## Catholic Record.

Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

Just a little baby, lying in my arms,— Would that I could keep you with your bab charms; Helpless, clinging fingers, downy, golden hair Where the sunshine lingers, caught from other

Where the summer where;
Blue eyes asking questions, lips that canno speak,
Roly-poly shoulders, dimple in your cheek, bainty little blossom in a world of woe,
Thus I fain would keep you, for I love you so.

books.
And such grave importance in your puzzled looks;
Solving wearing problems, poring over sums.
Yet with tooth for sponge cake and for sugar

All the world's before you, and the world is wide.

Though my heart is breaking, yet God's love I Safe among the angels, I would keep her so.

London, August 4, 1892. The Eighty Club entertained Hon. Edward Blake at dinner to-night. Prof. James Bryce, who will, in all probability, be a member of Mr. Gladtone's Administration, presided, Mr Blake occupying the position on his right hand. The dinner created special interest, not alone because it promised to elicit from the distinguished Canadian his first utterance in presence of an English audience on the burning questions that at present engross pubic attention, but also because this dinner was the first politico-social function that has been held by the club since the election. The company, therefore, was

Prof. Bryce's introductory remarks were brief, being chiefly confined to congratulations on the substantial Liberal victory at the recent elections and to extending the hospitalities of the club to Mr. Blake. He concluded by saying that he believed that gentleman's judgment would prove of the greatest value in arriving at a solu-

Mr. Blake, in responding to the remarks of Mr. Bryce, recalled the fact that the last time he was present at the Eighty Club, the occasion being a dinner in 1888, he sat beside Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, who, he said, was a leader of men who compelled rather than conciliated the admiration of the masses. Despite all drawbacks courses. He believed that Ireland was on the eve of realizing the results that Mr. Parnell fought for. The combined efforts of the Liberal sections were certain to attain the common objects they had in view. It was well that each of the allied forces recognizes the conditions under which the other is constituted. The Irish party was created and maintained for a definite object under a strict system of discipline allowing only a limited latitude. Experience had shown the truth of assertion that the Irish interests in the Imperial Parliament required a limited system. The Parliamentary weapons forged under Mr. Parnell's leadership had such weight, solidity, temper and keenness and had wrought such great things for Ire-land that the Liberals had taken up the Irish cause in an honorable and cordial alliance, creating friendly feeling between the Irish and British democracies. The might of Mr. Parnell's weapons may have been lessened, but even now they were fully adequate for the original purpose for which they were intended. He hoped that the Irish minority would altimately see that the tactics of the majority were sound. Every one had the interests of Ireland at heart and desired the passage of an effective Home Rule bill. It might not be that every detail of the measure would be exactly what some Irishmen would like, but, as Mr. Parnell had once said, any sound measure would be cheerfully If they worked with a de sire to make a success of a substantial measure it would give them a field for action in Ireland which would produce

tious criticism or factious agitation. THE CANADIAN INTEREST. the people of every English-speaking nation, they had been troubled about the matter of Home Rule. But they were actuated with a nobler spirit than speaking the nation and enable her to continue assembles in January, or early in assembles in January. We do not expect an autumn session. The House is likely to adjourn next Friday. Mr. Blake also said that the Cana

so great a feeling of contentment in that country that there would be

neither time nor inclination for cap-

the American revolutionary struggle end; that she keeps open to the world for Home Rule and the development of Home Rule in the Canadian possessions, and sympathized with the condition of a nation of fellow-subjects entitled to ensign the seeds of civil government and refused self-government. Eng. germinate, it will be clearly evident

and refused self-government. England tried the experiment a century ago of giving Canada sole self-government without the essential condition that the Executive should be responsible to and therefore controlled to ensign the seeds of civil government germinate, it will be clearly evident that the decline of such a power would be a calamity to the world. To perpetuate and strengthen the seeds of civil government germinate, it will be clearly evident that the decline of such a power would be a calamity to the world. the people. That was done under the fear that they were incapable of self-government, and the belief that the majority, being of the same race and creed, would use the power thus obtained to oppress the so-called loyal minority. But the system caused gross abuses, discontent and agitation, and on the advice of an able Commission of the same race and community. But the system caused gross abuses, discontent and agitation, and on the advice of an able Commission of the same race and community of interest and sentiment which is permanent and durable and not held in union by cheeri durable and not held in union by cheeri durable.

In modern times the tendency under the highest civilized conditions is to dispense with physical positions and on the advice of an able Commission.

a fuller measure of Home Rule, which largely secured the contentment and affection of the Canadians. Since then The capital error was the ment of the present age. legislative union of Upper and Lower

Union was substituted. The results weakens a power whose operations are fully justified the advocates of fully justified the advocates of Home Rule. The hostility, jealousy and opposition of the two provinces have disappeared. Doubtless the Constitution of Canada had a seamy side. He helperged to the party numbering atmosphere of freedom, august well. He belonged to the party numbering atmosphere of freedom, augurs well half the population, and which for for the future. A patriot, whose preshalf the population, and which for twenty years had been the Opposition, ernment was wrong and injurious. well governed from abroad. (Cheers.)

enthusiastic acceptance. IRELAND'S IMPERIAL INTERESTS. the Canadians toward the United

tion of the Irish problem. MR BLAKE'S SPEECH. Therefore she strongly opposed the exclusion of Irish members from Westminster, which was indefensible in pripaging and day agreement the ways of the widow and tears of the orphan? in principle and dangerous in tend- To silence the stifled mutterings of he would retain a great place in history. He referred to Mr. Parnell's confidence in the good faith of his Liberal allies and his sincerity in his adherence to madazate and the proposals and that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would contain the supremacy of the stifled mutterings of millions of the Irish race in the land of aliens? of the Imperial Parliament would con-pose a trustful confidence in the Irish believed that Ireland was the Imperial Parliament would not measure of Home Rule. in case of such emergencies. hoped the Home Rule bill would emcontentment shall brace a final settlement of the land great, omnipotent British social, labor and electoral of the present Parliament. When the Home Rule bill was launched and will continue to bless the star of empire moving steadily along he would welcome the progress in its wake of existence is a blessing to civilization other pressing legislation which would and a promise of hope to those yet in give the masses of Ireland, through darkness, their representatives in Parliament, When an opportunity to show their sympathy with the just demands of the British people, (Cheers.;

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Globe : Sir-The political changes which they have made so few. the civilized world.

that of self-interest. They remembered on land and sea is exerted to a good discernable the working of a divine

sponsibe to and therefore controlled by should be unity within the realm; that the people. That was done under the the British people should be cemented

gross abuses, discontent and agitation, and on the advice of an able Commissioner the Government, in 1841, gave in this departure the British race leads the House, irrespective of party, all

the blemishes contained in the measure have been removed as experience approved by the best political senti-

The political sentiment of the British Canada, which failed to extin-guish the French national feeling and broke down after twenty-five of statesmanship which promotes disyears' trial, when the Federal cord and strife within the realm and weakens a power whose operations are

and he believed the policy of the Gov-standing protest against the dastardly dynamiters, and the acts Yet the attachment to Home Rule was pusillanimity of an inferior order of

not confined to the dominant party.

The minority had rather been misis un-British and inhuman, a policy governed at home for the moment than that appeals to the baser passions; sets class against class, creed against creed well governed from abroad. (Cheers.) class against east, creed against elest, that sows the seeds of hatred and distant bigoted Catholics and Protestants, but the sober, settled thought of the people proved the general adhesion to the principle of civil and religious liberty and equal rights. Minorities accomplished, with a malignant spirit accomplished, with a malignant spirit better the rest was any to be the finger of scorn is raised, and the throughout the world were apt to be the finger of scorn is raised, and the suspicious and exacting. He himself attention of the civilized world is dirbelieved that the duty of the majority ected to the fact that such conduct is included the moral obligation to give not requitted with the confidence, the minority, not a grudging measure esteem and affection of the Irish people of strict justice, but a full, overflowing It is clear that such a rash, unmeasure. This was the principle he had expounded to Irish meetings with British rule, must give way to one which shall reverse present conditions, and give strength and permanency to

He was convinced that the respect, loyalty and affection of the mass of peace and contentment of the people. The Southern slave could flee to the Kingdom owed their vitality and swamps of Virginia or the caves of their strength to the concession of Home Rule. (Cheers.) The difficulties in the case of Canada did not exist in Ireland. Ireland had great the concession of Ireland flee to evade poverty? Imperial interests in common with pestilence and death that it leaves in England. While she could not claim its train? What magicians wand is participate in the decisions of potent enough to reunite families England's local affairs, she would be ruthlessly torn asunder, driven to unworthy of herself if she did not seek in a foreign land sustenance take a share in the Imperial affairs.

unnecessarily meddle with decisions of the Irish Parliament, waste lands, to deal with the mining, such a degree of mutual confidence as yet in the highly improbable case timber and fishing interests; to relieve of ultra vires legislation being congested districts: to encourage the legislation being congested districts; to encourage the general huilding of railroads and converge the proposed prejudicial to the general building of railroads and canals and ance by Mr. John Morley of the post ways exercise plenary parliamentary authority and might insert executive powers of reservation and disallowance policy to be dealt with by the Imperial interests, Great Britian could all all matters of a local nature, reserving Home Rule bill would embal settlement of the land There were also great, omnipotent God, who planted ital, labor and electoral which he thought might questions which he thought might unfolding and developing all through be grappled with during the lifetime the centuries, drawing together all the centuries, drawing together all

> existence is a blessing to civilization When we consider the large space Britain occupies in the world's history, the vast field she covers in her operations, the magnitude and variety of the questions she has to deal with, and their bearing on the world's destiny, the wonder is not that her statesmen

have made so many mistakes, but that seem imminent in Britain are of grave importance not to Britain alone, but to The great part if she is still to continue her great and Britain took in shaping the affairs of the world, the enormous power she wielded and the general effect of her will be with the world. It is also as the control of the state of t

## HOME RULE ECHOES.

The British House of Commons pened on the 4th.

Mr. Gladstone appeared soon after 2 o'clock, and was given a wildly enthusiastic reception. The Irish members rose in a body. shricking and waving their hats and cheering, and they were joined in their demonstrations by the Liberals. The ovation to the Liberal leader lasted When Mr. Gladseveral minutes. anxious to congratulate him and shake

Mr. Gladstone appears to have entirely recovered from his recent in

The Amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be, in general terms, a declaration that the result of the recent elections prove that the Government has foreited the confidence of the country.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen were reated with loud hoots and groans by he crowd assembled outside the House Both gentlemen appeared to be greatly amused by the demonstration.

When Michael Davitt reached the

obby of the House he was given a warm reception by his colleagures. Upon taking his seat on the Irish enches he was scanned with curiosity by the Conservatives, and whisperings were heard ominous of their intention to contest his right to take the oath.

James Kerr Hardie, the labor repreentative for the Soutwest division of West Ham, drove into the palace yard in a waggonette filled with workman and a fife band playing the Marseillaise. Hardie was dressed in workingman's clothes and cap, and both his cap and coat were decorated with big rosettes He was greeted with cheers and laughter.

Mr. Blake's address at the Eighty Club dinner is the chief subject political comment in pers. Some surprise is papers. Some surprise is felt that Mr. Blake followed his manuscript closely, but the subject matter of the speech was warmly praised by the audience, and is heartly recognized by the Liberal press. The Pall Mall Gazette says the state ment of Canada's experience, as Canadian argument for Home Rule, was a most important contribution to the subject. Mr. Blake's remarks on the relation of Home Rule to other political questions was the voice of common sense. The Daily News says that Blake's grasp of the situation was firm and thorough. The Star says the speech more than fulfilled the expectation of an authorative view of inner working of Home Rule. The Times, however, makes a severe criticism, and says that Blake has no real acquaintance with the problem he purported to treat of. At the best, he but humorous in speech. Was but numerous in special states and special rejection of the bill by the House of Lords. He quoted the proverb, "It is time enough to bid the devil good morning when you meet him." The series of conferences between

Let Irish the leaders of the Irish party and Mr. of Chief Secretary for Ireland was a point upon which the chiefs of the terview Mr. John Dillon ex-pressed the satisfaction of the Irish party at the prospect of Mr. Morley's holding the post during the critical period in the progress of the Home Rule Bill. Referring to the reports -the great British nation - whose printed in some of the English papers that certain Irish members might take office under Mr. Morley, Mr. Dillor said that such a thing was next to impossible. No member of the party he declared, would dare to accept place under an English Government We are pledged," he added, "to accept no post except under a purely Irish administration when we get it, and any man violating that rule would

be expelled from the party." When asked whether he could communicate what modifications Mr. Gladstone had made in his Home Rule Bill Mr. Dillon replied that he was not at liberty to say anything, except that the Bill wa likely to be one that Mr. Parnell would wielded and the general effect of her off the save, to establish the dide to political measures gives her an historic interest which does not attach to any the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted, adding, "We will not the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted and the Gladstones are the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted and the Gladstones are the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted and the Gladstones are the Gladstones and Blakes, that noble have accepted and the Gladstones are the Gladstones and Blakes, the Gladstones are the Gladstones are the Gladstones are the Gladstones and Blakes, the Gladstones are the Gladsto other nation.

In forming a judgment of the British nation it would be manifestly unfair to read to the seeds of British liberty, who pursued to the seeds of British statesmen who take anything less. Mr. Gladstone knows that our position in the matter is definite and inflexible. He has sum up from the acts of her statesmen at any one period of her existence; to arrive at a just judgment it is essential to take into consideration the historic Britain, whose long line of statesmen desnair; that shall arrive at a just judgment it is essential justice — a policy of hope and not of lieve we can rely upon his intention britain, whose long line of statesmen have been developing the germ of civil government which had its birth away

MR. WM. O'BRIEN, M. P.

Interesting Presentation From

Dublin Freeman's Journal, July 28. On Tuesday Mr. Connell S. Higgins of Ottawa, Canada, made a journey to Glengariffe to present Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., witha valuable national relic which was purchased in Canada by Mr. F. Barry Hayes, of the House of Commons, Ottawa, and a number of other Irish friends. The presentation consists of the original dying declaraman, William Orr, when on the eve of execution. The shrine in which the declaration is enclosed contains a small whole being enclosed in an exquisitely wrought case of Irish oak, bound in gold. The relic, which was purchased by Mr. Hayes and friends for \$400, is intended to be left in Mr. O'Brien's custody until it can be transferred either to the Irish House of Commons

or some other repository of national When making the presentation the non. gentleman said: "Mr. O'Brien. I have been commissioned by Mr. F. B. Hayes, of Ottawa one of Ireland's in trust for Ireland a relic of an Irish Protestant martyr, William Orr, who was executed, as you know, in 1798 for nis devotion to his native land. You Mr. O'Brien are, I need hardly say, as well as your gifted colleague, Mr. John Dillon, recognized abroad at the embodiment of true self-sacrificing Irish patriotism, and Mr. Hayes considered formal pronouncement of the views of that the fittest way to present this gift, the Irish Unionists. The longthat the fittest way to present this gift, the Irish Unionists. The long-which cost him, I am aware, some four threatened Ulster convention has hundred dollars, was to it in your keeping until such time as it could be placed in the Parlia ment House in College Green, or until some other suitable institution could be selected to deposit it in. It is appropriate at the present time, when such clamor is made about Catholic intolerance, that we should show how truly we Irishmen revere the mem ory of these illustrious Protestants who suffered and died for Ireland. Canada has sent a Protestant statesman, in the person of the Hon. Edward Blake, to advocate in the Imperial Parliament the cause and aspirations of the Irish people, and to tell the people of Ireland his experience of the priceless blessings of Home Rule from his experience of its working in Canada. He can tell them how happy the Protestant population of the Province of Quebec is in the midst of an entirely Catholic com-

munity. Canada now, sir, follows this up by presenting you with the dying declaration and a portion of the remains of a dead Protestant, encased in a gold locked shrine, and all set in a handsome Irish oak frame. Surely this should be enough to prove to Pro testants the world over that intolerance is foreign to every sentiment of the Irish character. Among the many friends of Home Rule in Canada there in one who, notwithstanding that he is Minister of the Crown (I am requested by Mr. Hayes to say) has not allowed the cares of office t interfere with his devotion to the land of his forefathers. The letter I have placed in your hands will show you how deep is Mr. Costigan's love for the Emerald Isle. I can well remember the call rights have been won for them by the years also formed the call rights have been won for them by the years also formed the call rights have been won for them by the years also formed the call rights have been won for them by tion as Minister of the Crown and go about with an humble individual like myself to collect money for the evicted tenants. When lately Mr. Devlin, who is on the Opposition side in politics, introduced his Home Rule resolution, during the late session of Parliament, Mr. Costigan supported it with all his ability. I now, sir, leave this relic in your keeping, and wish you and the Irish Par liamentary party with whom you are associated, from the people of Ottawa, yes, from the people of Canada, every

leader in this movement, yet, at the same time, remaining perfectly independent of all English parties. gratitude to Mr. Hayes and his other old friends in Canada for having made nim the trustee of so valuable a relie of Irish nationality. It would give nim the greatest pride to be its custo dian until the day, which he hoped was not far removed, when he would speedy deliverance. be in a position to it in the posses of the Irish nation in its own Parliament. He expressed the deep sense of gratitude with which the Irish people remembered the services to Ireland so constantly rendered by Mr. Hayes and friends in Canada during the struggle of the past twelve years, and expressed a confident hope that the struggle in which all their would soon be crowned with a victory that would be ample reward for all the sacrifices lavished by the exiled Irish race upon the cause of Irish

success in your battle for Home Rule.

recognizing Mr. Gladstone as the great

Right Rev. Bishop Foley on Sunday week ordained two priests in the cathe dral, Detroit, Michigan. The new priests are Fathers Kessler and Cullinane, who will be assigned to the

THE IRISH "LOYALISTS."

NO. 721.

As for those belligerent Loyalists who are now filling the air with their threats, it is surely high time to rethe Westminster Review for July, that a Loyalist is a man who keeps the peace, and that submission to the law recognized in the future. The policy of England is to day, not to oppress, but to tolerate, the Irish race; to dis sociate herself from the iniquitous gov ernment of the past, and to blot out by ful record of international hatred. The rule of force is about to be superseded by the rule of justice, and with it will vanish the raison d'tre for an English garrison in Ireland. British interests no longer demand that one section of The relic, which was purchased Hayes and friends for \$400, is and another bribed to be loyal. Therefore the Loyalists, while receiving thanks for their past services, for which they were handsomely paid, ought also to receive a plain intimaion that there is nothing further for them to do in the capacity of jailers to the Irish people. They have profited by injustice, and the removal of that injustice may cause them some little temporary chagrin and discomfiture. amount to a reason for refusing to heal the Anglo-Irish quarrel, and if they are prudent men they will throw in their lot with the rest of their countrymen, whose interests are bound up with their own.

During the month we have had a spoken. All the resources of wealth, rank and influence have been employed to make it a success. And a success it undoubtedly has been if considered as the roll-call of a decaying faction and the last expiring groan of bigoted ascendency. It has furnished no vindication of the Unionist position t has offered no evidence of National ist tyranny; above all, it has not made good its title to over-ride the interests of four-fifths of the Irish people. Loud professions of loyalty to the Union, inerwoven with obstinate vows of resistance to the majority, constitute the stock-in-trade of the Ulstermen's oratory. These good people do not seem to be aware that unity should begin at home, and that without national union there can be no imperial union. Let the former object be secured, and the latter will take care of itself. The whole performance, inrehearsed electioneering drama rather than a spontaneous uprising of an indignant province against a proposal

to sell into slavery. In conclusion, let us draw a parallel between the condition of the Protesttants in Ireland and the Catholics in Great Britain, which the foregoing considerations naturally suggest. Both are small minorities, and both would be left, by the passing of a Home Rule bill, at the mercy of a Parliament of an opposite faith. Yet, while we hear of the former rising in the latter, strange to say, accept the situation with indifference, although they would be the more help when the hon, gentleman did not hesitate to step down from his high posi-Parliament, and could at any moment be repealed. On the other hand, the Protestants would have exceptional guarantees expressly laid down for them in any Home Rule measure that their liberties would not be interfered with. What is the inference from these facts? Either that the Catholics in England are very apathetic, or that the belligerent Protestants in Ireland are very unreasonable. To most minds the latter view will appear the The Catholic more probable. himself upon the good faith of his Protestant countrymen because he believes that everywhere throughout Christendom religious persecution is extinct, and cannot be revived; and if all Pro

testants are not equally clear-sighted, Mr. O'Brien, in reply, expressed his selves to be deluded by their own selves to be deluded by their own superstitious fears. This is the only kind of slavery into which the Loyal sts are likely to be betrayed, and from such deplorable serfdom every true friend of liberty will wish them a

Father Louis Baroux, of St. Anns Church, Cadillac, Mich., celebrated, on May 21, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, says the Catholic Review. His life is like a romance. Born in France, he began his missionary career among the Indians of the North-West, was afterwards sent to India, then came back to America, returned to his dear sympathies were so deeply engaged Pottawatomies, and finally settled down in a parish he may be said to have created. Three countries have seen his labors. Representatives of a dozen races have received his ministrations. He still-lives, in good health, doing a full day's work, blessed by all who know him. Ad multos annos!

Mr. Thorne, editor of the Philadelphia Globe, has become a convert. He was baptized by the Rev. Father Walker, O. P., in the convent chapel at Sinsinawa Mount, Wis., on Poutecost Sunday. The Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, O. P., was the sponsor.

If I Could Keep Her So.

Roguish little damsel, scarcely six years old, feet that never weary, hair of deeper gold; Restless, busy fingers, all the time at play. Tongue that never ceases taiking all the day; Blue eyes learning wonders of the world about Here you come to tell them,—what an eage shout! Winsome little damsel, all the neighbors know Thus I long to keep you, for I love you so.

Sober little school-girl, with your strap of books.

Reading books of romance in your bed at night, Reading books of romance in your bed at night, Anxlous as to ribbons, deft to the a bow, Full of contradictions,—I would keep you so.

Sweet and thoughtful maiden, sitting by my wide.

Hearts are there for winning, hearts are there to break.

Has your own, shy maiden, just began to wake? Is that rose of dawning glowing on your cheek Telling us in golden blushes what you will not speak? speak? Shy and tender maiden, I would fain forego All the golden future, just to keep you so.

sight; All the past I summon as I kiss her brow.— Babe, and child, and maiden, all are with m

BANQUET TO EDWARD BLAKE.

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