Catholic Record.

CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.

MICHAEL DAVITT ADDRESSES NEARLY 4,000 PEOPLE. He Explains the Objects of the Land League—The Poverty of Irish Ten-ants Described—An Irish Parliament Near at Hand.

Nearly 4,000 people assembled at Adelaide st. Rink, Toronto, Saturday night to listen to the lecture delivered by Mr. Michael Davitt, the founder of the Irish National League, and the great audience showed ittelf unanimously in sympathy with the object simed at by the League—Home Rule for Ireland. The enthusiaem Home Rule for Ireland. The enthusiasm was immense, especially on particular occasions, such as when Mr. Davitt entered the room, and sgain when Mr. J. A. Mulligan, the President of the local branch of the Irish National Lesgue, in his opening remarks referred to the nine years that Mr. Davitt had spent in penal servitude for the cause of his country. The cheering was most enthusiastic at this point, and long continued. The immense meeting was presided over by our rising young friend, Mr. Mulligan, and with him on the platform sat the orator of the evening, and many of the gentlemen who evening, and many of the gentlemen who had called upon Mr. Davits and Mr. Mc had called upon Mr. Davitt and Mr. McCarthy during the afternoon. Among those present were Messrs J. Commee, ex.M. P. P., Ald. John Woods, Hugh McMahon, Chas. Burns, J. P., D. J. O'Donoghue, Hon. John O'Donoghue, Alfred Jury, N. G. Bigelow, Ald. Defoe, Philips Thompson, C. Doherty, P. Curran, together with many of the Roman Catholic clergy of the city, while in the audience sat Messrs. P. Hughes, B. B. Hughes, H. Nolan, John A. Proctor, Ald. M. J. Woods, and many other prominent citizens.

Before introducing the lecturer the

prominent citizens.

Before introducing the lecturer the chairman called on Mr, D. A. Cahill, the secretary of the local League branch, to read letters of apology received from gentlemen unable to attend the gathering. The letters were from Mr. J. O'Sullivan of Paterbarough, Pay, De Barret. livan, of Peterborough, Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, and many others.

of Hamilton, and many others.

THE CHAIRMAN,

Mr. Mulligar, then rose to introduce the lecturer. On behalf of the Toronto Branch of the Irish National League he thanked the people of Toronto for their large attendance to greet the father of their society upon his first public appearance in this Dominion. (Loud cheers) It was a most pleasant and convincing proof of the popularity in this city of their most distinguished guest and of the noble cause which he represented and which he would advocate. It was barely ten weeks since two delegates from the Loyal and Patriotic

of Ireland visited this city. They en. deavored to convince Canadians, who enjoyed and appreciated Home Rule, that Ireland did not need Home Rule, Canadian opinion had been well expressed by prominent Protestant clergymen of this city, who said that they would not deprive any Christian people under heaven of the right which we ourselves enjoy. (Loud cheers.) One of these Christian gentlemen, not a resident of this city, was Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton. (Cheers.) He would not refer to the delegates from the Loyal and Patriotic Union were it not for their UNMANLY AND UNCHRISTIAN ATTACK deavored to convince Cal

upon Mr. Michael Davitt. (Hisses). They spoke in this unmanly way of a man who served nine years of his life in penal servitude for the cause of his coun-(Loud and prolonged cheering.) He great pleasure in introducing the ker of the evening, Mr. Michael

MICHAEL DAVITT. Mr. Davitt then stepped to the front, and sgain there was a grand outburst of applause. As soon as this had subsided the great Irishman proceeded thus, speaking deliberately, clearly, and in peaking deliberately, clearly, and in measured terms:—Ladies and gentlemen —Judging from the hearty greeting you have given me here to night, and from the general kindness that has been ex tended to me since I arrived in your city, I do not think it will be necessary for me to apologize for coming here to say something on the Irish cause. (Ap-plause.) But, indeed, I am not astonished at the

you have extended me, because I know whenever any representative of Ireland has been in your midst you have given him the same generous welcome that you have given me. Now, before addressing you upon the subject of my lecture this evening, perhaps I may be permitted to trespass for a few minutes upon your time in referring to some statements. time in referring to some statements made here a short time ago by the two gentlemen to whom our chairman has alluded, and I will say at once that in speaking of them I will not imitate their example—(splause)—by casting any aspersions upon their motives or calling into question for one moment the honesty of their purpose. I'his world would indeed be a sad place to live in if we were compelled to look upon all our opponents as men actuated by base and unworthy motives. I will therefore try to extend to the

REV. DR. KANE that courtesy and charity which minie-

ters of religion ought to teach, but unfortunately do not always practice. While liberally beepatering myself and colleagues with every species of abuse and misrepresentation, this rev. gentleman and his colleague took good care to give themselves the best possible character before the citizens of Toronto. Dr. Kane, in his opening remarks, said, "In illustration of what I have been saying, I may perhaps be allowed to tell you that my friend who accompanies me is a barrister, in the enjoyment of a large and increasing practice. As for myself, I am a clergyman with very onerous and engrossing duties, and I should never have had the privilege of being with you to night if it had not been that I was willing to utilize what my Belfast friends would call my well-earned holiday." Dr. ters of religion ought to teach, but unwould call my well earned holiday." Dr. Kane did not add that this "well earned holiday" had an ugly coincidence in time with the sitting of the Royal commission in Belfast for the purpose of investigating the origin of

THE DISGRACEEUL RIOTS that scandalized the whole civilized world (Loud applause). Allow me for a few moments to refer to the responsibility for these deplorable occurrences. The evidence taken before the Royal The evidence taken before the Royal Commission—which was appointed not by the National League but by the Tory Government of England—conclusively proves that Dr. Kane and his anti Home Rule friends were the prime movers in the unfortunate business, and are therefore morally responsible for all the bloodshed that has taken place. (Applaces)

plause).
The speaker quoted from the pub-The speaker quoted from the published testimony of Inspector Reid, himself a Protestant, and from an editorial in the Leeds Mercury, "a Protestant paper of great influence and wide circulation," in support of the position he took in regard to the origin of the Belfast wide both contestions showing that the riots, both quotations showing that the authors had views on the subject identical with those of Mr. Davitt.

But leaving Dr. Kane and his actions some time ago in Belfast, continued Mr. Davitt, and returning to his appearance in this city, he was careful again to impress upon the people of Toronto

tion from Dr. Kane were imposters, and were living upon the people of Ireland and upon the Lish race everywhere.

Mr. Davitt quoted Dr. Kane's uncour teous references to Mr. Parnell, bimself,

teous references to Mr. Parnell, bimself, and Patrick Egan, and continued:

I am sure I need not attempt to defend Mr. Parnell'a reputation before an audience like this. (Roars of applause.) The distinguished Irish leader has appeared before the citizens of Toronto before to-day, and long after the mi-erable misapprehensions of his fanatical opponents, and their names are forgotten, the name of Mr. Parnell and his efforts in the cause of Irish freedom will live enshrined on the pages of history, (Renewed applause.) The whole world outside of the Orangemen of Belfast has recognized before to day that MR PARNELL

is a gentleman, a statesman, and a patriot, whose efforts on behalf of his country are now being recognized throughout the whole world, and inspire the respect of right-minded men everywhere. of the Land League, no fouler slander could be uttered than to say that he was an absconding treasurer. Before he left an absconding treasurer. Before he left Ireland his accounts as treasurer of the National Land-League were audited by men in whom the Irish people have implicit confidence—John Dillon, (applause.) Rev Father Sheehy, and Mr. Matthew Harris—and their audit of the report was read before a convention of Irishmen in Dublin, and published in all the Irish and English papers on the folthe Irish and English papers on the fol-lowing morning. I know no man con lowing morning. I know no man con nected with this Irish Home Rule move ment of ours who has made greater or more generous sacrifices for Ireland than Mr. Patrick Egan. While in Dublin he was known and respected by those who jostled with him in politics, as a fearless, upright and honest man; and he is living to day in the city of Lincoln, Neb, respected by all the people of that locality, as a man deserving of the goodwill of all men who appreciate industry and ability, and enterprise. Now, with reference to the sneer cast at the humble

I HAVE BEEN A CONVICT in England's prisons (applause), but I think the diagrace for that attaches more to England than to myself.

A slight pause occurred here, during

dy presented Mr. Davitt with a handsome bouquet. Continuing, Mr.

Davitt said :It is quite true that for nine years I was compelled to herd with the murder-ers, and cut throats, and burglars of Eng-land; but notwithstanding that punishment, that hideous suffering, can Dr. Kane or any of my enemies accuse me of having given utterance to a word of vengeance or resentment against Eng-lishmen on that account. (Applause.) I have never apologised, and never will, for having endeavoured to win by physical force for Ireland that Parliament

cal force for Prelate that the which is her's by right. And let me add this: were I to lose faith in the constitutional movement in which I am now engaged; were I to be convinced that moral of them I will not imitate their — (spplause)—by casting any supon their motives or calling at to be convinced that moral force and action would be of no avail in regaining Ireland's Legislative rights, I would again resort to the same methods for which I was imprisoned, and if I were called upon, I would undergo and motives. I will therefore try at to the same term of imprisonment. (Loud and prolonged cheers). But let me add: How many years did Dr. Kane and Mr. Smith spend in prison to prove their Smith spend in prison to prove their sincerity and their devotion to the cause

Let me refer to one more statement and I will leave the two gentlemen who went away from Belfast a well-earned holiday. (Laughter and cheers) I will take what I am about to quote from a speech delivered by a Mr. George Hill Smith. I have to confess my lamentable ignorance of who that distinguished man is. I am well, fairly well acquainted by reputation with the leaders of the anti-Home Rule movement in Ireland and in Great Britain, but I have had to come to Toronto. Canada, to learn that Mr.

Toronto, Canada, to learn that Mr. George Hill Smith was really a man of ability and an opponent worthy of con-sidering in the national cause of Ireland. (Laughter.) This gentleman is reported to have said the following words with reference to the Irish leader, Mr. Par-

"The conditions he exacted were that If rents due in September were not paid by the end of October they would be served with a document called a writ. I have seen dyzens of writs on the Parnell property. I refer to those served last cannot be too often repeated when we October for rents due on the 29th of plead for the cause before the tribunal

October for rents due on the 29th of September."

Now, continued Mr. Davitt, there are Two Sorts of Political Lying; one is the careless, the other is the deliberate system. The careless one is where a man is unwilling to ascertain the truth about his political opponents, and this kind of lying consists in deliberately framing an untruth, knowing it to be such, and giving utterance to it as if it were the truth. I regret to have to if it were the truth. I regret to have to prove Mr. Smith guilty of this species of falsehood when he tried to make the possessed by himself and Mr. Smith. "We were under the necessity," he said, "of earning our own livelihood in an honest way," the inference being of course that all those who differed on the Irish quastion from Dr. Kane were imposters, and were living upon the nearly serious that and the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the leader of the Irish people, was guilty of harsh treatment to his tenants, when Mr. Smith the leader of the Irish people, was guilty of harsh treatment to his tenants, when Mr. Smith to his tenants, when Mr. Parnell, a brother of the Irish leader—a Tory landlord—who had treated his tenants way." Well, these tactics defeat themselves in the end. They have been resorted to during the last twelve months, especially in the campaign against Mr Glad stone and the cause of Home Rule in Great Britain. (Cheere.) The malicious statements have made no enemies of the cause of Ireland either in England, Wales, or Scotland, and I am certain they have made no enemies in Ireland or in Canada either. (Cheers). The purpoit of the speeches delivered by these two gentlemen, spart from the misrepresentation of the Irish leader, was to try and convince the Canada in people that Ulster, Well, these tactics defeat themselves in

PROTESTANT ULSTER, was a unit in opposition to the cause of Home Rule. But what is the real fact upon this point? Since Mr. Justin McCarthy—(Cheers)—has been declared the representative of the second Protestant city of Ulster that Province has majority of its Parliamentary reprea majority of its Parliamentary repre-Castle rule, but pledged to go to West minster, and there to demand the restoration of an Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) I deny emphatically that Dr. Kane or Mr. Smith represent Irish Protestantism in their opposition to the cause of Ireland. They may boast of the Orange Lodges in Belfast, pledged to resort to civil war to prevent the restoration of an Irish Parliament, but we can proudly claim that we have a Protestant Home Rule organization pledged to work by Rule organization pledged to work by all peaceful, constitutional means to win back to Ireland her rights for kindred, Catholic and Protestant. But let me make a further quotation, and then I will have done with individuals and papers. This time I will take my quotation, the columns of a newspaper. tion from the columns of a newspaper which I assume to be an able and respectable organ of public sentiment in this city. It is called

THE SENTINEL.

(Laughter and hisses) Under date of the 18th of the present month, Thursday last, I find the following in the editorial

"Catholic Progress, a Dublin magazine published under the patronage of the Irish priests and bishops, has pronounced that the woes of Ireland are attributable to a single cause, the existence in the country of Protestantism, and that until that religion is extirpated there will be neither peace, prosperity, or content ment."

"Would that the misappropriated funds were sufficient to buy off all the Protest-ant landlords, and that every Protestant meeting house were swept from the land. Then would Ireland recover herself, out-reges would then be unknown, for there would be no admixture of misbelievers with her (Rome's) champions."

Well, supposing there were in Ireland a man or men who would give utterance to this abominable sentiment against each Protestant fellow-countryman, would it be fair to charge the whole Catholic population in Ireland with the moral responsibility for such an idea? It would be as unjust as if I took the views of the editor of the Sentinel as fairly representing the opinions of the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) But, ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you that there is not in Dublin or Ireland

which they came here to represent? (Laughter). I have yet to learn that a man sacrifices the good esteem of mankind because he is made to undergo the rigors of imprisonment on account of a just cause. (Cheers) Where has the struggle for liberty ever succeeded in any country except by sacrifices of this kind? (Renewed applause.) Why, there is not a part of my career of which I am more proud than that portion which comprised

MY IMPRISONMENT IN ENGLISH DUNGEONS for striving to free Ireland (Loud cheers.)

Irish, English, American, and Australian newspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers in Ireland and Great Britain, but in order to satisfy myself that I was not mistaken I inquired of Justin McCarty, to-day one of the ablest journalists in Eogland—(hear, hear, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of any such paper as Catholic Progress, and Australian newspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers in Ireland and Great Britain, but in order to satisfy myself that I was not mistaken I inquired of Justin McCarty, to-day one of the ablest journalists in Eogland—(hear, hear, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of any such paper as Catholic Progress, and Carty myself that I was not mistaken I inquired of Justin McCarty, to-day one of the ablest journalists in Eogland—(hear, hear, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of any such paper as Catholic Progress, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of the magazine before. (Cheers). I thus pay my respects to the research of the editor of The Setting.

THREE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS :-First, that Ireland's demand for national First, that Ireland's demand for national self government is just; second, that the system of rule which the Irish people are seeking to have abolished is subversive of the fundamental principles of constitutional government and a denial of popular right; and third, that in asking a favorable verdict of the civilized public epinion for the Irish cause, we are not seeking an expression of hostility to the just privileges and rights of the English, Welsh, and Scotch people. (Cheers.) Now the performance of this task here to night will compel me to reproduce facte, arguments and figures produce facts, arguments and figures with which the students of the Irish question are well acquainted; but in a cause like ours which rests for moral sanction upon truth and justice, truth

not an unreasonable or revolutionary demand. The right of national self-government was universally recognized as the unalienable prerogative of separate nationalities. England had prominently distinguished herself among nations as an advocate of this form of government an advocate of this form of government, always excepting where her own selfish interests might be injured through its application. She had extended this form of administration over twenty of her colonies, yet she withholds from Ireland what she had thus given liberally to other of her dependencies, and what her statemen and writers had advocated for Hungary and Poland. Until very recently the organs of public opinion in England had led the world to believe that the majority of Irishmen approved of the Act of Union of 86 years ago. It has been said that Irishmen had the same political and social privilege as their English and Scotch and Welsh brethren. He thanked God those calumnies no longer existed throughout the

world to the injury of the Irish cause. The speaker then drew a comparison between what he contended had been the actual results of the Union with Great Britain and the predictions that had been made in regard to it. He pointed out among other things how, before the Union, the annual taxation over the whole country amounted to but 3,500,000 during the present generation, the taxes paid by the Irish people to the Imperial Exchequer were now \$15,000, 000 higher than they were forty years ago, when Ireland had over eight mil lions of people. He contended that the Act of Union was

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POVERTY OF IRE LAND during the past eighty six years, and for the infamous systems of absenteeism and rack renting that had grown up as that

poverty spread and increased.

Continuing, he said that during the last seven years, since the initiation of the Land League, they have been in danger of losing the sympathy of the Canadian and American people from the canadan and American people from the recurrence of those unhappy agrarian crimes in Ireland. It was asserted by the enemies of the League that this was due to the teachings of the League and not to the unjust executions and in human conduct of the "disinterested" Irish landlords. He thought a more correct opinion was now prevsiling both here and elsewhere. (Here, hear.) As time rolled on it was becom-ing known that these crimes were accidental and not incidental to the accidental and not incidental to the movement which had for its object the bolition of the land system. Last June when travelling along the west coast of Ireland on a mission of charity, one Ireland on a mission of charity, one evening he reached one of the poorest villages along the poor west coast of Galway, when he found that the evicting party had been there that day and turned out of their poor cabins twenty families. He learned from the parish priest that the resident magistrate had admitted to him their their thought food in only one of these twenty cabins, (a voice—"Ho ble") and that was food supplied

him that they found food in only one of money which had been sent by me to that parish from funds received from America. (Cheers.) He asked Father Conway and some of the men who had been turned out why they so tamely submitted to the outrage under the dircumstances-(hear, hear.)—and one of them replied:—
"Sir, we did not want to do anything that would embarrass Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladetone in their efforts to give a Parliafairly representing the opinions of the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) But, ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you that there is not in Dublin or Ireland any such magazine published as the Catholic Progress. I live in DEAR OLD DIRTY DUBLIN when I am at home. (Cheers and laughter.) I am a journalist by profession. I earn my bread and butter by writing for

INBUMAN MEN CALLED LANDLORDS such as those who carried out these evictions to trample upon the human right of labor in the future. (Prolonged cheers). Upon the question of rent and the movement at present in Ireland some Canadians might find it difficult to understand why such a movement was necessary. He then referred to the necessary. He then referred to the letter of Mr. James Caird, which appeared in Toe London Times after his visit to Ireland, in which he showed the poor prospects of the Irish tenantry. Just seconded in appropriate speeches a hearty before the close of the last session of the Imperial Parliament Mr. Parnell intro-duced a Bill which had for its object the duced a Bill which had for its object the staying of the evictions on holdings like those described in the letter to The London Times, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the tenants of those holdings were able to pay their rents or not. That bill was defeated by the Tory Government. (A voice, "Of course.)" After recognizing how just Mr. Parsell's cause was and how unanswerable were his figures, the Tories are using all their influence with the landlords of Ireland to day to day to day to day to day to day to do towards their tenants land to day to do towards their tenants what Mr. Parnell wanted to compel them what Mr. Farell wanted to compet them to do by law. (Cheers) In fact, the Tory leaders seven years ago called Mr. Partell a Communist and confiscator for proposing to buy out the Irish landlords. Now, the means to which they resorted to

efficiently carry out this great reform were as follows:— First, the organization of the Irish people in an open, constitutional movement; second, justifiable obstruction by our representatives in Westminster until Ireland is granted a restoration of the right to legislate for herself, such as she had eighty six years ago, such as Canada and Australia have now, within the limits of the Briffsh Empire; third, the education of the British masses in the justice of this demand of Ireland; and fourth, an appeal to the civilized world for a favorable verdict for our cause. (Loud cheers.) This was, of course,

and a purely constitutional mode of action, and many earnest and honest Irish Nationalists throughout the world believed this too peaceful, and the conviction obained in the minds of many men to day
—men honest of purpose—that Mr. Par
nell or the Irish people would have to
resort to stemer logic than words and
stronger arguments than meetings before conviction was brought to the E glish mind that it was just and expedient for Eegland to restore to Ireland the right to legislate for herself. (Cheers) He would avow that no Irishman could be found in Ireland or anywhere else to say that Ireland would not be justified in doing what Canada once threatened to do, that was, appealing to physical force if they believed this to be the best and surest way of vindicating justice, and winning back for Ireland a native parliament. (Cheers) The remant of the Irich rece in Ireland, less than best means within their reach to enter on the struggle handed down to them by previous generations. They had to recognize the fact that the Irish race had been

United States, in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere, and as some one said of his meetings one day, doubtless in reference to himself (Mr. Davitt) has lost one arm. "There is scarcely any one left in Ireland were annually paid into the Imperial Exchequer; and although the population of Ireland had decreased more than 3,500,000 during the present generation, described had given a very good account of themselves. (Loud applause) In-stead of fighting their opponents with weapons that would give them an enor mous advantage, they had chosen to enter on the struggle for Home Rule by means of weapons which they knew would give them victory, for he claimed that to day they stood in the position of virtual victors. Here followed a comparison of the state of the agitation for Irish Home Rule with its dwelling forcibly on the immense ward stride made, and claiming that just as Mr. Gladstone, who three years after he had cast Mr. Parnell and a thousand other Inshmen into prison without trial, simply because of their agitation for Home Rule, had been him self converted into an enthusiastic advo-cate of Home Rule; so they find that before two years are over their heads, if the present Government which resorted the present which which the breather to similar means to quell the Irish movement, Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Salisbury would become as enthusiastic Home Rulers as Mr. Gladstone himself. (Applause.)

THE LAND LEAGUE DISCOVERED wherein certain systems and laws not only trampled upon the rights of Irishmen, but wherein cream systems and and only trampled upon the rights of Irishmen, but upon those of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen also. To concentrate all their opposition against these systems was, therefore, the best and surest means of reliaving Ireland from her oppression and in breaking up that united opposition which had previously obtained in Great Britain against the idea of a separate Parliament for Ireland. They had all tried in policy and in methods of the Land League to give the Irish question wider application than in Ireland and Great Britain. They were living in the days of the press and the telegraph, and the civilized world was rapidly becoming united in sympathy for the oppressed in their struggles.

their struggles. He concluded :—With universal sym pathy at our side; with a solid, united frish people engaged in so just a cause; with an able and sagacious and unpurchasable leader at our head—(applause—with Scotland and Wales unequivoc ally at our side; with a great and noble English statesman—(loud applause)—at the end of his remarkable career standing out boldly before the world with the declaration that the remainder of his life is to be devoted to settling the Anglo Irish question on the lines of justice—

(renewed applause)-we can not possibly fail in winning back a Parliament for Ireland unless the impatience of our for Ireland unless the impatience of our cwn people thrust across Mr. Parnell's path a policy which would not win in a struggle like this in England, but would lose for us the allies we have won in Great Britain and the sympathy of the whole civilized world.

On the conclusion of the lecture Mr. vote of thanks to the lecturer. The Hon. Mr. Anglin supported the motions in a

that next time he came to the United States or Canada to speak of Ireland in public it would be during the recess of an irish Parliament (Loud applause.) He concluded by bespeaking for Mr. Justin McCarthy in his lecture at the Pavilion this evening the same generosity and kindness that had been accorded himself. The great gathering then quietly dis-

COLORED AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Boston Pilot.

St. Joseph's Advocate, published at Baltimore, Md, in the intrests of the colored Catholics of the United States, by the Josephite Fathers, whose mission is exclusively to this race, gives, in its latest issue, a portrait of the first native Amerissue, a portrait of the first native American negro priest, Father Augustine Tolton, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Quincy, Ill. It describes him as a typical Africo-American, without a drop of white blood in his veins; "born in a slave State, of slave parents, and was himself a slave; a guid was himself a slave;

slave parents, and was himself a slave;
... a solid man, true as steel, without a shadow of pretension, well up in
his sacred duties, able to converse and
preach in more than one language, humble as a child, boasting of his African
blood, and all eglow with devotion and
love for his race." As he passes through
the streets of Quincy, white gentlemen
raise their hats, and priests at table take
back seats to give him the place of honor.
Quincy is the town to which his slaveparents escaped with him and their other
children at the b-ginning of the late Civil children at the beginning of the late Civil War. Here he grew up, making his pre-liminary studies with the Franciscan Fathers; from here he was summoned to Rome, and hither Rome returned him on the completion of his studies in the Propagnda—a fect which speaks volumes in his praise. Father Tokon is a z alcus promoter of popu'ar education. He has a flourishing par chial school, taught by the (white) Sisters of Notre Dame. He has an excellent choir, twelve white ladies assisting the five colored sir gers.

We need scarcely remind realers of the Pilot that the Church from its very beginning in the United States gave practical proof of its concern for the colored popuation. The pioneer bishops of Baltimore, New Orleans, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, S., Augustine, etc., laid the foundations of what are now flurishing colored missions in the chief cities of the Sisters of Providence (colorer) in Batti-more, Md, is nearly a hundred years in existence and is doing a great work for its people in that city; while another eister-hood in New Orleans, dating from the hood in New Orleans, dating from the early decades of the present century, is equally prosperous and useful. The Josephite Fathers, many secular priests, the Sisters of St. Joeph, of Mercy, of Notre Dame, of Charity, of the Holy Cross and others are busy in the work of evangelization. Schools are springing up on every side. Says the Ad-ocate:—

"There is no counting now the number of Catholic schools for colored children, and that of these children in white schools all over the country. They are to be met with in out of the way places from which an? of which li tle, if anything, is said in print. Not one-half, we believe, are reported in any directory."

O ir readers remember the interest manifested by the Fathers of the late Pienary Council in the negro missions. The suffragan bishops of the Archdicese of Balfregan bishops of the Archdicces of Baltimore, and the bishops of other Southern Sees have lately been conferring with Cardinal Gibbons for the strengthening and extension of these missions. Still the work is but fairly begun. There are scarcely 150,000 colored Catholics in the United States. Over 3,000,000 of our colored population are sunk in absolute heatherism. The hare statement of this heathenism. The bare statement of this appalling fact should suffice to make Catholics throughout the United States The bare statement of this Catholics throughout the efforts which the bishops and priests of the Church are making for the uplifting of the negroes. And, after all, it should not be forgotten and, after all, it should not be forgotten that, in contributing to these missions, we are but discharging our share of the work of reparation which the nation owes to the colored race.

Marie Jeanne Simon, the 'baby" of the Guard of Honor of the Secred Heart of Jesus, died 3ist October, 1886, aged 3 years and 10 months.

"She is not dead but sleepeth." It is not death but as lumber calm; And our darling sinlies in her glad repose, Earth is so weary;—he is so blest, Enjoying that rest which no mortal knows.

Rest, then, O loved one, forevermore! Safe from all trials and vain alarms, Safe with the saints, thou art guarded well In the blest shelter of angel's arms.

Sweet lily of the Sacred Heart, Called by thine Infant Lord to thom In celestial gardens of Love Divine, Where all is biles—beyond the tomb.

Hull, P. Q , 1st November, 1886.