of the free praceven to subvert

Y 31. 1897.

ends paid to the enable the priests ing the onerous rishioners for their this is generally advantage, but it

in reality only a church property appropriated by d their relinquish simply the presenchurch property to professes to have with the object and administering it that the State has

money at all gives e mayors and the y the clergy, and ent religious pracessions and other d occurred recently , where two priests essions in spite of ctions from the

regarded these in-

udue interference

the Church, and dis-

he Government has stipends in conse-Minister of Public en as follows to the on the subject : nen after inciting to insubordination ers affixed to the by unmeasured lan it, have disobeyed. y last, an order of ice forbidding proecided that these two end attached to their

ill be good enough, ne to an understandthe conditions under lvisable to appoint a N., who is unable to ds Mr. R., his name he State only when d him with another rior to, but not more one he is now fill uch absurd interfer-

religious matters, it ted that there is any ed from the connection and State in France. were supported as in voluntary offerings of lergy would be inden petty exercise of

IN RELIGION AND ITICS.

in our columns to the rom an esteemed corwithstanding the fact y to our usual practice ATHOLIC RECORD the ical discussion. The etter is evidently to of the Liberal party in the eyes of Cathog this letter we feel to state that Liberals something very difralism as the word is nadian politics.

, so called, in religion opposition, or at least to revealed truth; and re an injury to God, enial of the truths He to man, this Liberaleservedly condemned. e said that Canadian ism has any necessary this practical negation holic truth, any more aid that Conservatism to all evils which are

ce that both Canadian mong them men who tterance to sentiments atholic must condemn, er hand there are men who have maintained face of determined opithin the ranks of their ies, and at great per-

. We are disposed to to these men on both use of Commons, withourselves to one party the other.

our correspondent's re-Tarte's language we there are utterances of as of other politicians, ot by any means defend, omission to Mgr. Merry nction we abstain from n now. Nor do we con-Liberal party responss views any more than atire Conservative party the numerous indefenslace; and such quotations from the

We regret the incident mentioned by our correspondent in regard to the di Bufalo, declared Venerable in 1852 denial of faith by a certain number of French Canadians in his parish, but we are loth to believe either that this fact is the result of the spread of politi. cal Liberalism, or that French-Canadians generally are growing weak in the faith, as "Mica" asserts to be the on the first Sunday of July.

The CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. The CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

Dear Sir — Liberalism is making rapid strides hereabouts. The crusade initiated against our clergy is rapidly bearing fruit. On Sunday last, in this little parish, there were live names handed in to a Protestant missionary here as converts to his Church. The French-Canadians do not seem to have built their Church on that solid foundation that the Irish Catholics built on, and it is gradually going to decay.

Mr. Tarte's threat in the house that he would put those men (referring to the Bishops) in their proper places, is bearing fruit, and his tollowing will follow his example and declare independence when their interests are in the scale. Yours,

Mica.

Parkins, Oue., Oct. 19, 1897.

Perkins, Que., Oct. 19, 1897.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Dublin Orangemen prepared an address to the Queen to be presented to her on the occasion of her Jubilee, and a special deputation was sent to London to present it. But it was not presented, as the deputation was informed that Her Majesty "would not receive sectional addresses." The deputation, after allits trouble, was obliged to return without getting a glimpse of

THE Epworth League, which held its general meeting a few days ago in Toronto, was quite a success in regard to the number and respectability of those who attended, as there were about twenty five thousand members present from all parts of the United States and Canada. The objects of this association are somewhat similar to those of the Christian Endeavorers, viz., the advancement of members in holiness, but while the Endeavorers belong to all the Protestant sects. the Epworth League is essentially Methodist in its composition. This telag the case, it might have been expected that it would have been intensely anti-Catholic, but though some of the speakers endeavored to give the meetings an anti Catholic turn, the general body of Leaguers would not allow them to be turned to such a purpose, and the efforts toward this end were unsuccess-This is in striking contrast with what occured at similar meetings held in Missouri and other States within the past two years, and we congratulate the League on this new feature which marked their recent gathering.

THE Rev. Dr. Kane, Master of the Orange Lodges of Belfast, before the 12th of July, addressed a letter to the members of all the lodges, expressing sixty years' reign upon that people. Now when such circumstances as to kept peacefully, and without disturb- tone and feeling and temper, as to the ance of any kind. He says in his dition of the relations of the different letter that of late years attacks upon parts of the empire, for they are ad-Catholics by stone-throwing and other wise have been of trifling character, and he trusts that Orangemen this year will have self-respect enough to celebrate the triumph of civil and re-

tion, about the same time that he ordered the feast of the Most Precious Blood celebrated by the whole Church

BLAKE AT MANCHESTER.

Manchester, June 5. - The annual convention of the National League of Great Britain, which was held here to day, was the occasion of a large gathering. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and speeches were also delivered by Mr. John Dillon and Hon. Edward Blake. Mr. Blake's speech was a brief review of Irish troubles, the party dissensions of the past, an optimistic view of the future and a plea for united action. After referring to the unjust action of the present Government in

dealing with Ireland he said: We are face to face with the great think that reasonable, practical men, demonstration, might draw lessons from t which would enlighten their minds upon the Irish question. The earliest recollection of my life is of a rebellion remember in the year 1837, the year of the Queen's accession, as a little child seeing people casting bullets in moulds, and forces being hastily summoned to meet a rebellion in my own ing amongst the Irish and amongst the general population then was. I have some knowledge of what the condition of feeling is to-day, and there is marked evidence of it in the tone and temper which is displayed by the Legislature of that country, which is displayed by the Legislature of the Cape and which is displayed by the Legislat ure of Australia, the great and important self-governing colonies of this Take America, take Africa, take the great continent of Australia and New Zealand, look at them all and see that there has been a progressive feeling of contentment, of loyalty, of desire to make the golden links, not links which chafe or strain, but links of reasonable attachment based upon the concession of local liberties, and the belief that some form of union was an advantage; that is the spirit and feeling which has been engendered by the general course of the policy of Britain towards these great colonies and dependencies all the world over. (Hear.) One place remains, close to the shores of this island, in which an opposite policy has been carried out. (Applause) And in that place there is, as there ought to be, a very deep feeling, which has been expressed to day, and was expressed the other day mittedly anomalous, shall be recorded that has been attained by the conces sion of the rights of a free people to these different parts; how is it, I say that reasonable men cannot from the testimonials they are now about to

ible atterances of Mr. N. Clarke Wal- been presented to him by King Baldwin are questions of tactics and expedi- men like you here, and in Ireland. It III., of Jerusalem, for the valorous part ency, of time and method, of opportunis not enough for us to give our sighs he took in the Crusade. The Congressity, of degree, upon which, although and tears and prayers and plous aspirate. speeches of individual pondicians will gation of the Most Precious Blood, we may differ and have as many opinations; we have got to work for this, gation of the Most Precious Blood, not induce the Catholic Record to depart from its neutral position where mere party politics is concerned.

We may differ and have as many opin, we may differ and have as many opin, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordination of piety towards the Precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordination of piety towards the Precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the Precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the Precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the Precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the precious Blood, it is now the chief religion of principle at all, and we can only act together by subordinations of piety towards the precious Blood, and the masses of the property and the precious Blood, and the masses of the property all the precious Blood, and the masses of the property and the precious Blood, and the masses of the property and the precious Blood, and the masses of the property and the property and the property and the precious Blood, and the masses of the property and the precious Blood, and the by Pius IX, established it in the Eternal City. Soon after his return from Gaeta the same Pontiff formed. even on questions of tactics, of expediency of time and method, of epportunity, of degree, there has not been in the five years I have sat there, nor can I see to day any causa for any can be it is a much supplied to the bottom, which is the foundation, will be a much supplied to the bottom. can I see to day any cause for even serious collision of opinion as to what ought to be done. (Cheers.) I maintain that there has never been an hour in which the gravest crisis in which we have and in Ireland—speak constantly and the property of the prop have been concerned in those five and persistently, with an absolute and years could not have been settled by honest determination not to exact the concordant action on the part of every Irish representative, if there had been a disposition to agree instead of a disposition to differ. (Hear, hear.)

NO CAUSE FOR DISSENSION. But, gentlemen, it is very easy to find cause of difference if that is what you are searching for ; it is very easy to find ground for the suggestion that some other course would have been better, that some other line should have been taken, that some other attitude should have been assumed, if that is what you want. (Hear, hear.) demonstration of the year, and I do But if what you want is to try and find the best course, and having found it by that which is the only method—by full and free discussion and by the acceptance of the judgment of the greater number-to adopt it loyally and cordially and support it, then, I say, that not merely ought there not to be, but there has not been, during all this time any cause for serious division in our ranks. I will test it. At various times during the last few months we had occacountry, Canada. I remember some thirty years later, when I entered into the land question, where we very largety than the condition of feeling allied. We had to take action on the land question. There has been amnesty question. There has been open agreement, announcements from il parties, effusive announcements, that we all ought to act together or the amnesty question, and men have appeared on the same platform who on't act together in Parliament, but talk of the amnesty question as a common question, so in the question of the over-taxation of Ireland, so in the question of the agricultural grant. Here are pressing, important political questions. Upon all of them there has een a protest that there was nothing to prevent and it was to be eminently desired that we should all act together. Well, I agree so far, but I hold that the power of the party as a political party to accomplish that which em-

start and the control of the control

is not enough for us to give our sighs slightest sign of submission of their opinions as to the past, not to make reunion any cause of triumph over those who may have differed from them, but to accept the proposition that the past shall be buried, and that only the better past which preceded it shall be re-membered; that the hands which clasped one another in brotherhood shall be clasped once more, and we shall all act together, upon the condition that the services of men to Ireland shall be counted without reference to the period of the split, and that the only question as to the position which any man takes shall be, Is he faithful to reunion, and what good is he capable of doing for Ireland? (Cheers Let us ostracize no man; let us insist on the nomination of no man, let it not be a question of names or of individuals, but a question of our coming together as a people once again, determined to forget the bitter portion of the past, and to decide with reference to the good of the country alone who are fittest and most capable of consolidating and complet plause.) I say this, that my belief is ing the union of the people. that the temper of the people is such that they would hail with joy and

Well, I agree so far, but I hold that it be power of the party as a political party to accomplish that which em day a political party to accomplish that which em that which for all these purposes will can cooperate, there is some insuperable of a the political organization for the great, and which, after all, is that an which, we were elected to accomplish. (Applausc)

MOVING TOWARD UNITY.

Now, I have watched this question from perhaps a somewhat more detached point of view than most of my colleagues. Coming, as Idid, a stranger to the country, I have watched with an earnest desire to see the happy day come in which the Irish people and the Irish representatives should be truly united. I am one of those who believe that no one of the rules that have been more than attempt to put into words what are the essential edit, ments of an effective political party. I am one of those who believe that no one of the own be wanting rules would be little needed if the spirit were there. (Loud cheers.) If the desire to act cordially together existed, you would not be wanting rules and I don't know how much good the rules are going to do if the spirit of difficulties, embarrassments, apathy, it into the cause has, on the whole, and my friends, the Chairman of the most of the country which followed on the spit have been most encurraging indications of the fact that do is riends who had stood together for 1 reland in the dark and trying day it which preceded the split, who had been spearated by that unfortunation of the propie time in the minds of the people that the party, and our President, will corroborate that statement—the ghave been most encurraging indications of the fact that do is riends who had stood together for 1 reland in the dark and trying day it which preceded the split, who had been spearated by that unfortunation of the propie to the many work of the control of the many single the spearated by that unfortunation of the propie time in the minds of the people that the party, and our President, will corroborate t

plause.) I say this, that my belief is that the tempor of the people is such that they would hail with joy and almost absolute unanimity the news that to morrow those who are prominent in the fight had met together and had agreed to shake had seed to seed to shake had seed to seed to shake had seed to seed to shake had a seed to shake had a seed to seed to seed to seed to shake had a seed to s

than does Quidi Vidi reflect the surrounding hills. And whether seen when the glory of summer is over the land, as on the day of the races; or in winter when it glistens with ice, and flashes with the steel acmes of the skaters; at night, when the

r at sunset, when the valley is filled with olden huss—at all times this historic lake is me of the beauty-spots of Newfoundiand, uidt Vidi in ancient times was the scene of artike combat between French and Euglish. one of the beauty-spots of Newfoundiand, a Quidi Vidi in ancient times was the scene of warlike combat between French and English. In our days its surface is not disturbed save by the shot of the huntaman, the fly of the angler or the flashing oars of the row boat. The lake is always a scene of excitement and pleasure on the cay of the summer regatta. On that day men skilled in handling the oar contend for mastery in the boat races. It is a general holiday and all classes betake themselves to the lake to witness the races and other sports got up for the occasion. Around Quidi Vidi runs a road which passes at the foot of the lake to witness the races and other sports got up for the occasion. Around Quidi Vidi runs a road which passes at the foot of the lake through a typical Newfoundiand fishing hamlet, where you see the flakes covered with the article that has made us a nation, and all the gear boats, nets and oars proper to the fishing industry. Quidi Vidi Road is at all times a favorite walk and drive. Many citizens who are fond of a "constitutional," make it a point to go round the pead every day, winter and summer. Cyclists, too, choose it as their favorite course; and of a summer's morning many of the early rising generation may be metputting a glidic sround the lake on the fast flying wheel. The bicycle has attained wonderful popularity in this country within the last few years. Those who wish to visit any of the charming resorts around \$1. Johns generally do so at electric speed on the wheel that seems destined to revolutionize travelling. One of the many good features in our Newtoundiand climate, is that it invites to athletics. Our young men have a healthy love for foot ball and cricket in the summer months; and for the "waring men of curing on the ice, or hockey in the winter. At these games native clubs enter into friendly rivalry with young men from Canada, residing in the city; and it is saying much for our young hold their own, even against athletes trained on the great lakes; but however the game