

The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST. BY THE Catholic Register Ptg. and Pub. Co. of Toronto, Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, \$2.00.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy.

ADVERTISING RATES: Transient ads 10 cents per line. A liberal discount on contracts.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter. 1 cent per cheque, 25 cents must be added for discount.

When changing address, the name of former Post-Office should be given.

No paper discontinued till arrears in full.

Notions of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

V. Morgan, Travelling Agent, East.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

- Aug. 11--SS. Tiburtius and Susanna. 12--S. Clare. 13--S. John Berchmans. 14--11th of Pent. 15--The Assumption B. V. M. 16--S. Hyacinth. 17--S. ...

The Coming Plebiscite.

It goes without saying that if the ballot were general that prohibition really prohibits, an overwhelming vote would be cast in its favour this Fall. The vital question as to the usual results of prohibitory laws must, however, be looked fairly in the face by every honest man. Nor need we depend upon theories in reaching our conclusions. We have a large school of experimenters both in this country and the United States wherein to gather information. This evidence should be carefully weighed for and against before a vote is cast in the coming plebiscite. The contest is too serious to permit of haphazard action. The approaching vote, for good or evil, will have consequences that cannot be lightly estimated or quickly changed.

The Scott Act was prohibitory legislation on a moderately large scale. Good and honest men believed it would have beneficial effects, and waverers cast their votes on the side of prohibition in the hope that the theories of reformation would be justified by the outcome. In the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was voted on in twenty-nine counties in Ontario. The returns which, however, were incomplete showed that 86,055 votes were cast in favour of and 50,058 against the Act. In the years 1888 and 1889 the question of repeal was submitted to the same constituencies, and the majority of 80,000 in favour of the Act was wiped out by a majority of 10,000 in favour of repeal. That brief experience of the measure had taught the electors not only that the Scott Act was valueless as a deterrent to the drink order, but that it created so many grave evils of its own that nothing remained but to sweep it out of existence root and branch, Halton alone retaining the Act for another term by a narrow majority.

The consensus of opinion was that the effect of the Act was the substitution of an unlicensed and unregulated traffic for licensed and regulated trade. One of the foremost citizens of Woodstock said: "The Scott Act in this town has not diminished but has increased drunkenness; it has almost wholly prevented the use of lager beer, which was becoming an article of common consumption; it has operated to discourage the use of light beverages, substituting therefor in a large measure sordid spirits, and it has led to the opening of many drinking places which did not exist under the license law and to the sale of liquor being continued till some hours after midnight." A leading physician of the same place says: "From my own observation and the most trustworthy information I have obtained and publicly received, I am satisfied that the most extensive illicit traffic prevails in Woodstock, that there is a lamentable increase of drinking among the younger members of the community." At Milton, in the county of Halton, the effects were found to be the same as in Woodstock. Before the adoption of the Act, there were but few places in which liquor was sold; after the adoption of the Act, there were no fewer than twenty and owing to the prosecution of the traffic a vast amount of money was thrown into the lowest and worst hands. Forty-eight men of business, including the Mayor and Chief Constable, signed a declaration that the Act had failed to reduce intemperance; that the trade, instead of being re-

speckled hands, was in those of the bottle-hawkers and keepers of low dens; that the effect of the Act had been the substitution to a great extent of spurious liquors for malt, wine or cider as beverages; that drunkenness, lawlessness and pejury were much more prevalent than they had been under license; and that the Scott Act, instead of removing temptation from the young, had the contrary effect, and cases of juvenile drunkenness had become shockingly frequent. Scores of petitions were sent from county councils or other municipal bodies to Parliament declaring the failure of the Act in terms similar to these.

If not satisfied with the evidence offered by the working of the Scott Act in Ontario, it is only requisite to study the results in Maine, where prohibition has been on trial for more than fifty years, where from the enactment of the first prohibition law in 1840 nearly fifty amendments have been passed, all in the direction of making the measure more stringent. Yet in the principal towns drunkenness prevails to an extent not met with in licensed communities. Mr. John Koren, of Boston, Mass., who visited Maine recently, has reported to the New York Sociological Society on the subject. He says that in a score of saloons in Portland, which had bribed the police for protection, he found from six to twenty persons in each, who were there to drink, most of them young men, some of them boys between twelve and sixteen years of age. Occasionally young girls came in to have "growlers" filled. Sometimes older girls appeared, to drink and talk with the men. The customers lounged about, smoking or drinking with an apparent sense of freedom and security. At the time of Mr. Koren's visit there were about eighty "kitchen-bars" in the alleys, tenements and tumble down houses in the poorer sections of the city, where little but distilled liquors was sold. In addition to these there were the pocket-peddlers, who supplied "spit," a concoction consisting of the cheapest kind of alcohol, sometimes methylated spirits mixed with water, with a dash of rum for flavouring, and some colouring matter, at the rate of thirty cents a pint. The drug stores were very little better than bar-rooms. Everywhere spies, informers and blackmailers swarmed. The police were corrupted, and even the magistrates were not free from accepting bribes to permit favoured saloons to be "protected."

Some persons, while admitting the evils resulting from the Maine law, assert that it is because the prohibition is not enforced strictly enough. But surely they must allow that the task is far easier in Maine than it would be in Canada. The plebiscite proposed to make a gigantic experiment of the whole Dominion. And, of a countries in the world, Canada would seem to be about the most difficult in which to administer a prohibition law, on account of its geographical position, with a border lying for four thousand miles along the United States.

For nearly fifty years the Canadian Government has been striving to prevent smuggling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but, even with armed cruisers and a special force of men it is impossible to hinder the landing of contraband liquor, under cover of night and of the frequent fog on the shores of St. Lawrence. The Catholic clergy have earnestly co-operated with the Government, but both have been beaten by the smuggler, and in face of this the priests see the utter futility of attempting prohibition on a large scale. Corn alcohol, fifty over proof, is exported in bond from the United States to the Quebec islands, off the Newfoundland coast, is transhipped to Canadian vessels and when it reaches Canadian soil is sold by the smuggler for thirty cents a gallon, or, when properly reduced, for about fifteen cents a gallon of potable whiskey. It is so cheap in the Gulf countries that farmers, so the clergy say, have it in their houses in pails like water, and, on the authority of a priest of the Church, children frequently come to the public schools to a state of intoxication. It must be remembered also that owing to the sparse population in some parts of Canada the illicit manufacture of spirits is easily carried on. A revenue officer, in a recent report to the Dominion Government declared that there are no fewer than five thousand illicit stills in Canada east of Montreal. The tendency of

smuggling and illicit distilling is to demoralise, not only those in the trade and those who buy, but the pernicious influence extends to Government officers, who, it is said, frequently succumb to the large bribes that can be freely offered owing to the immense profits of the business.

Every credit is due to the temperance organisations of the Dominion and to the individual workers in the cause of temperance. Their efforts are earnest and disinterested; but they must not allow their zeal to overpower their judgment. Prohibition has been tried both in Ontario and Maine and has been found wanting. The more stringent laws the more wide-spread the secret drinking. "Protected bars, low dives, the perambulating vendors and the drug stores have taken the place of the licensed saloon. These secret drinking holes are conducted by the lowest classes; the compounds they vend are poisonous; their only object is to make money, regardless alike of the morals and health of their patrons. They are supported by spies and perjurers and are preyed upon by informers and blackmailers, thus thoroughly debauching the community in which they exist. Let Canadians think deeply before they decide upon exchanging the license system for this state of demoralization in their search for the millennium of "temperance by Act of Parliament."

This issue of THE REGISTER presents a change which will be welcomed by subscribers. Heretofore the large type used on the inside pages stood in the way of the maintaining much variety in the contents. All the large type is now being discarded, and with the small, clear type introduced the quantity of reading matter has been pretty nearly doubled. So that instead of a single contribution of light fiction, we are able to give several short stories. We are able to add also not a little of other light and instructive articles and paragraphs. It is an old complaint that our Catholic papers are considered too heavy by the young people, and are passed over by them on that account. Out only by publications that have only a single aim in view, to excite the raw appetite for sensationalism, they are in danger of missing one most important section of their constituency altogether, viz. the boys and girls. The modern idea of a family paper is one that will instruct and amuse all the members of the family, young and old. By every right and reason the religious paper is the family paper; but most religious papers are too small to compete in those lighter features referred to, in addition to the serious discussions that must always come within their province. The present change allows THE REGISTER to publish a great deal more reading matter than any other Catholic paper in the Dominion. It shall be our aim to make the best possible use of our advantage by maintaining a bright, wholesome/fearless paper for the Catholic home.

Mr. John A. Ewan, The Globe's special war correspondent, smashes to atoms the notion that the United States army hospital service has been able to take care of the wounded. The fact is, he says, that never were wounded men treated worse, or subjected to greater privations in any modern army. But if the wounded American soldiers are neglected, what must be the condition of the Spaniards who have fallen into the hands of the enemy? Mr. Ewan says: "The recollection of one wagon full of Spanish prisoners will not soon grow dim. The face of a young negro who was evidently suffering the tortures of the nethermost pit haunted one's mind for days after. His lips were drawn to two thin lines across his gleaming teeth and his eyes rolled almost crazily in anguish. His body writhed continually and every second seemed to stand at tension under the coppery skin. The wagon stopped opposite our tents, and soldiers and others climbed on the wheels to gaze on this leaf from the war's red book. The negro could not speak their tongue, but his eyes spoke for him and they said as plainly as tongue could say: 'For the love of God don't shut out the breeze.' But the wagon stood an unconscionably long time under the pitiless sun, and the gazers' eyes quickly filled, and the negro and his comrades sweating and gasping under its burning beams. Here indeed was the living embodiment of Prometheus bound to his rock. Close beside him was one who appeared to be a mere lad, who it was said had been shot out of a tree. The bullet had struck him on the right side, breaking some of his ribs and emerging at the back. He was heavily poke-marked and his little arms were like pipe-stems. One wondered how long he could hold up and operate a nine-pound mauler rifle. If that frail frame was capable of scaling a tree at imminent peril, doing his share towards repelling the invaders of his country, it must have been informed with a hero's soul."

Obsequies of the Late Archbishop Walsh.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

The diaphanous of the interior of the church, which had been carried out under the supervision of Mr. Arthur W. Holmes, architect, although simple, were very effective. While the casket was slowly borne up the centre aisle towards the altar the congregation rose and remained standing until it rested upon the black-draped catafalque inside the rail. Following the pall-bearers came those who had followed in the procession and took the special seats reserved for them.

OFFICE OF THE DEAD

The Office of the Dead began with the chanting of vespers. The Rev. Father Tracy was the celebrant, with Rev. Father Traying as deacon and Rev. Father McEntee as sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. Tracy was master of ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Father Hand. Rev. Father Ryan announced that an opportunity would be afforded those who wished to view the dead. Thousands took advantage of the privilege, and it was some hours after the service concluded that the cathedral doors were closed upon the cathedral. The casket was then raised towards the altar, and the body of the prelate lay before the gaze of his bereaved people. The casket was of rosewood, covered with heavy purple silk plush. The outer box is of the same material, heavily lined with copper, and again with the purple plush. The handles and plate are of solid silver.

MATINS AND LAUDS.

All day Wednesday the body of the Archbishop lay in state in the cathedral, and all day long a constant stream of people filed past the bier. Universal grief was manifested, and universal esteem. Protestants shared with Roman Catholics in the silent tribute of respect, and among the thousands who visited the cathedral were not a few Protestant clergymen of the cloth. Every possible manifestation that could be given showed the deep affection in which he was held, the shock which his sudden taking-off has occasioned, the grief which the loss of him has evoked. Night and day the uniformed division of the Knights of St. John kept a watch upon the body, and the doors of the cathedral were never shut for a solemn morning the candles were kindled and down another a great procession poured on. Matins and lauds were celebrated on Wednesday. Very Rev. Administrator McCann was celebrant, and Rev. Fathers Traying and Geary the chanters.

MASS FOR THE DEAD.

On Thursday morning at 10:30 Pontifical high mass was offered up for the greatest congregation St. Michael's cathedral ever held. Entrance to the church was partially by ticket. The adjoining streets contained thousands of people who were unable to gain admission. Precisely at 10:30 the solemn strains of the funeral march floated out over the immense assemblage, and the funeral procession started from the nave, entering from the central door. It was led by the Knights of St. John, who when they reached the sanctuary, formed in open order, with their swords overarching. Beneath these came Rev. Father Dollard, of Toronto, the cross-bearer, leading the sanctuary boys, who were followed by the Christian Brothers, a long line of Priests and the visiting bishops. The celebrant of the mass was Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Father Traying, of Port Colborne, as deacon, and Rev. Father Geary, of Floss, as sub-deacon. The master of ceremonies was Rev. Dr. Tracey, of St. Michael's cathedral, assisted by Rev. J. L. Hand, of St. Paul's; Rev. Father Ryan, of St. Michael's cathedral, and Rev. Dr. Flannery, of St. Thomas, being deacons of honour.

Present in the sanctuary were: Archbishop Bruchet, Montreal, Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa, Bishop McQuaid, Rochester, N.Y., Bishop O'Connell, London; Bishop Dowling, Hamilton, Bishop McDonell, Bishop Lorrain, Bishop McGuire, Buffalo, Dean Harris, St. Catharines; Mr. Laurent, Lindsay; Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough; Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; and Fathers Brennan, St. Mary's; Conolly, Woodstock; Gosselin, La Salette; Rev. Dr. George Northgrave, La Salette; Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville.

Representing the London diocese were: Fathers Tiernan, Plannery, Brady, Conolly, Ingersoll; Kilroy, Stratford; McCormack, Brennan, McGee, Kennedy.

Diocese of Kingston--Vicar-General Gaudier, Vicar-General Kelly, Father Davis, Meade, Fleming, Braetford; McQuinn, Quinn, McCook; Father Fallon, Ottawa University.

Diocese of Hamilton--Right Rev. Mgr. Heenan, Dundas, Right Rev. Mgr. Egan, Hamilton; Father Lennox, P.P., Brantford; Father O'Connell, P.P., Mount Forest, Father Cosgrove, P.P., Elora, Father Slaven, P.P., Gait, Father Kelly, P.P., Walkerton, Father Cronin, P.P., Dunnville, Father Murphy, P.P., Freeport, Father Feeny, P.P., Acton, Father Healy, P.P., Macdonald, Rev. Father Spitz, St. Mary's College, Berlin, Father Penness, D.D., Rev. Fathers Brady, Hinchey, Mahoney, and O'Reilly, Hamilton.

New Brunswick--Rev. William Dollard, St. Stephen's. Diocese of Toronto Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Rev. Fathers Ryan, J. L. Hand, J. R. Dollard, J. J. McEntee, William McCann, John Kelly, Jas. Walsh, Wynn, M. Cline, H. J. Can-

ning, L. Minahan, P. Lamarche, L. O'Hara, William Bergin, H. Gibney, Allison; M. J. Geary, Apto, H. J. Sweeney, Baris; K. McEneaney, Brechin; P. Kiernan, Cardwell; J. Kilcullen, Colgan, E. J. Kiernan, P. McKeenan, Collingwood, J. Coyle, Diale, A. J. Kreitt, Phillip Best, Dionysius Best, Fall's View, P. McCall, Fort Egan, J. F. Beaudoin, Lafontaine, P. Smith, Merriton; J. Collin, Midland, D. Morris, Newmarket, Dominik O'Malley, M. Moyna, O'Neill; Eugene Galagher, Pickering; Theodore F. Laboureur, Penetang, J. Gibbons, Penetang, J. J. McEntee, Port Colborne, J. C. Carbery, Schomberg, E. Crummin, Smithville, F. W. Duffy, Stainer, Dean Whelan, St. Catharines, L. A. H. Allan, St. Mary's; P. McLaughlin, Thornhill, T. Sullivan, Thorold, William Bergin, Toronto Junction, P. Whalley, Brockville; A. O'Malley, Uxbridge, P. Caulfield, Vroomanston, J. Rodden, Whitford.

Very Mother Catherine Superior General of the Precious Blood Convent, Ottawa, accompanied by 14 members of the community, were present. Major S. J. A. Denison, A.D.C., represented Lord Aberdeen and occupied a place in the front seat.

His Honour, Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was present as were Hon. A. S. Harlan, Premier of Ontario, Hon. Mr. Cline, Hon. Mr. Harty, Hon. Mr. Durney, and Hon. Mr. Davis. The Legislature was represented by Speaker Evanshurel, who was in his official coat, and Col. Clarke, the Clerk of the House.

The Judiciary was represented by Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice, Judge Ferguson, Judge Falconbridge, Judge Moss, Judge MacMahon, Sir George Burton.

The Legislature was represented by Mr. J. C. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, and Messrs J. J. Foy, Q.C., John Brown, W. C. Moscrop, J. R. Stratton, Major Murray, F. P. Pardee, R. A. Pym, and J. C. Conner. A deputation was present from Stratford, consisting of Mayor O'Donoghue, Dr. Devlin, Police Magistrate James O'Leane, J. J. Coughlin, Ed. O'Flaherty, M. F. Goodwin, Dr. Robbins, and M. J. Dillon.

The London Old Boys' Association was represented by Joseph W. Davis, Capt. A. W. Port, Atwell Fleming, Dr. Winnet, Robt. McBride, Alf. E. Wigmore, Thos. S. Minton, E. W. J. Owens, B. Savine, J. J. Ward, George J. McBeth, Chas. A. Stone, Fred. E. Glackmeyer, Wm. M. Begg, Lud. K. Cameron, J. J. McCarthy, Jos. Hickson.

Dr. Nunn, of Guelph, represented the C.M.B. of that city. The Toronto City Council was represented by Mayor Shaw, Controllers Leslie, Burns, and Hubbard, Ald. Crane, McMurich, Bowman, Denison, Dunn, Frame, Davies, Woods, Saunders, Richardson, Hanlan, Mr. Blevins, Mr. Coady, Mr. R. J. Fleming, Mr. Coatsworth, and Mr. Patterson.

The citizens of Hamilton were represented by ex-Ald. J. Dwyer, Ald. Nelligan, John Ronan, John Ford, G.P. Case, T. Power, M. Carscallen, J. P. Case, T. Power, M. Carscallen, James MacMahon, H. McElroy.

Among the prominent citizens of Toronto present were his Lordship Bishop Sweetman (Anglican), Sir Frank Smith, Hugh Ryan, Senator O'Donohoe, Dr. Daniel Clark, Allan Cassels, J. Enoch Thompson, E. F. Clarke, M.P., E. B. Oser, M.P., Dr. S. P. May, Rev. Dr. Dewar, Rev. P. C. Parker, Rabbi Lazarus, Mgr. McLaughlin, D. M. Defoe, J. B. Hughes, Dwyer, P. O'Hara, B. B. Hughes, Patrick Hayes, Frank Anglin, L. DuBois, D. E. Symons, Thomas Long, Secretary Hall, Separate School Board, Eugene O'Keefe, Dr. Stafford, E. B. Brown, Hugh T. Kelly, Dr. Beemer, Mimico; R. J. Fleming, Dr. Palmer, Columbus H. Green, John Foy, Bruce Macdonald, John F. Mallon, Leuc. Col. James Mason, R.G., W. T. Murray, John Ryan, J. J. Cosgrove, Geo. Foy, Warring Kennedy, Peter Ryan, E. M. Morphy, W. Kennedy, E. J. Heam, P. Cronin, John Furlong, J. J. Heam, James Walsh, Frank P. Lee, James Cullen, L. Forrest, J. T. Doyle, J. J. Walsh, Hugh Kelly, James Spencer, Richard Disette, Charles Dausy, Jr., Daniel Kelly, L. O'Byrne, Daniel Kennedy, W. Tallon, James F. White, Separate School Inspector; A. Anglin, J. J. Murphy, W. T. Kernahan, H. T. Kelly, P. Hynes, P. Doyle, C. J. McCabe, J. T. Loftus, John Spilling, A. M. Cottam, M. E. Spilling, W. J. Fulton, W. J. Walsh, Thomas Richardson, Martin Burns, James Murray, D. M. Defoe, W. T. J. Lee, P. McEneaney, Mr. Teerly, Richmond Hill; J. P. Lee, J. Holmes, Patrick Boyle, Arthur W. J. McLaughlin.

The Separate School Board was represented by W. Ray, M. Walsh, D. A. Carey, J. G. Hall, M. Dwan, J. Donovan, and James W. Mallon. The music was chanted by the combined Catholic choirs of the city, under Mr. Richardson. Mr. Torrington was organist.

EULOGY BY BISHOP McQUAID.

At the conclusion of the mass, Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Hochberg, N.Y., ascended the pulpit and preached. He said: "Blessed is he whom Thou hast chosen and taken to Thee, he shall dwell in Thy courts." "Blessed is he who has been struck by some malignant disease. Oh, it was in this second period that John Walsh learned the lesson of charity and tenderness of soul, learned the lesson of obligation imposed upon men towards their fellows than when they are better off, charity and loving for the poor, and the orphans most of all. It was from bitter experience that John Walsh learned to feel for every sign of distress, learned that he must not be allowed to suffer and perish by men professing Christianity. There were many circumstances forming the character, without perhaps preparation or study, shaping the mind, and softening the soul of John Walsh; and after the life of the man, here in this free Canada, demonstrated that the earnest sentiment of his soul was always against wrong, political, social, or Christian, shall I say--inflated upon any one. Through

and while his remains are awaiting final interment. Yet something must be said that the occasion shall not be unremembered, unrecorded. Those words chosen from the 6th Psalm convey the laud running chiefly through my mind. Blessed is he whom the Lord hath chosen and taken to glory, for he shall dwell in his Father's courts. Blessed is he whom the Lord hath chosen to rest on earth to do His work, for that man hath done the Lord's work until his last day, and ending his life here goes to his Father above. Blessed is he whose life's sands are run down and is led to God from a life that was crowded with good works, that was filled to the full in striving and in earnestness for the Masters' honour and glory. I take the other view of the subject now. Blessed is he who is called to God, who is chosen by the Lord in the first days of his life, when he is taking in those lessons not only a mother can impart. Our universities, colleges, and seminaries in these days put forth an abundance of knowledge and of learning, but the lessons that a boy receives from an intelligent, loving, and Christian mother go a long way beyond the point that the universities can reach, they go right down to the heart, and become a portion of that heart through life, pulsating and vibrating in it as long as that heart beats. And these lessons never grow dim. They stand before all when temptation comes, when the word of the law will be sufficient to hold the young man tempted to the commission of some deed, yet then will be dark to do right through something once imparted to his heart by the mother back in those early boyhood days. And what is it, the mother put there? The law of God is there, the law of the family is there. The boy will do what is right perhaps in pride and for the honour of his name. What else is it but loyalty to the father and mother? This lesson once learned, will hold the boy when there is a disposition to break forth and trample upon the truth of God. So in these early days this boy learned his first lesson. He was born the year after the Emancipation, as I am called. Oh, how I do love to give large names that cover up past iniquities. The word "emancipation" sounds well, but oh, behind that emancipation day were the years, the hundreds of years, of bitter, cruel persecution for Christ. And this boy, born in '30, must have heard his father and mother and neighbours all telling how in those days, when the priests were hunted and persecuted unto death, the priests were ever the faithful ministers of the Lord, willing, in His service, to suffer unto death. Now in a school like that one can well imagine the boy as he grew to thinking years and began to form judgments for himself, that he must have pondered--and I am sure he did, judging by what we know of his character--upon the dreadful crimes of tyrants, coming from within, and the wrongs inflicted upon innocent people through the law. How in his very soul he must have been tortured when he thought that because a man stood true to his belief in the good God above, because a man stood true to his crucified Jesus, and held to the religion of his fathers and his ancestors away back, that the law in a land that had enjoyed civilized laws for so many centuries, should come down upon him and hinder the practice of the religion of his fathers. And those days were followed by other days equally important in the formation of the character of John Walsh. In those first days that we have referred to, he came into the inheritance of an undying hatred of wrongs and injustice under any pretence against a man's rights as a citizen, and against his rights as a Christian. The second period also that tended to form and fashion the life of John Walsh, was found in those days of his childhood when he inherited the land of his birth. When he was at home in '46, '47, and '48--not having left his native land until '52--having his own part of the country was free that other sections of his native land from acute distress, yet, needless to say, the knowledge of starvation and suffering among the people came close enough to his own home. And the story of the sufferings throughout the land then, were to come down in history and be retained in the minds of new generations of future men, and truth that will surely make men's blood tingle one of these days. It was a lided upon the civilization of the 19th century, that in a cultivated country, in a country professing to have the advantage over all others in regard to the machinery of government--a government the most complex in the world--that it was possible under such conditions for the people to become the victims of a dispensation of divine Providence over which they had no control, that it was possible for the people to rot upon the land in sheep's clothing had been stricken by some malignant disease. Oh, it was in this second period that John Walsh learned the lesson of charity and tenderness of soul, learned the lesson of obligation imposed upon men towards their fellows than when they are better off, charity and loving for the poor, and the orphans most of all. It was from bitter experience that John Walsh learned to feel for every sign of distress, learned that he must not be allowed to suffer and perish by men professing Christianity. There were many circumstances forming the character, without perhaps preparation or study, shaping the mind, and softening the soul of John Walsh; and after the life of the man, here in this free Canada, demonstrated that the earnest sentiment of his soul was always against wrong, political, social, or Christian, shall I say--inflated upon any one. Through