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cash issertion. the Bishop of London, and by the Archbishop of St

Catholic Record.

LORDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1886. BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

It is a sure sign of English dread of civilized public opinion to see British writers pronouncing the heartiest regard for America, declaring their unaiterable affection for their "Anglo-Saxon" brethren on this side of the water, and otherwise hypocritically disporting themselves.

America is to-day the most powerful individual factor in the formation of the avilized world's opinion on any one and on every subject. England dreads Amer ica's evil opinion more than that of all th other powers on earth put together. Mr. tone made, it will be remembered, during the fierce struggle on his bill, appeal after appeal to America. His appeal was answered by emphatic, enthuic, unanimous and enlightened endorsations from every section of the great republic, from great inter-state gatherings from mighty commercial metropolis, in Suential political centre, and vast rural sommunity, from the balls of legislation and the seats of learning. But America's mission is not yet done. On Saturday, July 10th, the American wrote:

"Another educating force which England will come under is the weight of foreign and especially of American opinion. Mr. Gladstone did Americans the service of making them practically unanimous on this question. The words unanimous on this question. The word of his two great speeches in advocacy his bill, and those of his manifesto his didethian, enabled American opinio to crystallize firmly as to the righteous ness of Ireland's demands. Up to the ness of Ireland's demands. Up to that time the weight of Mr. Gladstone's name and the faith in his conscientiousness had held multitudes back from approving of the Nationalist programme. They met every appeal to the essential principles of public justice by a reference to Mr. Gladstone's wisdom and uprightness. When the English premier declared humself on the same side with conscience and justice and self government, the last obstruction was removed, and they became believers in Home Rule.

"And now the collective voice of America, uttering itself through all channels, and in the same speech as Englishmen use, will cross the Atlantic through these coming months and years. With the same just but stinging insistence with which Englishmen blamed the refusal of personal liberty to the black man, we will blame the withholding of self-government from the Irish nation. And while at first they may try to explain this sway by futile reference to the Irish vote, as though every America.

to explain this away by futile reference to the Irish vote, as though every Amer-ican were a politician anxious about his seat in Congress or the legislature, it will be found that no evaluation is true one but this—the conscience of the world condemning the murder of a

The American, which speaks under no Irish or foreign pressure of any kind, rightly defines America's position on the Irish question. This position it will be England's aim to neutralize by fulsome adulation, by base intrigue, and artful pretence. The success of the Chicago Convention is convincing proof that not alone is the Ireland of America united in favor of Irish legislative independence, but that Ireland of America is backed by, sustained, supported and in-

spirited by the same and virile public epinion of non-Irish America. One of the active potent causes of Tory Britain's dislike for the United States is the hearty sympathy of the latter for Ireland. song the British democratic masses there is, indeed, a lively feeling of regard and admiration for the American republic, but these democratic masses are yet in minority. Meanwhile the words written by the London correspondent of the Chicago Times on the 2nd of August, 1877, still hold good. This journalist, a gentle man of keen insight into human character and of profound and varied knowledge. then wrote that a dislike of Americans prevalled everywhere in England, except ng a very few :

"There are some English people who hate their own kind, and have a most extraordinary liking for people from the States. They profess to admire the American temperature in the control of ican 'temperament,' whose flexibility and activity are in violent contrast to the phlegmatic and heavy disposition of the representative Englishman. Outside thi representative Englishman. Outside this very small class, the word American is a synonym for barbarism; and not only this, but it means something to be disliked, to be avoided, and oftentimes to be

"I can imagine no good reason for this.

Still it is not fair to serent which creates and keeps alive this nutual dislike. It may be the case that Briton does not dislike an American more than he does any other foreigner. He seems to dislike all foreigners, and we are made particularly aware of it because He seems to dislike all foreigners, and we are made particularly aware of it because we happen to speak the same language. He dislikes us rather more than others because we reciprocate his hostility in a language which he understands. In some sort we are his relatives, and, as is well known, there are no quarrels so intense, bitter, deadly as among families.

"It is true that, in speeches, we hear a great deal about kinship, and all that, but you may be assured that, so far as the English people are concerned, it is all bosh and pretense, without one shadow of earnestness."

There has been, we would fain believe a change for the better in English public sentiment since 1877, but the returns of the late elections show, the references of the Times, Standard and other anti-Irish organs to the help extended by America to the Irish National League incontestably prove, that there is yet in England deep and hearty feeling of detestation for the United States. In the Presidential election of 1884 this feeling made itself particularly manifest because Mr. Blaine, one of the candidates for the Chief Magis tracy, had made himself obnoxious t England by his vigorous American policy during his term of office as Secretary of State in the short-lived Garfield administration. British gold and British influ ence were thrown into the scale against Maine's favorite son, and he fell for the time vanquished. In 1888, if Toryism be not, meanwhile, driven from office, similar spectacle of British prejudice, leading to British intervention in the domestic affairs of the United States of America, will be among the remarkable features of the campaign. From Tory ritian America has naught of friendship to expect. From her our republican ighbor must look for enmity, opposition and obstruction.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEX-ICO.

On the 4th day of March, 1885, Grover Cleveland, a citizen of the wealthy and populous commonwealth of New York. ecame, in virtue of an election holden throughout the republic on the first Tuesday after the first Morday of the preceding November, President of the United States of America. The newly-elected and freshly-inaugurated Chief Magistrate, then, in obedience to time honored custom, delivered a discourse fixing action and laying down policy for the incoming four years. In Mr. Cleveland's inaugural we read a paragraph indicative in some measure of the intention and purposes of his administration in regard of its foreign policy. Said the new President :

icy. Said the new President:

"The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of tice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entargling alliance with none." This is truly interesting reading in the light of recent events. The "Cutting" affair, in which the American Government has found just cause of complaint because an American citizen had been dragged before and condemned by a Mexican tribunal for utterances delivered on American soil, has served to excite a great deal of hostile feeling towards Mexico through-out the United States. Little surprise can there be at this, for the Mexican Goverment has never, since the overthrow of Maximilian, shown itself in its commercial policy other than the tool of Britain. The Mexican expire was the creature of Old World policy as against republican expansion. The mass of Mexican people never took kindly to the empire which had, however, triumphed if the American republic were friendly to the scheme. But republican American could not look with approval on the transplanting of monarchy, in an odious form, to the free soil of the New World, and lent the powerful assistance of its sympathy, broad, deep, and active, to the Mexican republicans. In the struggle that terminated with the assassination of Maximilian, the latter triumphed. For twenty years Mexico has been in the hands of a masonic radical administration, which has ever befriended England and often offended America. It was evident during the Garfield administration that Mr. Blaine was determined to assert the commercial, if not the poli-

tical supremacy of America on this con-

tinent. Mr. Cleveland came into office

with a non intervention policy on his lips,

but a none the lesss well formed inter-

vention policy in his heart to be avowed

question whether or not they can longer permit the existence at their very back cor of a treacherous foreign-controlled government, without heart or conscience, stablity or self-respect. Mexico's real interests demand, if not a political, at least a close commercial and firm internations union with the United States. Our republican neighbors are clearly not anxious or absorption. but they are with equal clearness resolved that Mexico must have herself, or bid good bye even to the hadowy national existence she now

MR. DAVITT'S SPEECH AT OGDEN'S

The speech of Mr. Michael Davitt at Ogden's Grove, Chicago, on the 14th inst., must be accounted one of the great efforts of his life. The leader of the Irish dem ocracy proved himself equal to the task equal to the opportunity, and equal to the expectations formed of him by the most intelligent popular audience ever assembled in Illinois or America. The great commonwealth of Illinois has had, in times past, her renowned popular leaders, men who in days of danger, difficulty and trial led her masses to the perception and pursuit of right and justice. She has had her Douglasses and her Lincolns, whose names yet and ever will stir the hearts of per citizens as no other names ever can, and whose words exercised a talismanic potency over her people that can neither be imagined nor described. This proud commonwealth, peerless mistress of the mighty west, to-day boasts of her Legans and her Sullivans, orators one and all of transcendent power and imperishable renown. But Illinois, with all her own treasures of oratory, never enjoyed a richer treat than that offered her citizens and their distinguished guests from every state of the Union and from allCanada on Saturday, August 14th, when Mr. Michael Davitt spoke with masterly effect on the Irish question. Mr. Davitt could not close his eyes to the evil results of the late elections. He freely confessed that the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's measure of Home Rule in Parliament and the rejection by the English nation of the appeal made against this decision, has placed the reins of government in the hands of Ireland's bitterest enemies. This, he claimed, was not so much of a misfortune for the cause of Home Rule itself as for the evil consequences which a postpone ment of the question cannot fail to inflict on Ireland through continued turmoil and agitation. The methods employed to defeat Mr. Gladstone were, he declared, as mean and unscrupulous as the triumph would be fruitless and fleeting. Gladstone had appealed to the heads and hearts of the British people to right a mighty wrong, which has inflicted untold miseries and everlasting endurance: on Ireland. His appeal for justice to Ire-"Here is this vast empire reaching all over the world, consisting of a multitude of states, countries and provinces, embracing one fifth part—some say a fourth part—of the human race, and in all that empire there is not a discontented province except one, and that is the one at our door, and that is the one with which we have been dealing by methods of force for 700 years, and that is the one with respect to which the whole civilized world cries out with one voice—'Ireland land was addressed to what is good in English nature. Mr. Davitt had, no doubt, at this moment in view that soulstirring appeal of the "grand old man" who, at Liverpool, began his indictment

of the Legislative Union with this neverto-be-forgotten declaration : "Now, mind, I am making my appeal to the honour of Englishmen—I want to show to Englishmen who have a sense of honour that they have a debt of honour that remains to this hour not fully paid. The Union was followed by these six con-

Secondly, the passing of bad laws.
Thirdly, the putting down of liberty.
Fourthly, withholding from Ireland enefits that we took to ourselves.

firstly, broken promises.

Fifthly, the giving to force, and to force only, what we ought to have given to honour and justice. And,
Sixthly, the removal and postponement of relief to the most given to remove the control of the c of relief to the most crying grievances"

Well, the appeal to honor failed. The counter appeal of the Tories and Unionists, as Mr. Davitt has it, to the fear, the bigotry and prejudice of their countrymen, has for the moment prevailed. The Irish democratic leader felt assured that the result of the elections had been more favorable had not the Home Rule measure been weighted down by the Land Purchase scheme : "The landlord garrison of Ireland is to day so battered and broken that England refuses to buy them out." This is a truth which none can now gainsay. Nor will any ever be found foolhardy enough to contradict the statement that Dublin Castle has become so politically impoverished that "no English party is so poor as to do it slightest reverence." Mr. Davitt has just reason to exult at the progress made by

Irish nationalism since 1881. With reason "The greatest of England's statesmen the Prime Minister, who imprisoned one thousand land owners in 1881, has brought thousand land owners in 1881, has brought forward a measure in 1886, which, if car-ried, would have made some of these 'ex-suspects' the practical rulers of Ireland. Not only this, but the majority of the English Liberal party, with a million and a haif of British voters, have indorsed this a haif of British voters, have indorsed this remarkable change of policy on the part of Mr. Gladstone. Scotland and Wales, by the voice of their electorate, and the British colonies by that of their press, sustain the proposal which would substitute in the government of Ireland, an Irish Parliament for English coercion, while Ireland itself, instead of being what she was ten short years ago is practically periodically invade this country are not the best we have on the other side. They are often vulgar in dress, and doud in manners, and narrow in their views and brought before the American people the manners, and narrow in their views and brought before the American people the shows the was ten short years ago is practically mater of her own destiny within her own limits, and stands to day the object of constant attention, discussion and sympathy with the entire civilized world.

Not only this—our movement in Ireland has been made to rest upon two principles of such unquestionable right and such universal application that it is bound to win more and more of external moral support day by day if we will continue to shape and control our own efforts in such a way as will compel the dictates of reason in every right thinking mind to carnestly wish us success." Mr. Davitt justifies with unanswerable

ower of reasoning the acceptance by the

rish party of the Home Rule Bill with

all its limitations, restrictions and defects.

Its limitations of power, and the safehesitate to give consideration to the guards it provided for the interests claims and merits of Notre Dame du Sacre of the British Empire were ridiculously Cœur. unnecessary, but they paid, as Mr. Davits A RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME. contends, an unconscious tribute to the determination of the Irish race in its struggle for liberty. With all its draw-backs the bill must be credited with re-The Irish delegates to the Chicago conrention met on their arrival at New York on the 16th inst. with a right royal welognizing in the exclusion of Irish reprecome. In heartiness, enthusiasm, and entation from Westminster, and the effect nothing could have been more exonstitution of a Legislative Assembly in Dublin, the sacred principle of pressive. The reception committee did national right so long contended its duty in a manner not alone worthy for by the Irish race : praise, but worthy the great occasion. "This recognition of the national idea compenworthy the nation on whose shores landed sated from my point of view for on Monday, the 16th, the accredited delegates of that same Irish nation to of the blots in the proposed constitution to which the continental congress appealed and induced me, when consulted by Mr not in vain in the early days of America's Parnell, to join with him in accepting Mr. struggle for liberty-that Irish nation Gladstone's proposal, and asking a fair whose great heart has even beaten in trial for it at the hands of the Irish people." Mr. Davitt, after this declaration unison and sympathy with the republic of the west, the republic that in the dark his acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's hours of its civil strife and internecine scheme, proceeded to speak of the future. conflict had no friend but Ireland-that The Irish people were not, he said, dis-Irish nation which has given the States of heartened or discouraged at the reverse the Union some of their best citizens, they had sustained. The fortunes of devoted in peace, loyal in war. Gen. Kirwin having introduced the Rev. electioneering war had transferred the scene of action in the coming struggle G. W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, from Westminster to Ireland, where despite well known for his ardor in the Irish the might and resources of England, Irish cause, the latter thus addressed the distinnational sentiment holds the field in an gnished visitors : impregnable position. In Ireland that sentiment will be called on to defend the homes of the people, but the power of the

est for national self-government." Mr.

Gladstone's remarkable utterance in

"Here is this vast empire reaching all

we are associated together in this endea-your, and we appeal to the whole nation to assist us. Under God we put our trust

in the sound heart and the sound mind of

But there is no room for despondency

no cause for dismay. Ireland's claims for

continued denial, too sacred for persistent

OTTAWA.

We have very much pleasure in calling

attention to the advertisement elsewhere

published of the Young Ladies' Literary

Institute of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur,

Ottawa. Needless for us to say a word in

commendation of an institution that has

made for itself so noble a record. The

Emmet's epitaph written.

gaished visitors:

"Gentlemen,—The committee appointed by the league to receive you upon your appearance, regard this hour as among the proudest of their lives. Never in the history of Ireland were her prospects so bright or auspicious; never were the people so thoroughly united; and never were there so many reasons for congratulations. The attention of the whole cause for which it will combat leaves no room for doubt as to the issue of the struggle. In assailirg the inviolrights of the hearthstone "our landlord Tory rulers may," gratulations. The attention of the whole civilized world has recently been drawn to the condition of Ireland. The following said Mr. Davitt, "find themselves confronted by a spirit which nothing but the are the committee's resolutions:—

First. Resolved, that we are grateful extermination of a race can overcome. It may be objected that this will mean a for the grand and masterly vindication of the cause of Ireland by England's greatest social rather than a national spirit of reliving statesman, William Ewart Glad-stone, and that we hail his great measure as a noble instalment of justice to the Irish istance. It will mean both; for just as the efforts which were made at Westminster for Home Rule would, if successful, people.
Second. Resolved, that although the force the tenantry of Ireland from the tyranny and injustice of landlordism, so

believe that triumph is among the certain-ties of the near future.

Third. Resolved, that we have the fullwill the fight of the Irish people for emancipation of the land carry with it the con-Third. Resolved, that we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, ability and chivalrous patriotism of Ireland's mighty leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

"Fourth. Resolved that we hail with proud satisfaction the dawn of that day when Irishmen of all religious persuasions shall be united in vindication of that cause for which Grattan pleaded and Emmett died. Davitt's hopefulness is borne out by Mr. Liverpool, words of prophetic strength

the very heart of the Canadian capital, is

in itself an advantage which cannot be over-stated. This advantage is supple-

mented by so many others in the spirit-

ual and the material order, that parents

who have not yet decided on a place of

education for their daughters, should not

mmett died.

"The committee appointed to receive you is composed of Protestants and Cath-olics. Here stands Rev. Father McKenna, olics. Here stands Kev. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, beside Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman. Such a unity is a splendid augury of the time when Ireland shall lift her sacred but stately brow among the free common-wealths of the world."

world cries out with one voice—'Ireland is the diagrace of England." Well, gentlemen, is it or is it not time to put an end to that disgrace? Is it in vain that you struggle against that sentence of civilized mankind. The judgment of the whole world continued and prolonged through generations is never wrong. As whole world continued and protonged through generations is never wrong. As the great Mr. Burke has said, that judgment of the world anticipates the judgment of posterity, and records for the instruction of mankind what comes as near Irish journalism, this giant of penetrating, far-reaching intellect, this prodigy of industry, endurance and zeal, in words, few but well-chosen, conveyed to the gentleto absolute truth as it is permitted to the men of the reception committee his pleas human race to attain. Well, gentlemen, we are associated together in this endeaure and satisfaction on reaching America. To no man is America prouder to extend her gladdest welcome than William O'Brien-the brave assailant and resistles in the sound heart and the sound mind of the nation, and I rejoice to see around me here the men who have been laboring with us in this cause and the men who will labor with us in this cause." victor of Dublin Castle. He comes as Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenant, his confiden tial envoy; from the smaller but ever dear Ireland of the old world, to the younger, stronger, matchless and irresistible Ireland of America. He bears to this national recognition are too strong for daughter of "the Niobe of nations" mescontempt. Ireland must be free, and sages of sorrow, gratitude and hope, -and from her he will bring back tidlngs of joy, determination and victory. To the NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR. dear old motherland he will, on his return, say that the Ireland of America, while patient, peaceful and law-abiding, will never again permit England with impunity to set at lefiance the laws of humanity and civilization. The Irish in America are fixedly, irremovably resolved upon one thing, viz., that the British people must bear in mind the words of the immortal Gladstone

addressing his fellow citizens of Liverpool: "Coerce you cannot. By coercion you cannot advance, even if you could coerce." And they are with equal purpose and equal determination minded that neither England nor the world shall ever forget those other words of solemn adjuration

made for itself so noble a record. The prospectus well says:

"The large number of ladies, former pupils, who to-day are extending the noble and refining influence of the true culture they have received here, speaks better than the most exquisite language could do of the merit of the religious ladies, who have been laboring so resolutely for the past thirty-nine years in the great cause of Christian higher education. They have reason to feel themselves sufficiently acknowledged as edustatesmanlike counsel, delivered upon the tion. They have reason to feel themselves sufficiently acknowledged as educators. Their method has stood the
most severe of tests, namely, that of time.
The yearly results go to show that the
institution has taken due notice, however,
of the gradual improvements brought to
bear on the mode of imparting instruction, and in all that is compatible with
the inflexible principles upon which true
Christian education is based the sister
have endeavored to keep pace with the
age." same occasion: same occasion:

I say that to you, gentlemen, to show you that I am conscious of the deep solemnity of the occasion, and of the great controversy which has been raised between nation and nation. I wish I could expand our minds to understand what these controversies really are—how deep their roots go down, what the cormous results they produce, and through what enormous periods of time upon the peace and happiness of man-

and pathetic entreaty, of lofty appeal and

happy to know, one of very decided success. That the term of 1886-7 will be even a greater success we bave no reason to doubt. The location of this convent, in

kind they extend. Gentlemen, many of you will recollect in that spirited old ballad "Chevy Chase,

The child that is unborn shall rue
The hunting of that day.

and so, gentlemen, should you fail in your duties on this occasion, should the idle and shallow pretexts that are used against us bewilder the mind of the people of England or of Scotland, or should the power of the purse, of wealth, of title, of station, of rank—should all these powers overbear the national sense, I fear, gentlemen, it may be true that the child that is unborn shall rue the voting of that day. Gentlemen, I entreat you—you require it little, but I entreat through you the people of this country to bethink themselves well of the position in which they stand, to look back upon the history of the past and forward into the prospects of the future; to determine that it shall be no longer said of England, as is now habitually said throughout the civilized world, that Ireland is the Poland of England. "Let us determine, gentlemen, not to have a Poland any longer. We have had it long enough. Listen to prudence, listen to honour. Speaking in the words of the poet, Ring out the old, ring in the new—ring out the notes and the memory of discord, and ring in the blessed reign and time of peace."

the new-ring out the notes and the memory of discord, and ring in the blessed reign and time of peace." IS IT TREASON.

A despatch published in Saturday's Mail says that the London Times gives prominence to a letter suggesting the prosecution for treason on their return to their homes of the Canadian delegates and other British subjects who figured in the Chicago Convention. The Times and its correspondent very much mistake the character and genius of the Canadian people and institutions if they believe any such course even possible. The Canadian delegates defy the Times and all who think with it on the subject of Home Rule. Canada is a Home Rule country, and if British Tory despotism were intro duced here, the connection with England were not worth a twenty-four hours' ease. But let us examine the Chicago resolutions, as reported from the committee by Rev. Dr. Betts, himself an Epis. copolian clergyman. They are as fol-

Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report:

We, the delegates of the Irish National
League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles
of human freedom and in the right of a
neonle to frame their own league.

of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which lies at the foundation of the pros-perity and greatness of this republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby

to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby
Resolve, 1. That we express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.
2. That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English house of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve Home Rule in Ireland.
3. That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladsone for his great efforts on behalf of Irish self-government; and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.

4. That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-govern-

and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rank renting landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized law-lessness in the north of Ireland by parti-san officials, and we commend the laud-able desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own

way.

6. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer, and secretary of the Irish O. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer, and secretary of the Irish National League for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their res-

charged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

7. That the following cablegram be forwarded in the name of the chairman of the convention to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell: Delegates to the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial indorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention." All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE C. BETTS. Chairman GEORGE C. BETTS, Chairman.

Not only is there no treason here expressed or implied, but a moderation of language used truly surprising under the circumstances. Ireland and the Irish have had within the past few weeks very much to bear from the English Government. These affronts and threats they bear with calmness and dignity. The resolutions of the great convention reflect the very highest credit on the Irish race, and will certainly redouned to its honor and advantage. They afford a striking proof of Ireland's capacity to govern her-self, and are the pledge of Ireland's early triumph in her struggle for Home Rule.

"And Jesus saw His Mother, and said : Mother, behold thy son; and to the disciple: Son, behold thy Mother." Thus was Mary, not by angel's message, but by the bleeding lips of the son of God, pro-claimed Mother of all mankind. Vas insigne devotionis, ora pro nobis!

The Paulist Fathers, New York, refuse the sacraments to liquor dealers who make a practice of selling liquor to habitual drunkards, and to those who are in proximate danger of falling into the sin of drunkenness.

IS IT FAIR? Whenever a public office of any im portance in this Province falls vacant—and that a Catholic applies therefor—the religious cry is at once raised against him. He is told that considerations of race and of religion should have nothing to do with the filling of such places; that merit should be the sole test applicable to the candidate for preferment. All very true, indeed. But how does this principle work in practice? The Catholics of Ontario are one-sixth of the total population. They have amongst them numbers and numbers of men as well qualified as those of any other portion of the commun-ity to fill offices of the very highest trust and responsibility. Yet, how are they treated, in fact? We take from the Globe of Saturday a table setting forth the names and net earnings of those county officers who made more than \$2,000 in

Brant—County Court Clerk, etc., W B Rubridge, \$2.384.
Bruce—Sheriff, W Sutton, \$3,121.
Carleton—Sheriff, John Sweetlani, \$3,813.
Carleton—Local Master, etc., W M Mathe-Garleton—Local master, etc., oc., so., sp. 50., Sp. 50., Sp. 60., Carleton — Dep. Clerk of Crown, etc., J P. Featherston, \$2., 95. Elgin—Sheriff, Dugald Brown, \$3.391. Elgin—Co Court Clerk, etc., D McLaws,

,431. Essex—Sheriff, J C Iler, \$3,141. Grey—Sheriff, C H Moore, \$2,327. Grey—Co Ccurt Clerk, etc., George Inglis,

9 astings-Sheriff, Wm Hope, \$2,486 astings-Dep Registrar, etc., S S Lazier 1,432.
Hastings — County Court Clerk, etc., A Gorthrup, \$2,683.
Huron—Sheriff, R Gibbons, \$2,643.
Huron—County Court Clerk, etc., D Mconald, 2,849. onald, 2,849. Kent-sheriff, John Mercer, 3,721. Leeds and Granville — Sheriff, Jas Smart,

8. iddlesex—Sheriff, Wm Glass, 2,189. iddlesex—Deputy Registrar, etc., James anly, 2,104. iddlesex—Co Attorney, Chas Hutchinm, 2,969.
Middlesex - County Court Clerk, etc., John acbeth, 3,674 h, 3,674. DIR-Co Court Clerk, etc., C C Rappel-Norfolk—Co Court Clerk, je, 2,072. Northumberland and Durham — Sheriff, I

O Proctor, 3,333. Oxford—Co Court Clerk, etc., Jas Canfield, 524. Perth—Sheriff, John Hossie, 2,800. Perth—Co Court Clerk, etc., Jas McFad-nn 2,102. Peterboro'—Co Attorney, etc., C A Weller, Simcoe-Sheriff, T D McC. nkey, 3,998.
Simcoe-Co Attorney, etc., J R Cotter, 3,769
Simcoe-County Court Clerk, etc., J M L
tevenson, 2,412.

Dundas and Glengarry—Sheriff, e. 2,177. DE McIntyre, 2,177.

Strmont, Dundas and Glengarry—County
Court Clerk, etc., A E Macdonald, 2,075

Wellington—Sheriff, Hon P Gow., 2 252.

Wentworth — Sheriff, Hon A McKellar, 20.

Wentworth — Local Master, etc., Miles Reilly, Q C, *2,250.

Wentworth — Local Master, J E O'Reilly.

Wentworth-County Court Clerk, etc.. S H Gnent, 3,177.
York—Sheriff, F. W. Jarvis, 8,761.
York—Co Attorney, F. Fenton, 2,786.
York—Clerk of the Peace, T. H. Buil, 2,370.
York—Surrogate Registrar, J. G. Brown

ork-County Court Clerk, W. McKenzie, fees commuted at this sum.

We invite our readers to peruse this list with the utmost care. Neither they nor we can find thereon the name of single Catholic. The exclusion of Catholics from these important offices cannot surely be merely accidental. There must some systematic influence at work against them. Upon no other theory can the above table be explained. Mr. Mowat is, we know, often told that he is under "Popish" influence. But the names we reproduce from the Globe prove that that influence is from the Globe prove that that influence is very slight indeed. This cry is always gotten up while important offices are vacant to frighten the Government against giving them, or any of them, to Catholics. We trust that the Administration will prove itself above the fanciful terrors conjured up by hitter and vanopous parts. prove itself above the fanciful terrors conjured up by bitter and venomous parti-sans, ready to betray any cause which does not pay, and abandon any leaders they cannot coerce.

RIGAUD COLLEGE, P. Q. The following changes have been made

The following changes have been made in Rigand College: Rev. E. Laporte, C. S. V., the well-known professor of dogmatic and moral theology, has been appointed president of St. Rigand Academy. The students of the college are grieved to be deprived of so competent a professor. The Rev. Coutu, C. S. V., who is highly esteemed for his erudition and eloquence, will fill the chair rendered vacant by our tey, friend. Rev. L. N. Preville, the ablementat, will retain the same offices. Rev. Brother C. Durochie has been re-elected prefect of the commercial course. This gentleman has labored strenuously in Upper Canada to collect Irishmen deopper Canada to collect Irishmen de-dirous of pursuing what he calls an Eng-lish course in Rigaud College. Many of our Hibernians acquiesced to the pressing havitations, but we are sorry to state that in their arrival at the college they found themselves under the tutorage of French professors, who were to teach the English cases and knew but little about the dasses, and knew but little about the English language. Parents should en-deavor to give their boys a pure English ducation. To do so they must send them to a college where they can afford them Irishmen for teachers.

St. Michael's College, Toronto.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me pace to say a word to the patrons of our sazar, etc. On learning that books of eight tickets, intended for families only, had been sold indiscriminately, I at once withdrew books of twelve tickets. The privileges promised in the circular to sellers at books of twelve tickets are now offered to those who sell books of eight tickets, the conditions for families remain the he conditions for families remain the me, but I have a few books of four tickets me, but I have a few books of four tickets r \$1 for families who desire to partake the privileges and find themselves unable contribute \$2. I am aware that no such lyantages were ever before offered to tholics of this country, and I am trying make it possible for every Catholic mily in Ontario to place its name on our poke as a harefactor. Families making amily in Ontario to place its name on our cooks as a benefactor. Families making returns should be careful to send us the names of all its membera. Yours, etc.

I. Brennan, C. S. B., Priest.
August 13th, 1886.

CONTINU memory lasts upon which y I believe, live struggle con-guide our I

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inspire our union will You have go proud of the You are, in and a sacred championing championing strong, the h ful, the afflict You have lon when at last and freedom land, you, als the God of the the God of jus increase your eternally over Mr. Redmon not a sound was But the silence and it was foll of applause the

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Mr. O'Brien Fellow-count my friend and o Mr. Davitt (che address you to-to resist the in veyed in such k you have just ersons who sav ing away from and Father She to us, "This is a wait till you get welcome." The that all my frier pretty satisfact not exaggerate chospitelity of outrymen. This thank God, show

EXAGGERA and self sacrifice I thank you age this great assen League of Amer to day, and I the of labor and of in the cause of you. I thank own humble par as the ambassado adors—of Irelat Parnell. (Prolo hardly necessary whatever favor hall and during country, we wil or our obscure the leader of our OUR PRIDE

to carry a muske that attracted mo being gazed upon to, by every frie Ireland throughe as I said, is no rough weather ar afraid, has to be plished in Irela reached; and w

I expect that w engaged in and their hearths that will not be a dismay them or ask is that now, you should be at to Mr. Parnell measure than eve measure than ever dence and symp the difficult and before us. What power and his ma lish statesmen? I They acknowled they know and a time that they are deal that they are deal.

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TO IRISH That is the secr his strength. I s this assembly you newed strength-fold greater tha knew how glad w tal enemies in the God, it is London