

CARDINAL LOGUE ON GOVERNMENT BY ALIENS.

The fine new Temperance Hall in Longford was formally opened by Cardinal Logue. The occasion was marked by the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Flood, Archbishop of Trinidad, and the Most Rev. Dr. Hedley, Bishop of Newport. Mr. Lamb, Town Clerk, read an address from the Urban Council.

CARDINAL LOGUE'S ADDRESS.

His Eminence, in reply, expressed his thanks for the beautiful address, and for the cordial welcome they had given him in Longford, and said: I think that the most intelligent lover of Ireland could not do a more successful work for her welfare than the Urban Council, under the direction of the Bishop and clergy and the people, are doing here in raising this magnificent structure for the promotion of temperance and for furnishing the young people with an opportunity of improving themselves in knowledge, and even furnishing them with an opportunity of amusement. We are all interested for the welfare of Ireland and her prosperity.

You will have a library here attached to your new institution; and I am perfectly sure that under the direction of your good Bishop and the clergy, that library will be selected with a view to everything that could promote the interests of the people and contribute to the enlargement of their knowledge without at the same time permitting any of this poisonous literature to cross its threshold. There is a great movement in Ireland at present for the purpose of promoting public libraries, and I think it is a most useful movement. We have hardly any means of higher education in this country which can be availed of by our young people and without doing violence to their consciences.

There is a great movement in the country at the present day for the restoration of our national tongue—a movement that has been successful up to the present beyond the expectation of anyone, and I am sure that subject will not be neglected in your new Hall here in Longford. This is a time when we must have our eyes open. We must look after the interests of the country and there are a great many things to be attended to if we wish to promote the interests of the country. I just single out one of them. I do not want to find fault with anyone. I am not much of a politician, and I don't want to get into politics. But I tell you a thing I notice going on. It has been decided by the highest financial authority in England that our poor country here is overtaxed to the amount of two-and-a-half millions. That was the amount at the time the decision was given. The taxes have been increased since, and probably at the present day it would amount to between two and three millions.

IRELAND ROBBED OF \$15,500,000 YEARLY.

A person would think that that was drain enough on the country. But there is something more than that. I observe a tendency on the part of those who wield the destinies of the country to withdraw the money that is supposed to be given for public purposes in Ireland, and to endeavor to place it on local resources, and to place on money that belongs to Ireland strictly, and that should be spent on behalf of Ireland, the burden of the support of those various matters which were formerly supported by funds from the British Treasury. This is one of the questions in reference to which we ought to keep our eyes open; and it is only by making our young people intelligent that we will be able to watch, and to move, if necessary, in order to secure the interests of the country, and prevent us from being robbed in this way. If we don't keep our eyes open while the process of robbery is going on, we might find ourselves in the workhouse before it is over, whereas if we keep an eye on them we are more likely to stop the process.

There is a great deal of noise at present about the withdrawal of the grant for education. There was a concession made some years ago with regard to the teaching of Irish in the schools. Now that is about to be withdrawn. There are numbers of instances of this kind. For instance, before the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, there was \$425,000 a year paid out by the British Treasury for the support of Maynooth College. When the church was disestablished the Maynooth endowment went along with it. There was some compensation given for the vested rights, and instead of talking it out of the British Treasury, it came from

the Irish Church fund. That is going on still, and if we don't watch it, it will go on.

We have no right to make our own laws, and we have nothing to do with their administration when they are made. They are supposed to be made in the British House of Commons, but I find that the practice is that they are made more by the judges here in the country than in the House of Commons, and they are supposed to be administered here for the benefit of the people. But the administration is altogether in the hands of my neighbors and friends the Orangemen in the North of Ireland (laughter). So that we have neither the right to make laws nor to execute laws here in Ireland, and the only thing left to us is to grumble, to complain, and to scold as much as we can, and then we may do some good in the long run.

EMIGRATION DRAINING THE COUNTRY.

You refer to one of the great evils we are suffering from here in Ireland—emigration. It has occurred to me for years past that that is a thing that is due very much to ourselves. I believe that most of the emigration of the present day is not emigration from necessity. It is an artificial thing. And I think if your young people were prepared to work as hard here as they will be forced to work in the factories and mines and railway pits in America, and in the slums of the cities of America, they would earn as much wages, and would be more comfortable here at home. They have got it into their heads that there is an El Dorado on the other side of the Atlantic, and, in spite of the warnings they get, they yet seek the shadow. A great deal of the emigration is due to this feeling, which every person should discountenance, and to this false hope, which turns to misery and disappointment when they reach the other side.

You have a beautiful country around about Longford. But every time I came to visit your beautiful country it made me sad. The time was when all your green fields here were waving with corn; the time was when this was the centre of the corn trade in Ireland. Now you have nothing but grass. Your fields are producing nothing but what nature enables them to produce. They are not getting one single bit of help from the labor of man, and as long as that goes on, and until these grass lands are divided into lots, which will be sufficient to support the families of the farming classes, so long will this emigration go on. If we want to stop emigration we must take every means in our power to promote industry among the people, and to give them an object for that industry; and we must take every means in our power to secure the breaking up of these ranches, and let the people get to the land.

Dr. F. R. O'Sullivan read the address from the Longford Branch of the Gaelic League, and Cardinal Logue replied first in Irish, and afterwards in English. He said:

THE REVIVAL OF THE GAELIC LANGUAGE.

I am very grateful to you for your beautiful address, and more grateful still that you have couched the expression of your kindness in that address in the old tongue of Ireland. I sometimes am very doubtful whether I should thank the branches of the Gaelic League when they present me with addresses. They are very fond of me, but it is not a disinterested fondness. They have managed with their usual tact and skill to enlist me as one of their organizers through the country. In every place I go, and in every assembly I have the honor of addressing, I have a petition from the members of the Gaelic League to say something about the promotion of the Irish language. I do not look upon that as a heavy yoke. I look upon that as a very sweet yoke, because I believe that the revival of our old language will do much, not merely for the spirit of Nationality among the people, but much for their simplicity and their innocence, and for the promotion of virtue and religion among them. It is a fact that in Irish-speaking parts of the country the Catholics are more virtuous and more religious, and if Irish were spoken generally through the country it would improve our morals as well as our intellects (applause).

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; strong bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; winter wheat patents \$4.50 to \$4.60, and straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.35 in wood; in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00. ROLLED OATS—\$2.30 to \$2.35 per bag. PEARL HOMINY—\$1.85 to \$1.90 in bags of 98 lbs. CORNMEAL—\$1.40 for ordinary, \$1.60 for granulated. MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk \$15 to \$15.50; shorts, \$20 to \$20.50; Manitoba bran in bags, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20. HAY—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$6 to \$6.25; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7. OATS—No. 2, 88c per bushel; No. 3, 87c. BEANS—Choice primes, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bushel; hand picked, \$1.65 to \$1.70. PEAS—Boiling, in car load lots, 90c to \$1.05 per bushel; No. 2, 77c. POTATOES—New potatoes in bags of 80 lbs., 50 to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 65c. HONEY—White clover in comb, 12c to 13c per section in 1 lb. sections; extract, 6c to 7c; buckwheat, 5c to 6c. PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$22 light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$20.25 to \$20.75; compound lard, 5c to 6c; Canadian pure lard 10c to 10 1/2c kettle rendered, 11c to 12c, according to quality; hams 12c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.25; alive, \$6.50 to \$6.87 1/2, mixed lots. EGGS—Straight stock, 20c; No. 1 candled, 18c to 19c. BUTTER—Choice creamery, 22c to 22 1/2c; undergrades, 21c to 22c dairy, 18c to 20c. CHEESE—Ontario, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Cheddar, 10c to 10 1/2c. ASHES—First pass, \$5.65 to \$5.75; seconds, \$4.30 to \$5; first prais, \$7.75 to \$7.85.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The situation on the local butter and cheese markets remains practically unchanged. Dealers state that a very quiet butter market in Britain has affected the trade here, which is unusually dull; C. i. f. quotations by local exporters are quite out of line with the prices ruling on the English market, and very little new business is being worked. At the bout yesterday 2 1/2c was paid in most cases for the offerings, which were not very large, and to-day holders are asking from 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c for fine packages, and 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c for choice Eastern Townships.

Cheese is, if anything, a shade easier to-day, and holders show more willingness to trade. On the wharf yesterday 10c to 10 1/2c was paid for Eastern cheese, of which the supply is rapidly diminishing. The season is fast drawing to a close, and it is said that the make between now and the time the factories shut down will hardly be more than the equal of ten days' make in the summer. A dairy produce report for the week ending Oct. 13, received by mail from Liverpool, says that the demand for cheese has been moderate and with somewhat lower cables the market was easier, and there was some inclination to meet buyers in prices, without, however, stimulating any material improvement in demand. Medium grades have been in good request, and sold readily. Local quotations to-day are 10c to 10 1/2c in some cases, for Eastern, and 11c to 11 1/2c for Western cheese. Eggs are fairly active, and prices are well maintained by somewhat light deliveries, straight receipts are not very good sellers at 19c to 18 1/2c to 19c, and select bring 22c (8c to 19c, and select bring 22c per dozen.

THE BISHOP AND THE CHOIR

A Prelate Who Cut Short an Elaborate "Credo."

Perhaps the devotion of a good many people suffers from the excessively "figural" music with which the best intentioned choir occasionally regales the worshippers during the solemn sacrifice of the Mass. This music, at best, is syllabic. The fine effect of the sonorous and significant phrases of the "Gloria," the "Credo," and the "Sanctus," is lost in the thrilling and quivering and endless repetitions of meaningless syllables. A writer in a New York paper, in seeking for a graphic description of this kind of music, likened it to scraps of parsley scattered about in an omelette. There is a story told of the late Bishop Ullathorne which better ex-

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pressed the effect of the music upon the hearer. He was bishop of Birmingham, England, a scholar and a historian, a man of beautiful piety and the most vigorous stickler for the antiquity and integrity of the church's forms.

On one special feast day he was celebrating high Mass in a church outside of his own diocese, and the choir had prepared music of the most elaborate description in honor of the occasion. The Bishop stood it patiently until they reached the "Credo," in which the tenors, basses, contraltos and sopranos were making a parsley omelette out of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. He sat for some time on the episcopal throne, getting more and more fidgety every moment and wondering how much longer he would have to endure this quasi-operative performance. At the end of about twenty minutes of it the basses and sopranos had been proclaiming loudly that the Second Person of the Trinity is "genitum, non factum" (begotten, not made), while the contraltos and tenors seemed to be insisting just as vigorously that "factum, non genitum" (made, not begotten) exactly expressed the truth.

When they reached that point the old Bishop's theological feelings openly revolted. He turned abruptly to the priest who stood by him and said: "Whether it's 'begotten, not made,' or 'made, not begotten,' these ladies and gentlemen must settle among themselves some other time. I'm going on with the Mass." And on he went, striding up to the altar without waiting another second, cutting out more than half of some great composer's elaborate masterpiece.

The most deluded visionaries in the world are those "practical" souls who jeopardize their eternal interests for some small temporal advantage. And the most foolish are they who are so wise in losing no chances that they never gain the only thing that is a surety—Anne Elizabeth O'Hare.

The strongest hearts are the most tender, and affection is no sign of weakness. If your friend has shown himself loyal and true, let him see, in some way, that you have noticed his faithfulness, and love him for it.

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