.... Pat Hughes..... ohn Hourigan, 50 John Genivan... 50 Robert Sully 50 Henry Carr Thos Marren ... 50

"GOD BLESS ABERDEEN!"

And others.

IRELAND'S FAREWELL TO THE LORD LIEU-TENANT,

TENANT,

Dublin, Aug. 9.

The farewell to the Viceroy, the Earl of Aberdeen, was a deep-felt popular ovation.

Only one year ago such a pageant as was seen on the 5th inst. when the people bade farewell to the Viceroy as he was leaving Dublin Castle, would have been deemed utterly impossible ever to occur. And to a Scotch Presbyterian! Dublin was en fete on the Nationalist as well on the Conseron the Nationalist as well on the Conservative side. Even Aberdeen looked aston ished as he drove along the streets in carriage which was preceded by that of the Lord Mayor, a Parnellite M. P. and others containing the whole of the Muni-cipal Council, while the once hated Dublin Castle minions immediately followed escorted by members of thirty-two trade

unions and the corporations of tempes-tuous Cork and turbulent Sligo. It is proper to hail the demonstration as a remarkable proof of how every theory of Home Rule, as embodied in the Viceof Home Rule, as embodied in the Viceroy, has assuaged the asperities, whether
civil or religious, in the heads and hearts
of Irishmen. Well does the Freeman's
Journal exclaim: "This evening's
demonstration may be accepted by Lord
Aberdeen as the outpouring of national
friendship and gratitude personally,
but it conveys also a lesson to the incoming Viceroy and his Government

which it will be well for them and for the country if they rightly interpret." Irishwhich it will be well for them.

country if they rightly interpret." IrishAmericans will find to day's occasion re-Americans will find to day's occasion reviving what they have heard or read about concerning the demonstrations in Dublin when the bells joyfully rang out Lord Westmoreland at the close of the old year and in January, 1795, rang in Lord Fitzwilliam's New Year. One Sir Thomas Esmode rode in the Fitzwilliam procession of the last century. Another rode in the procession on the 3d. Across Parliament Street the Common Council had stretched a banner bearing the gallant inscription. a banner bearing the gallant inscription,
"God bless the Countess of Aberdeen."
This was in gold letters on a
green ground, ornamented with thistles,
which blend with roses on the Aberdeen coat of arms. Banners and streamers were to be seen far and wide. Even in the hum-

to be seen far and wide. Even in the hum-bler quarters table cloths were waved from sticks—"as flags of truce from the Irish masses to England's classes," said a bystander in my hearing. The shops on the line of route were all closed. There was not space for an infant face at any window from which the procession was visible. There was a cavalry escort, of course, such as Castle-reagh had; but there was also a citizen reagh had; but there was also a citizen escort, to be counted by thousands, which that suicide did never have. The Viceroy looked happy, for August 3 was also his birthday, and he was now entering his 40th year. His wife smiled the smile of a true Home Ruler. She were a pale blue Irish poplin gown, trimmed with Limerick lace, which also adorned her bonnet. Both the Farl and Counters bonnet. Both the Earl and Countess seemed to be realizing the family motto. 'Fortune Sequatur."

One of the great attractions of the procession was the chariot in which Daniel O'Connell was driven through the streets of Dublin when he was released from

prison.

When the procession arrived at the station a series of addresses were made. The Lord Mayor, among other things, asked Lord Aberdeen to say to Her Majesty that what he had seen that day in the streets of Dublin was nothing compared with the widespread spirit of rejoicing which would take place on the happy day, which, it was hoped, was not far distant, when the Queen might be pleased to come among her Irish subjects and restore them their ancient constitutional right of self-government. constitutional right of self-government, and re-open to them the door of their own House on College Green. As the special steamer sailed out of the harbor of Kingstown, the immense crowd gathered there sang, "Come Back to Erin."

Now ends the first administration of this century at Dublin Castle that has officially recognized the national senti-ment of the Irish people.

Protestantism and Catholicism Contrasted by a Protestant.

We find the following remarkable words of a Protestant in a German periodical:—

"It cannot be denied that Catholicism is "It cannot be denied that Catholicism is alive and full of vigor, while Protestantism has become old, decrepid, and exhausted. The Catholic priest enjoys the greatest influence over his spiritual children, while the Protestant minister has lost all his hold upon the masses of the people. The last desperate effort to regain this influence by adopting certain ideas of the period—we meen the Christian Social Movement at Berlin—seems to have been a failure. The most promintian Social Movement at Berlin—seems to have been a failure. The most prominent features of our day are Optimism, Rationalism, and Milleriteism, and finally to crown this wretched edifice, a stupid and narrow-minded Materialism. It is but natural that any religious denomination whatever must be bitterly opposed to the spirit of the age, represented by the above named dangerous tendencies. We are compelled, however, to add that to all appearances. Protestantism has proved to appearances, Protestantism has proved to be less tenacious and irresistable in this spiritual combat than Catholicism; the latter is evidently more fit, and better able to successfully defeat these dangerous teachings of the present age. And should it happen that social Democracy—which is nothing else than the practical conseappearances. Protestantism has queace drawn by the people from this four-fold spirit—should bring to light a new order, or rather disorder within the Common wealth, the Catholic Church, firmly rooted within the people, would easily withstand the storm. Protestantism, bowaver, would then be in a correlability. however, would then be in a sorry plight, however, would then be in a sorry plight, since its ministers are paid by the State, and the new Social Democratic Government would have no salaries for them. Nothing could be expected from private individuals, from corporations, or from the Protestant people, since we are daily witnesses of their irreligious and even Pagan principle. Protestantism would disappear all at once, and nobody would miss it. This is a most gloomy probability, but the Catholic Church would undoubtedly remain victorious. I am a Protestant, and by no means enthusiastic for Catholicism, but this shall not move me to shut my eyes to the truth, as move me to shut my eyes to the truth, as it plainly appears to me. I cannot even omit to quote the bitterly malicious sentence of Constantine Franz, asserting "the old Prussians have never been upright Christians, and in modern times the most Christians, and in modern times the most outspoken Paganism comes again to the surface." This, at first sight, may seem to be somewhat of an exaggeration, but the more I ponder over these words, and observe our (Protestant) people, in whom all that would be called piety and faith seems to have vanished, the more I fear that these words are nothing but the truth"

The Bothwell Jubilee

Rev. Fathers Miller and Kautz are announced to begin a Jubilee in Thamesville Sunday, August 29th; in Wardsville on Thursday, September 2nd, and Bothwell on Sunday, September 5th.

TRANSFERRED.—Mr. Jas. Spereman, who has for some time past been employed in the Inland Revenue Department, has been transferred from Prescott to Waterloo. We are pleased to notice that our esteemed old friend is moving waterlook again, part his old home to westward again near his old home in London. The Inland Revenue Department contains not a more trustworthy and efficient officer than Mr. Spereman.

SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on eighth page. \$500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly.